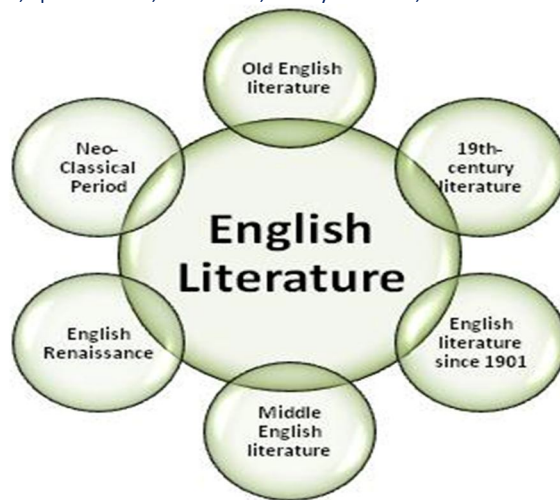


بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

ENGLISH LITERATURE WIKIPEDIA

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Edited By

MAHBUB OR RASHID

সব ধরনের ই-বুক ডাউনলোডের জন্য

MyMahbub.Com

" Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains " – Rousseau

"Old wood best to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust and old authors to read " - Bacon



"Be not afraid of greatness: some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them."

William Shakespeare

আপনাদের সকলের উজ্জ্বল ভবিষ্যৎ ও সুস্বাস্থ্য কামনা করি।। আমিন

PERIOD DURATION

Anglo-Saxon Period (450 A.D - 1066 A.D)	Romantic Period (1798 - 1832)
Middle English Period (1066-1500) >The Anglo – Norman Period (1066 - 1350) >The Age of Chaucer (1350 - 1400) >The Barren Age (1400 -1485)	Victorian Period (1832 - 1901)

" Speech is great, but silence is grater " - Thomas Carlyle"
" God made the country and man made the town " - Cowper

"They think too little who talk too much " - John Dryden
 " I slept and dreamed that life was beauty. I waked and found that life was duty" - S. Hoope

The Renaissance (1500-1660) >Preparation for the Renaissance (1500 – 1558) >The Elizabethan Age (1558 – 1603) >The Jacobean Age (1603 - 1625) >The Caroline Age (1625 – 1649) >The Commonwealth Period (1649 -1660) >The Shakespearean Age (1590 - 1616) >The Puritan Period (1620 - 1660)	Modern Age (1901 - 1939) >The Edwardian Period (1901 - 1910) >The Georgian Period (1910 - 1936)
Neo - Classical Period (1660-1785/1798) >Restoration Period (1660 -1700) >Augustan Period (1702 - 1745) >The age of Johnson (1745 – 1785/1798)	Post – Modern Period (1939 -) American, French, Russian, Grec,Italian,Indian,Persian Literature

Title

Prose(গদ্য) ->The Founder of English Prose - Alfred the Great -> Father of English Prose - John Wyclif -> Father of Modern Prose - Francis Bacon -> বাংলা গদ্যর জনক - ঈশ্বর চন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগর -> Father of Italian Language – Dante	Novel -> Father of English Novel - Henry Fielding [মতান্তরে Daniel Defao] -> বাংলা উপন্যাসের প্রতিষ্ঠাতা পুরুষ - প্যারীচাঁদ মিত্র -> বাংলা উপন্যাসিকদের মধ্য পূর্বপুরুষ - মুকন্দরাম চক্রবর্তী -> বাংলাউপন্যাসের জনক - বঙ্কিম [বাংলার ওয়াল্টার স্কট ও সাহিত্য সম্রাট]
Poetry : -> Father of Poetry / father of English Literature - Geoffrey Chaucer -> Father of Modern English Literature - Charles Dickens -> বাংলা সাহিত্যের আধুনিক কবিতার জনক - মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত	Epic : -> The Master of Epic - John Milton [Homer, Vergil, Ferdousi Epic রচনা করেন] -> বাংলাসাহিত্য মহাকাব্য - আলাওল,কালিদাস -> বাংলা সাহিত্য প্রথম ও সার্থক মহাকাব্য রচয়িতা - মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত (মেঘনাদবধ -১৮৬১) -> বাঙালি মুসলিমদের মধ্য প্রথম মহাকাব্য রচয়িতা - কায়কোবাদ (মহাশ্মশান - ১৯০৫) [মহাকাব্যিকগণ : বাল্মীকি, বেদব্যাস, হেমচন্দ্র, নবীনচন্দ্র, আনন্দচন্দ্র, সিরাজী, হামিদ আলী, যোগীন্দ্রনাথ বসু]
Rebel Poet : -> English Literature Rebel poet - Lord Byron -> বাংলা সাহিত্যের ১ম Rebel poet - মধুসূদন দত্ত -> বাংলা সাহিত্যের বিদ্রোহী কবি - কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম -> English Literature Revolutionary Poet -> P.B. Shelley (Poet of Skylark and winds)	Sonneter : -> সনেটের জনক - ইতালিয়ান পেত্রাক -> First Sonneter in English literature - Sir Thomas Wyatt. -> বাংলা সাহিত্যে সনেটের জনক - মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত -> বাঙালি মুসলমানদের মধ্য প্রথম সনেট রচয়িতা – কায়কোবাদ
Learning : -> Father of English Learning - Venerable Bader	Nature : -> Poet of Nature - William Wordsworth -> বাংলা সাহিত্যের প্রকৃতির কবি - জীবনানন্দ দাস
Poets of poet -> The poets of poet in English Literature - Edmund Spenser -> বাংলা সাহিত্যে কবিদের কবি - নির্মলেন্দু গুণ	Translated -> Most translated author of the world - V.I.Lenin -> Translated Bibel in English Firs - John Wyclif

" The child is the father of man " – Wordsworth
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-> বাংলাদেশের প্রধান কবি - শামসুর রহমান	-> বাইবেল সর্বপ্রথম বঙ্গানুবাদ করেন - উইলিয়াম কেরি -> পবিএ কোরআন শরীফ বঙ্গানুবাদ করেন - ১৮৮১-৮৬ সময়ে ভাই গিরিশচন্দ্র সেন। -> Bisnu de translated T.S Eliot poems.
William Shakespeare - Bard of Avon and poet of human nature Ben Johnson's - Comedy of Humours John Milton - The great master of verse John Dryden - Father of Modern English Criticism Alexander Pope - Mock heroic poet	P.B. Shelley - Poet of Hope and Regeneration / Revolutionary poet John Donne - Poet of love / Metaphysical Poet.
রূপসী বাংলার কবি - জীবনানন্দ দাস William Wordsworth - Poet of Children / Nature / Lake S.T.Colridge - Poet of Supernaturalism, Lake poet, Opium Eater. John Keats - Poet of Beauty and Sensuousness	Lake Poet : -> William Shakespeare -> William Wordsworth -> S.T.Colridge
বাংলা সাহিত্যে ইংরেজী সাহিত্যিক : বাংলার স্কাট - বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় বাংলার মিল্টন - হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় বাংলা সাহিত্যের শেলী - জীবনানন্দ দাস বাংলা সাহিত্যের বায়রন - নজরুল ইসলাম	যক্ষা [Tuberculosis] রোগে মৃত্যু : বাংলা সাহিত্যে কবি সুকান্ত (কিশোর কবি) [বাংলা সাহিত্যের মার্কসবাদী ভাবধারায় বিশ্বাসী এবং প্রগতিশীল চেতনার অধিকারী তরুণ কবি, মাত্র ২১ বছর (১৯২৬ - ১৯৪৭)] ইংরেজী সাহিত্যে John Keats [সার্জন] [মাত্র ২৬ বছর জীবিত ছিলেন সুন্দরের কবি (১৭৯৫ - ১৮২১)] -> ইংরেজী সাহিত্য আরেকজন এই রোগে মারা যান তিনি হলেন Lawrence.

Literary Term-1(By Dev Rai Chowdhury)

Aphorism - a short phrase that says something true or wise in a clever way.	Blue print- final documents having received finished touches
Ballad- a kind of short narrative poem	Blank Verse- having no rhyming end
Canto- a subdivision of an epic or narrative poem	Caricature - ridiculous or exaggerated style / parody
Catastrophe - the tragic end of a dramatic events	dirge- a song expressing grief, lamentation and mourning
comic papers- humorous stories	elegy- songs of lamentations
Epic- a long poem	Euphemism - inoffensive expression
Epilogue - a poem or speech at the end of a play	Epitaph- words that are said about dead person
Eulogy - speech or writing in a praise of a dead person in a tombstone.	Idyll- A short poem describing simple, rural, and pastoral scenes
Fairy Tale- folk literature	Fantasy- an imaginary story
Genre - classification of literature	Hymn- song in praise of God
Hyperbole - exaggerated statement	plot- structure of a literature or writing
Irony- literal meaning is opposite of the real meaning	Metaphor - a word or phrase is different from its normal use
Jargon - Mixture of more language	Limerick - a kind of humorous poem
Lampoon - a piece of satire against a person	Lyric- a poem that could be sung
Machiavellian Character - a selfish person	Melodrama - violent and sensational themes
Neology- bringing into use of new words	Ode- a lyric poem

" Speech is great, but silence is grater " - Thomas Carlyle
" God made the country and man made the town " - Cowper

"They think too little who talk too much " - John Dryden
 " I slept and dreamed that life was beauty, I waked and found that life was duty" - S. Hoope

setting - elements of time,place and action	opera- a musical drama
sonnet - a poem of fourteen lines	thriller- sensational stories
alliteration -repetition of consonant	parody - imitation of writing specially poems
conceit- an exaggerated or far-fetched metaphor or simile	simile- similarity between two things is directly expressed
rhyme - short poem in same sound	prologue - introduction of a play or literary work
rhetoric - the art of persuasive impressive speaking or writing	protagonist - the leading character in a play /drama
poet laureate - court poet of England	penny dreadful - blood and thunder tales
penny bloods- tales of blood curdling adventures	Climax - at the height in a play or story
couplet- two lines of verse rhyming together	stanza- a division of poem
dramatic monologue - a form of poetry in which a single speaker speaks to a silent listeners	soliloquy - a dramatic technique of speaking alone on the stage
plagiarism - act of stealing from the writings of others	novelette - a short novel having thirty or forty thousands words
Hamartia- an error of hero for which a tragedy falls	Tragic flaw- an error of hero foe which a tragedy falls
allusion - an allusion is an implicit or indirect reference to another work of art or literature to a historical person or event	comic relief - the purpose of comic relief ia to relieve the tension and heighten the tragic effect by contrast.
aside- a dramatic technique of speaking alone with the presence of other characters on a stage	denouement - refers to the final scene of drama or fiction in which all the problems are solved

Literary terms with Bangla Meaning by Sanjoy , Edit by Kalpunik Prem

Literary terms	Bangla meaning	Explanation
Abstract	সারাংশ	A summary of any piece of written Work
Acronym	আদ্যক্ষরা	A word formed from or based on the initial letters or syllables of other words, for example; SAARC
Addendum	সংযোজনী	An addition or a appendix to a book
Allegory	রূপক	An allegory is a story in verse or prose with a double meaning; a primary or surface meaning
Alliteration	অনুপ্রাস	A figure of speech in which consonants, especially at the beginning of words, or stressed syllables, are repeated
Allusion	পরোক্ষউল্লেখ	An implicit reference
Analogy	সাদৃশ্য	A word or thing similar or parallel to Another
Anecdote	সংক্ষিপ্ত কাহিনী	A brief account of or a story about an individual or an incident
Anthem	জাতীয় সঙ্গীত	A national song
Anthology	সংকলন	Collection of different writings
Aphorism	প্রবাদ	A concise sentence containing precept or important truth

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Ballad	গাথা	A ballad is a song that tells a story and originally was a musical accompaniment to a dance
Bibliography	গ্রন্থ তালিকা	A list of books, essays and monographs on a subject, or a list of the works of a particular author
Biography	জীবনী লেখ্য	An account of a person's life and a branch of history
Brochure	পুস্তিকা	A pamphlet or comparably short work which is stitched, not bound
Burlesque	ব্যাঙ্গাত্মক রচনা	A literary or dramatic work intended to excite laughter by extravagant contrast or caricature
Calligraphy	হস্তাক্ষর বিদ্যা	Beautiful penmanship or art writing
Canto	সর্গ	A subdivision of an epic or narrative Poem
Catastrophe	বিপর্যয়	The last stage of a tragedy
Climax	চরম পরিণতি	That part of a story or play at which a crisis is reached and resolution Achieved
Colloquialism	আঞ্চলিকতা	A colloquial form of speech
Dirge	মৃত্যু গীত	A funeral hymn; a song expressive of grief
Effigy	প্রতিমূর্তি	An image; a likeness of figures in sculpture, painting etc.
Elegy	শোক গাঁথা	An elegy was any poem composed of various: death, war, love and similar themes
Epic	মহাকাব্য	An epic is a long narrative poem, on a grand scale, about the deeds of warriors and heroes
Epilogue	নাটকের শেষ / বক্তব্য/ কবিতা	A poem or speech at the end of a play
Epitaph	সমাধি লিপি	Inscription on a tomb or a monument
Farce	হাস্য রসাত্মক রচনা	Dramatic work with exaggerated actions merely to excite laughter
Hamartia	ভুল প্রসূত বিবেচনা	Primarily, an error of judgment which may arise from ignorance or some moral shortcoming
Homograph	সমলেখ শব্দ	A word written in the same way as another, but having a different pronunciation and meaning, e.g. row/row; tar/tear; lead/lead

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Homonym	সমস্কারিত শব্দ	A word having the same sound and spelling as another, but a different origin and meaning, e.g. foul/fowl; wood/would; pearl/purl
Hymn	প্রশংসা সঙ্গীত	Song in praise of God
Idiolect	স্ব ভাষা	The aggravate of speech habits to an individual
Interlude	মধ্য কালীন বিনোদন	A short musical entertainment given between acts of a play
Jargon	ভাষার সংমিশ্রণ	A mixture of two more language
Jingle	অনুপ্রাস বহুল শব্দ	Usually a verse or verses with a catchy rhythm, emphatic rhyme and alliteration
Lay	গাঁথা	A short lyric or narrative poem meant to be sung
Madrigal	মেঘ পালকের প্রেমের গান	Originally a pastoral song
Manifesto	প্রকাশ্য লিখিত ঘোষণা	A public declaration, usually of political, religious
Mime	মুকাভিনয়	A form of drama in which actors tell a story by gestures
Monodrama	এক চরিত্র বিশিষ্ট নাটক	A theatrical entertainment in which there is only one character
Monologue	স্বগোষ্ঠিত	A single person speaking alone with or without an audience
Octave	অষ্টক	A eight line stanza
Orthography	বানান শিক্ষা	The part of grammar dealing with correct spelling
Panegyric	প্রশংসা সুচক রচনা	Something written or spoken in praise of a distinguished person or event
Philology	ভাষা বিজ্ঞান	Science of languages
Play	নাটক	A dramatic work designed to be presented on a stage
Poetry	কাব্য	It is comprehensive term which can be taken to cover any kind of metrical composition
Preface	প্রস্তাবনা	An introduction to a literary work
Prosody	ছন্দ বিজ্ঞান	The study or science of versification
Psalm	স্মৃতিগীত	A sacred song of hymn
Quatrain	৪ লাইনের পদ্য	A stanza of four lines rhymed or unrhymed
Quinzain	১৫ লাইনের পদ্য	A fifteen-line stanza
Recto and Verso	ডান ও বাম পাতা	The recto is the right hand page in book; the verso is the left hand page
Septet	সপ্তক	A seven line stanza
Sexain	ষষ্টক	A six line stanza, also known variously as a sixain, sextain, sextet, sestet and hexastich
Simile	উপমা	One thing is likened to another, in such a way as to clarify and enhance an image
Sonnet	চতুর্দশপদ কবিতা	The ordinary sonnet consists of fourteen lines
Syncope	অক্ষর বিলোপ	The cutting short of word by omitting a letter or syllable, as in ever for e'er, even for e'en
Tale	গল্প	A narrative written in prose or verse or spoken
Tragedy	বিয়োগাত্মক নাটক	The imitation of an action that is serious and also, as having magnitude , complete in itself
Yarn	গল্প	A story of tale

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 " Pain is the outcome of sin " - Gautam Buddha
 "Help thyself and God will help them " - Herbert

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

★ Genres [ধারা]

In this Chapter terms related to literary forms are presented according to the board categories of English literature

1. #Poetry

a. Objective

I. Narrative

>1. Ballad 2.Epic 3. Metrical Romance

II. Dramatic

b. Subjective

-> Lyric -> [Elegy /Sonnet / Ode /

Dramatic Monologue / Hymn / Epithalamian.]

2. Drama

a. Comedy -> [Romantic /Comedy of Humours /

Comedy of Manners / Restoration Comedy etc]

b. Tragedy -> [Heroic Tragedy / Senecan Tragedy

/ Tragi - comedy /Revenge Tragedy]

3. #Fiction

a. Romance

b. Short Story

c. Novel

Novel -> Picaresque / Epistolary / Bildungsroman/ Künstlerroman/
Regional / Non - Fiction novel / Gothic / Novelette.

4. #Non_fiction -> [Essay / Pamphlet / Autobiography /

Biography / Travelogue]

5. #Criticism

-> [Post- colonial, Feminist, Marxist, Psychoanalytic, Archetypal,
Moralistic, Phenomenological, Structuralist, Reader -response,
Hermeneutics, Semiotics, Stylistic]

---> Poetry নিয়ে কিছু বচন :

-> " Poetry is a speaking picture –
with this end to teach and delight "

[Sir Philip Sidney : An Apology for Poetry]

-> "Poetry is the art of uniting pleasure with truth "

[Dr. Samuel Johnson : The Study of Poetry]

-> " Poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments of the
happiest and best minds "[P.B. Shelley : A Defence of Poetry]

-> " Poetry is emotion put into measure "

[Thomas Hardy : The Poet]

-> " Poetry is a vehicle for morality, truth and beauty "

[Northrop Frye : Anatomy of Criticism]

-> " Poetry is a criticism of life "

[M. Arnold : The study of Poetry]

-> " Poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings :
it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquillity."

[William Wordsworth : Preface to Lyrical Ballads]

-> " Poetry provides the one permissible way of saying one thing and
meaning another "

[Robert Frost : Education by Poetry]

->" Poetry is a kind of ingenious nonsense " [Isaac Newton : Bent's
Familiar Short Saying of Great Men]

সর্বোপরি, Poetry is also called verse. It is uncountable, its singular is poem. In the Middle Ages, the word poetry meant literature. Poetry has many varieties.

কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ :

#Lyrical : A short poem expression personal or subjective thoughts and intense feelings of a single speaker. It is identical to a song sung with a lyre.

#বৈশিষ্ট্য :

1. It does not tell a story.
2. It makes a momentary flash of emotion.
3. It express personal thoughts and feelings.
4. It is shorter than narrative poems.
5. Its diction is lucid and soft-sounding.

----> The sonnet, ode, elegy, dramatic monologue, hymn, epithalamian etc. are different forms of the lyric.

'Shakespeare এর সনেট, Keats odes, Gray's elegy Written in a country Churchyard, Donne's love poems, Marvell's " To his Coy Mistress ", Wordsworth এর " Tintern Abbey " and Browning এর Dramatic monologues are a few examples of the famous English lyrical poems..

#Dramatic Monologue : A kind of lyrical poem in a single speaker express his thoughts and feelings to a silent listener.

---> Robert Browning is well-known for his dramatic monologue. His "My Last Duchess ", " Andrea del Sarto ", and " Fra Lippo Lippi " and Tennyson এর "Ulysses" and " Tithonus " are some of the best known dramatic monologues.

#Hymn : A lyric poem or song in praise of God or a deity or a hero. Usually, it is sung by chorus to express religious emotion.

--> Spencer এর " Fowre Hymnes " Martin Luther এর " A Mighty Fortress Is Our God " Shelley এর " Hymn of Apollo " and Keats এর " Hymn to Apollo " are some of the well-known hymns in English.

#Ballad : A narrative poem that tells a story through dialogue and action.

#বৈশিষ্ট্য :

1. It is narrative in form and so, it tells a story.
2. It opens dramatically at the middle of the story.
3. Its story is told in dialogue and action.
4. Refrain (repetition of a line or a stanza) is common in it.

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
 "Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

5. Traditionally it deals with rural labourers or love or legends or supernatural elements or tragic events.

-> Ballads mainly two types (Folk or popular ballad / Literary ballad)

--> Folk : The anonymous ballads composed in the early period when literature was not developed are called Folk or popular ballad.

" The Two Corbies " The Demon Lover " and " The cruel Mother " are example

-> The ballad written on the model of the popular is known as Literary ballad.

" The Rime of the Ancient Mariner " by S.T. Coleridge, Keats এর " La Belle Dame Sans Merchi " and Scott এর " Lay of the last Minstrel " are example. "

Some Special Works

Love Related রচনাসমূহ ♥

১। The Definition of love -> Andrew Marvel

২। All for love -> John Dryden

৩। Love for love -> William Congrave

৪। Love among the ruins -> R. Browning

৫। Sons and Lovers - D.H. Lawrence

৬। Woman in love -এ

৭। Lady Chatterley's lover - এ

৮। Love's Labour's Lost (comedy) - W. Shakespeare

৯। The love of David and Bethsheba - George Peele

১০। Love's Alchemy - John Donne

১১। Love and a Bottle - George Farquhar

আর ভালোবাসায় ভেজাল থাকলে Rape, Scandal হবেই, Nawjobillah এখন এই সংক্রান্ত কিছু লেখা দেখি

১। The Solitary Reaper -> Wordsworth

২। The Rape of the lock -> A. Pope

৩। The School of Scandal -> Sheriden

৪। The rape of Bangladesh -> Anthony Mascarenhaus

>>> আসল নাম টু ছদ্মনাম :

১। Samuel Longhorme clemens

-----> Mark Twin

২। Eric Btair ----> George Orwell

৩। William Sidney Porter

-----> O'Henry

৪। Marry Enn Evans --> G. Eliot

৫। Daniel Defoe- Daniel foe

৬। Ricardo Eliecer Neftalí Reyes Basoalto : Pablo Neruda

And Related Works

----> AND যুক্তকিত্তুরচনাসমগ্র : N = Novel, P = Play, K = কবিতা

1. The old man and the sea (N)

- Hemingway

2. Crime and Punishment (N

) - Dostoyevsky

3. Caesar and Cleopatra (P

- G.B.Show

4. Arms and the man (P)

- G.B.Show

5. Pride and Prejudice (N)

- Jane Austen

12. Night and Day (N) - Virginia Wolf

13. The moon and Sixpence (N) - W. Somerset Maugham

14. Romeo and Juliet (P) - Shakespeare

15. Cabbage and Kings - W. Sidney Porter / O'Henry

20. Sons and Lovers - D.H. Lawrence

21. The Power and Glory - G. Green

22. Sound and Fury - W. Faulkner

26. Absalom and Achitophel (Satires) - John Dryden

27. Astrophel and Stella - Sir Philip Sidney

28. Forex and Porex (1st Tragedy Drama) - Thomas Sackville & Norton

29. A king and No king - Beaumont & Fletcher

30. Troilus and Cressida (Tragedy Drama) - Shakespeare [1564-1616]

31. Antony and Cleopatra (Historical tragic Drama) - Shakespeare

32. Sapho and Phao - John Lily

33. David and Beth Sabe - G. Peal

34. The Ring and the Book - R. Browning

6. Sense and Sensibility (N)

- Jane Austen

7. War and Peace (N)

- Leo Tolstoy

8. Heaven and Earth (k) - L. Byron

9. Shorab and Rustom (k) - M. Arnold

10. The Cop and The Anthem (N) - Sydney Porter / O'Henry

11. Delusion and Dream (N) - Sigmund Freud

16. Sixes and Seven - W. Sidney Porter

17. Loss and Gain - Cardial Newman

18. Poem and Ballads - Swine Burne

19. Cakes and Ale - W. Somerset Maugham

23. Marriage and Morals - B. Russell

24. Religion and Science - B. Russell

25. Culture and Anarchy - M. Arnold

35. Crossing and Bar - A. L. Tennyson

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
 " Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

MAN / Woman Related Works

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Man and Woman - R. Browning | 16. The invisible man - H.G.Wells |
| 2. Man and Superman - G.B.Show | 17. The Woman - Albert Morabiyar (Italy) |
| 3. Arms and The man - G.B.Show | 18. The End of History and the last man (1992) - Y. Francis Fukoyama |
| 4. The Decent of man - C.R.Darwin | 19. Woman in love - D.H.Lawrence |
| 5. Talisman - Sir Walter Scott | 20. The Confidence Man : His Masquerade - Herman Melville |
| 6. The bestnatural, man - Oliver Goldsmith | 21. A portrait of the Artist as a Young man - James Joyce |
| 7. An Eassy of man - A. Pope | 22. The Hallow man - T.S.Eliot |
| 8. Two noble kinsmen - Shakespeare (Comedy) | 23. Dream of fair Woman - Tennyson |
| 9. The Silent Women - Ben Johnson | 24. Twenty-six Men and a Girl - Maxim Gorki |
| 10. Every man in his humor - Ben Johnson | 25. Mansfield Park- Jane Austen |
| 11. Every man out his humor - Ben Johnson | 26. The legend of Good Women- Chaucer |
| 12. The legal position woman in Islam - S. Amir Ali | 27. Piers Plow Man- William Langland |
| 13. The Whitman Burdens - Kipling | 28. Two Gentlemen of Verona- Shakespeare |
| 14. The woman of no importance - Oscar Wilde | 29. The mansion -William Faulkner |
| 15. The old man and the Sea - E. Hemingway | |

Mother Related

1. The Mother (Nobel - 1907)- Maxim Gorki (বাংলাসাহিত্যেআনিসুলহকেরমা)
2. A mother in manville – Rawling
3. The Mother - Agatha Christies

Children

1. Midnight Children - Salman Rushdi (USA)
2. Children of Violence - Doris Lessing
3. My Childhood - Maxim Gorki

Brother

Two Brother –Tennyson

Daughter Related

1. A prayer for my daughter - W.B.Yeats
2. The Gardener's Daughter - Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892)

Husband Related

The Modern Husband - Henry Fielding

Approximately Same(Collected)

The Spanish Gypsy - G. Eliot
The Spanish Tragedy - Thomas Kid

Julius Caesar → William Shakespeare
Caesar and Cleopatra → George Bernard Shaw

Pride and Prejudice → Jane Austen
Prelude → William Wordsworth

The West Land → T.S Eliot
Ode to the West Wind → P.B Shelley

" No man can be wise on an empty stomac " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

A Passage to India → E. M. Forster	
Discovery of India → Johor Lal Nehru	Daffodil— Wordsworth.
	To Daffodi I— Robert Harrik
The Way of the World → William Congreve	
The citizen of the world → Goldsmith	Patriot—Robert Browning
	Patroitism— Walter Scctot.
A tale of two cities → Charles Dickens	Ulyssess—Tannison
A tale of a tub. → Jonathan Swift	Ulysses—James Joyce
love for love→Congreve	
All for love → Dryden	The Sun Rising(poem)-John Donne
	The Sun Also Rising—Earnest Hamingwaye
Man and Superman→ George barnard Shaw	
Man & Women→Robert Browning	

Literature Discussing with Strategy
Anglo-Saxon Period (450 A.D - 1066 A.D)

এটা একটি প্রাচীন যুগ যার সময়কাল (৪৫০ - ১০৬৬) এই যুগকে The dawn of English Literature বলা হয়
বৈশিষ্ট্য : Heroic deeds / Love of sea adventure/ Savagery (বর্বরতা)

যারা যারা ছিলেন এযুগে :

#Caedmon - ৭ম শতকের কবি, এযুগের মিল্টন , গ্রন্থ : Genesis, Exodus and Judith

#Cynewulf : কাব্য কবিতা - Juliana, Elene and The Fates of the Apostles.

#Adam Bede : First Historian তাঁর লেখা ধর্মীয় ইতিহাস ' The Ecclesiastical History of the English " (Father of English Learning - Venerable Bade)

#King Alfred The Great (849 - 901)

Alfred was king of Wassex in 871

Supervised the composition - " The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle " (The first earlier prose in history of English Literature সে কারনে মাঝে মাঝে তাঁকে
Founder of English prose বলা হয়।

#Henry - 1 was famous for his literary works in this period.

অজ্ঞাত কবিদের রচনা সমগ্র :

#Beowulf : আনুমানিক লেখাটি 650 AD, Epic or Heroic poem, First Longest poem (3200 lines)

এছাড়া, The Wife's Complain't ,The Seafarer, The Wanderer

Middle English Period(1066 A.D – 1500 A.D)

★ Middle English Period - 01

১০৬৬খ্রি : থেকে ১৫০০পর্যন্ত এসময় কাল যেখানে এইযুগকে ২ ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় -

1. The Anglo-Norman Period

2. The Age of Chaucer

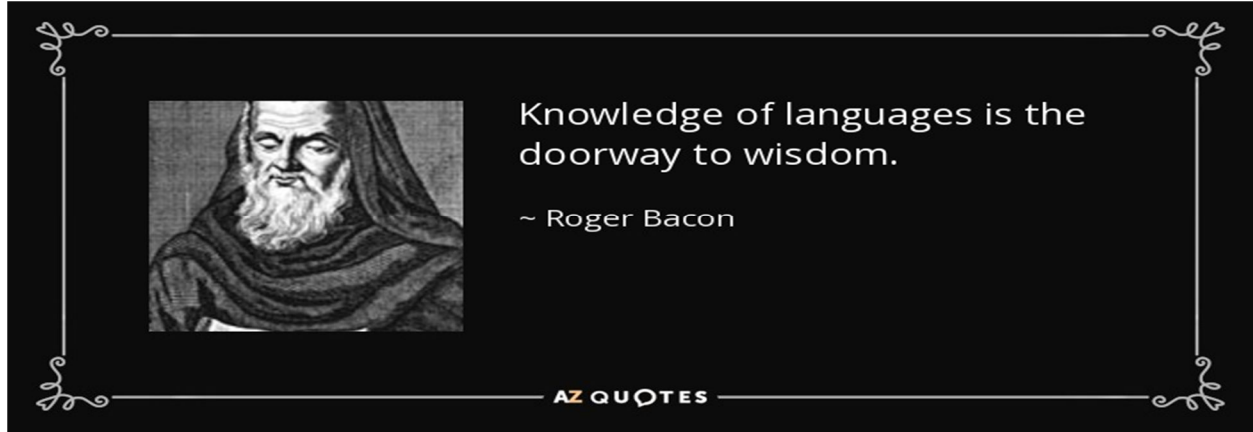
এযুগের প্রধান বৈশিষ্ট্য হলো Love, Religion, Chivalry (বীরত্ব)

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

Anglo-Norman (1066-1340)

----->রজার বেকন (১২১৪-৯২):



একজন ইংরেজ দার্শনিক, ইউরোপে মধ্যযুগের অন্যতম শ্রেষ্ঠ। আধুনিক পরীক্ষামূলক বিজ্ঞানের (Scientific method) একজন পথিকৃত। যুক্তি ও বিজ্ঞানে ফ্রান্সিস বেকন যেন a যুগের সূচনা করেন, তার ভিত্তি স্থাপিত হয় তিনশ' বছর পূর্বের বেকনের হাতে। যুক্তিবিদ্যা, আলোকবিজ্ঞান, রসায়ন প্রভৃতি বিষয়ে তার অসাধারণ দক্ষতার জন্য তাকে বিস্ময়কর ডাক্তার বলে।।

কাজ :

1. Opus Majus
2. Opus Tertium

(রাজা#ওপবাস থাকে বা কামনে)

----> The Normans were originally a hardy race of sea

----> Anslem was the author of ' Cor Deas Homo '

★ Middle English Period – 02

2. The Age of Chaucer :

-----> (1340-1400)

v চসারের কবিতার কাজগুলোকে ৩ ভাগে ভাগ করা হয় _____

1. French Period (1359 - 1372)
2. Italian Period (1373 - 1386)
3. English Period (1386 - 1400)

#জিওফ্রে চসার (১৩৪০ - ১৪০০) :



তাঁর বাবা জন চসার ছিলেন থেমসস্ট্রিটের একজন মদ্য ব্যবসায়ী

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

- ১। ইংরেজী সাহিত্যের পিতা
- ২। আধুনিক ইংরেজী কবিতার জনক
- ৩। মধ্যযুগের সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ কবি [BD – Varut Chandra Rai Gonakar]
- ৪। তিনি ছিলেন কবি, লেখক, দার্শনিক, জ্যোতির্বিজ্ঞানী, আমলা, সভাসদ (Courtier) , কূটনৈতিক (১৩৭০ - ১৩৭৮ সময়কালে) ইত্যাদি
- ৫। তিনি ১৩৮৬ সালে সংসদ সদস্য ছিলেন কেন্টের (ইংল্যান্ড)
- ৬। ইংরেজী ও ফরাসি ভাষায় দক্ষ চসার ১৩৫৯ সালে সৈনিক হিসাবে তৃতীয় এডওয়ার্ডের সেনাবাহিনীর সাথে ফ্রান্সের বিরুদ্ধে যুদ্ধে গিয়েছিলেন
- ৭। ইংল্যান্ডের প্রথম কবি।।

#সাহিত্যকর্ম :

চসার প্রথমে ফরাসি রোমান্টিক কাব্যের অনুসরণে কাব্য রচনা করেন। "The Canterbury Tales" তাঁর সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ রচনা। এই কাব্যে প্রায় ১৭ হাজার লাইন ও মোট ৩২ টি চরিত্র রয়েছে

#তাহাড়া

1. The Book of Duchess
2. The House of Fame
3. The Legend of Good Women
4. The Parliament of Fowls
5. Troilus and Criseyda

(House of Parliament এর Fowls ডাচের গুড Women ট্রয়লাস এবং ক্রেসিডা যারা কিনা চাসারের বউ তিনিই প্রথম ইংরেজ লেখক যিনি সমসাময়িক মর্যাদা সম্পন্ন ফরাসি বাল্যতিন ভাষায় নয়, বরং ইংল্যান্ডের লোকমুখের কথ্য মধ্য ইংরেজি ভাষায় শিল্পগুণ সম্পন্ন সাহিত্য রচনা করেন।

-----> ১৪০০ সালের ২৫শে অক্টোবর তিনি মারা যান এবং ওয়েস্ট মিনিস্টার অ্যাভেতে সমাহিত করা হয়।।

★ Middle English Period – 03

-----> William Langland এবং John Wycliff হলেন চসারের Contemporaries.

1. William Langland :

কাজ :

- ১। Piers Plowman

- ২। Well-known Poem

- ৩। Richard the Redeless

2. John Wycliff : (১৩২০ - ৮৪)

- a. বাইবেলের প্রথম অনুবাদক (১৪০০ শতকে)

- b. ফাঁদার অফ English Prose যেখানে বাংলা সাহিত্যে গদ্যর জনক বিদ্যাসাগর

- C. Regarded as the ' Morning Star '

3. John Gower :

কাজ --> ' Confessio Amantis '

4. Thomas Malory :

কাজ : " Morte d' Arthur (Prose)

5. William Caxton (১৪২২ - ১৪৯১)

- a. প্রথম প্রতিষ্ঠাতা English Printer

- b. প্রথম প্রতিষ্ঠাতা English printing press in 1476 in London.

তবে ভারত উপমহাদেশে প্রথম পুঁর্নগিজগন গোয়ায় ছাপাঘর প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন যা ১৬৭০ সালে তৎকালীন বোম্বেতে জনপ্রিয়তা পায় অতঃপর উইলকিন্স ১৭৭৮ সালে হুগলি জেলার চুটুড়াতে ছাপাখানা প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন (যার মুদ্রনক্ষর খোঁদাই করেন পঞ্চনন)

#তবে

- ১। বাংলাদেশে রংপুরে ১৮৪৭ সালে ১ম ছাপাখানা

- ২। ঢাকা প্রেস নামে ঢাকায় প্রথম যেখানে বাংলা মুদ্রন হতো না শুধু ইংরেজ পত্রিকা Dhaka News প্রকাশ হতো।

- ৩। ১৮৬০ সালে বাংলা প্রেস (সুন্দরমিএ) প্রতিষ্ঠা যা বাংলায় ছাপা হতো, ১ম বিখ্যাত নীলদর্পন প্রকাশিত

The Renaissance (1500-1660)

Elizabeth Period (1558 - 1603)

The Renaissance (1500-1660)

ক। Preparation for the Renaissance

খ। The Elizabethan Age (Shakespeare বাদে, পরে উনাকে ভালোচা বাবো)

গ। The University wits

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

PART – 01:

The Renaissance Period ১৫০০সালহতে১৬৬০পর্যন্ত। The word ' [#Renaissance](#) ' means rebirth (পুনর্জন্ম) or regeneration.
রেনেসাঁরুহুইতালিতে১৪৫৩সালাং English life and Literature কেপ্রভাবিতকরে১৫০০সালাংদিকে।।

এযুগেরবৈশিষ্ট্য :

১।মানবতাবাদ

২।স্মৃতিকাতরতা (Love for the past)

৩।অভিযানেরপ্রতিমোহ (Love of Adventure)

৪।সৌন্দর্যেরপ্রতিমোহ

সবগুলোহলো Salient features.

৫।অপরিসীমসম্পদওক্ষমতাপ্রতিমোহ

৬। Passion for new knowledge

৭। Nationalism

1. Preparation for the Renaissance (1500 - 78)

a. Sir Thomas Wyatt : ---->ইংরেজী সাহিত্যের প্রথম সনেটার [যেখানে বাংলা সাহিত্যের মধুসূদন ,ইতালীয় পেত্রিকা (প্রবর্তক)]

b. Henry Howard and Earl of Swouy : ---->এই ২ জন সাহিত্যিক একটি সনেট লিখে যার নাম ' Tottle's Miscellany ' যেখানেএটি first printed anthology of English lyrics. Tottle's Miscellany may be the first fruit of #Renaissance.

C. Sir Thomas Moor (1478-1535) ---->রেনেসাঁ সময়ের বিখ্যাত প্রাবন্ধিক ---->তাঁর বিখ্যাত লেখা ' Utopia ' (1516 in Latin)

d. Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton : ----->ইংরেজী সাহিত্যের প্রথম ট্রাজেডি নাটক ' Gorboduc ' যা এই দুই জনে মিলে রচনা করেন এবং তা মঞ্চস্থ হয় ১৫৬২সালে। [বাংলা ভাষার প্রথম ট্রাজেডি নাটক কীর্তিবিলাস ১৮৫২ সালে যোগেন্দ্র চন্দ্রগুপ্ত এটি রচনা করেন। [বাংলা সাহিত্যে সার্থক ট্রাজেডি মধুসূদন এর কৃষ্ণকমারী ১৮৬১]

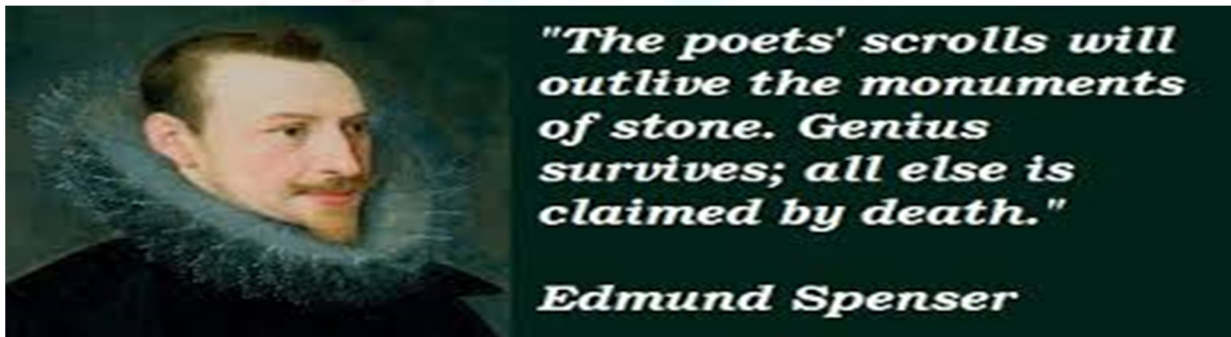
e. Nicholas Udall ---->তিনি ছিলেন ওয়েস্ট মাস্টার স্কুলের প্রধানশিক্ষক ---->তিনি সর্বপ্রথম নাটক রচনা করেন যার নাম ' Ralph Roister Doister ' তথাপি ইহা ১ম কমেডিও।। [বাংলা ভাষায় রচিত প্রথম নাটক – ভদ্রাজুন রচয়িতা – তারাপদ সিকদার (কমেডি) প্রকাশ কাল -১৮৫২ সালেএবংপ্রথম সার্থক নাট্যকার মধুসূদন এবং সার্থক নাটক শর্মিষ্ঠা ১৮৫৯ , সার্থক কমেডি পদ্মাবতী]

খ। The Elizabethan Age [Shakespeare বাদে, পরে উনা কে ভালো চাবাবো]

[#Renaissance](#) Part : 02 ★ এলিজাবেথ সময়কাল :

রাজা Henry - VIII এর কন্যা রানী এলিজাবেথ এর নামানুসারে এযুগের নামকরন , তিনি ক্ষমতায় আসেন ১৫৫৮ সালে এবং মারা যান ১৬০৩ সালে তাই১৫৫৮ -১৬০৩ সাল পর্যন্ত সময় কালকে এলিজাবেথ যুগ বলে।এ যুগকে স্বর্ণ যুগ বলে অভিহিত করা হয় তথাপি "A nest of singing birds ' বলা হয়। --- In real sense first drama is ' Gammer Gurton ' (comedy) written by William Stevenson

[#Edmund Spenser](#) : (1552 - 1599)



তিনি ১৫৫২ সালে লন্ডনে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন,চরম দারিদ্রে তাঁকে প্রেমব্রোক কলেজে খাবার ও আশ্রয়ের জন্য ঝাড়ুদার ও চাকরের কাজ করতে হতো ১৫৭৯ সালে স্যারফিলিপ কে উৎসর্গীকৃত প্রথম কাব্য ' The Shepherds Calendar 'বারাখালিয়া বারমস্যা প্রকাশিত হওয়ার সাথে সাথে তিনি বিখ্যাত হোন, ১৫৯৬ সালে Astrophel রচনা করেন, তিনি ১৩ জানুয়ারি ১৫৯৯ সালে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন, তাঁকে ওয়েস্টমিনিস্টার অ্যাবেতে সমাধিস্থ করা হয় (সমাধিস্থ লেখা " Prince of poets in this Time)

---->ইংরেজী সাহিত্যে কবিদের কবি (Poet of poets) বলা হয় যেখানে আধুনিক বাংলা সাহিত্যে নির্মলেন্দু গুনকে বলা হয়।

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

তাঁর কাজ সমূহ : কৌশল –গোল্ডেন সময় এলিজাবেথ এইজে স্পেনসার এসট্রপার ক্যালেন্ডারে টাইমস দেখে কুইনের সাথে হাইমচরের আশ্রিতলী যায়।।
এখানে, তাঁর রচনা গুলো হচ্ছে - Astrophel, The Shepherds Calendar, The Ruins of time, The Four Hymes , The Faerie Queene , Amoretti (সনেট) -
কৌশলে – আশ্রিতলী Spencer এর মহাকাব্য ' ফেরারীকুইন ' ১৫৯০সালে (প্রথম তিন পর্ব) এবং ২য় তিন টি
পর্ব ১৫৯৬ সালে প্রকাশিত , এটি একটি রূপকধর্মী (Allegory) যেখানে ৫ রকমের রূপকের পরিচয় মেলে যেমন - Moral, Political, Spiritual (আধ্যাত্মিক) ,
Chivalric এবং Aristotelian. কাহিনী - দু: সাহসিক অভিযাত্রা কে কেন্দ্র করে।। স্পেনসারকৃত ৮৯ টি সনেটের মধ্যে এটি প্রথম সনেট, যেটি ১৫৯৫ খ্রিষ্টাব্দে
প্রথম প্রকাশিত হয়। Amoretti and Epithalamion নামে, যা তিনি এমন একজন মহিলাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে লিখেছেন, যে মহিলার সাথে তার বাগদান সম্পন্ন হয়।
এই সনেটটি এলিজাবেথীয় যুগের প্রেম ভাবনাকে আশ্রয় করে রচিত হয়েছে।প্রথম কবিতাটিই তিনি তাঁর প্রিয়তমাকে অবলম্বন করে লিখেছেন।

খ। The Elizabethan Age -----> (1558 -1603)[[Renaissance](#) Part : 03]

১।জর্জ চ্যাপম্যান ----- His famous work is the metrical translation of Homer's " Iliad " and " Odyssey "

২।মিকায়েল ড্রাইটন : কাজ ---> Polyolbion

৩।স্যার ফিলিপ সিডনি : কাজ ---> An Apology for Poetrie, Arcadia

৪।ইউলিয়াম ক্যানডেন এন্ডজননক : ----->এসময়ের বিখ্যাত ইতিহাসবিদ

৫।রিচার্ড হ্যাকলয়েট : -----> একালের বিখ্যাত Editor

৬।স্যামুয়েল পার্সেস : ----->এযুগের আরেকজন বিখ্যাত Editor

★ The University Wits :

-----> The ' University Wits ' is a group of young dramatists who wrote and performed in London towards the end if 16th century. They are called ' University Wits ' [#because](#) they were the witty students of [#Cambridge](#) or [#Oxford](#). ----- ওরা ৭ জন

মনে রাখার কৌশল : মি. কিড বাসার লজে নেশায় গ্রীন Tea পান করে হঠাৎ জর্জ পিল তাঁর উপর লিলি ফুল ছুড়ে মার্লো

- ১।থমাস কিড [জন্ম : ইংল্যান্ড, পড়াশোনা : অক্সফোর্ড]
- ২।থমাস লজ [জন্ম : ইংল্যান্ড, পড়াশোনা : অক্সফোর্ড]
- ৩।থমাস নাশে [জন্ম : ইংল্যান্ড, পড়াশোনা : ক্যামব্রিজ]
- ৪।রবার্ট গ্রিন
- ৫।জর্জ পিল
- ৬।জন লিলি
- ৭।ক্রিস্টিফার মার্লো [জন্মইংল্যান্ড, পড়াশোনা : ক্যামব্রিজ]

তাঁদের সাহিত্য কর্ম:

১। Thomas kid :

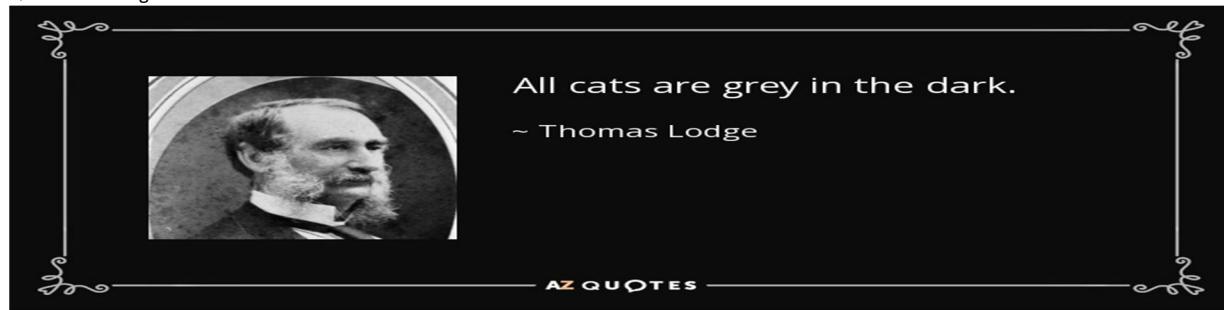


----->কাজ : The Spanish Tragedy (সেনেকার অবলম্বনে,ল্যাটিননাটক)

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

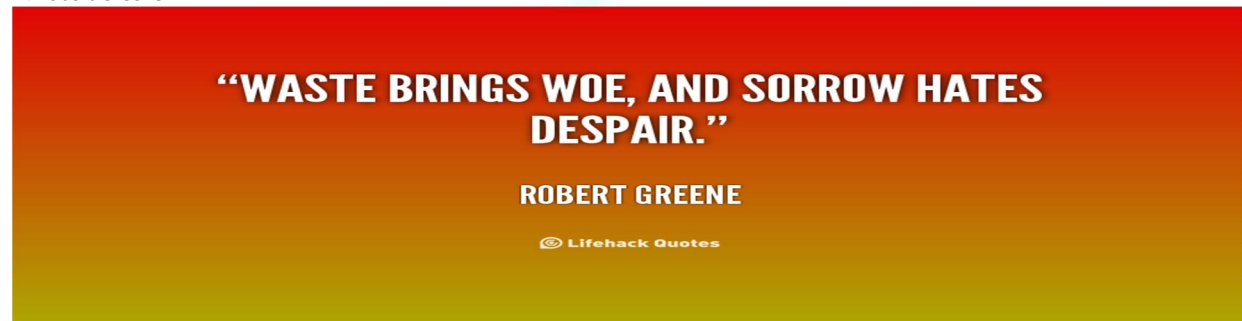
" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

২। Thomas Lodge :



----->কাজ : The Wounds of Civil War

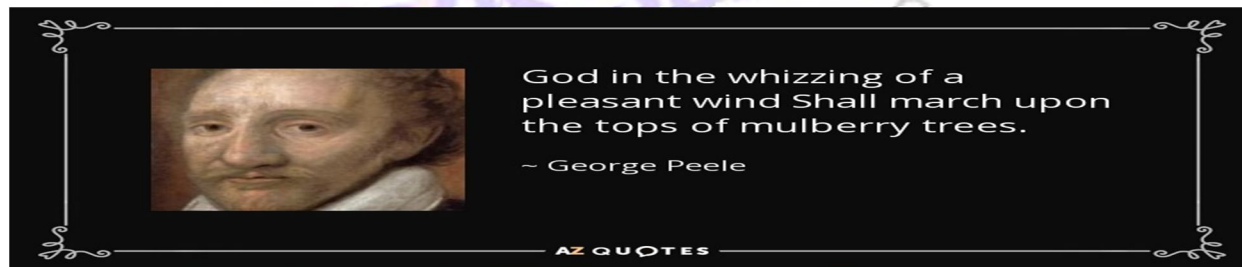
৩। Robert Greene :



----->কাজ : Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay , James IV.

৪। G. Peele :

----->কাজ : " David and Bethsabe " , "Arraignement of paris ".



৫। John Lilly :



----->কাজ : Campaspe, Sapho and Phao, Midas, Euphues.

কৌশল : লাইলী (লিলি) ক্যাম্পাসে সাপো মারে মি(Mi - Midas) - ইউও (Euphues) মারে (মি + ইউ = বিভাল)

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

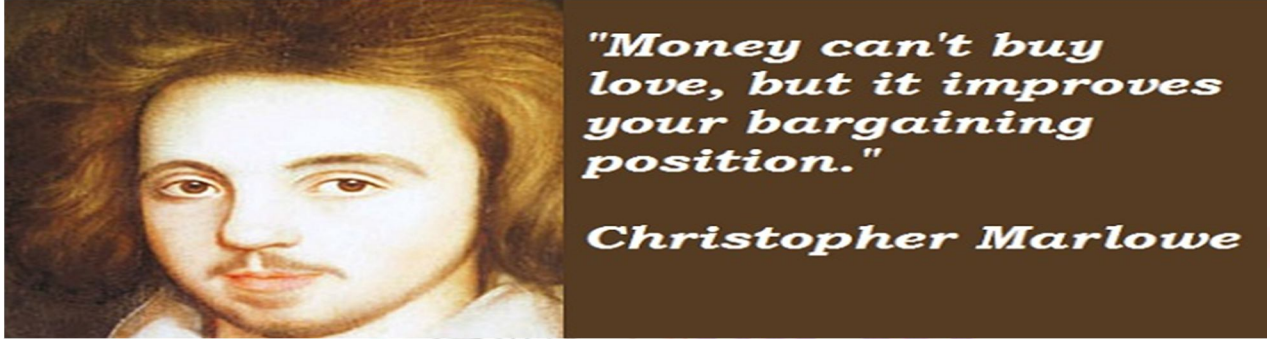
" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

৬। Thomas Nashe :



----->কাজ : " The Unfortunate Traveller"

৭। Christopher Marlowe



----->জীবন কাল (1564 -1593)

----->তিনি শেক্সপিয়রের আগে বিখ্যাত নাট্যকার।

----->কাজ :

মনে রাখার কৌশল : মার্লো মাস্টার Edward II কে নিয়ে তেম্বারলাইনের Doctor ফস্টেইস কে দেখায়

এখানে,

The Jew of Malta
Edward II

Tamburlaine the great Doctor Faustus
(সবগুলোই নাটক)

The Elizabeth Period (1558 – 1603)

Shakespeare (1564 - 1616)

প্রসঙ্গ : Shakespeare :

গত ৩৫ এর প্রিলিতে মনে হয় ২টা আসছিলো , **Shakespeare** হতে নিচের বিষয়গুলো খেয়াল করে পড়লে কমন না পড়ে যাবে কই

১।জন্ম তারিখ, সন, মৃত্যু, জন্মস্থান

২।বাবার পেশা, লন্ডনে কখন আসেন

৩।তাকে কি নামে অভিহিত করা হয়

৪।তিনি মূলত কি

৫।তাঁর নেরেটিভ কবিতাগুলো

৬।কোন গুলো ট্রাজিক

৭।কোন গুলো কমেডি

৮।কোনগুলো ঐতিহাসিক

৯।নেরেটিভ কয়টি, সনেটকয়টি, ট্রাজিক ও কমেডি কয়টি

১০।বিখ্যাত উক্তি

১১।বিখ্যাত উক্তি কোন কাব্যের বা কেবলেছে

১২।বিভিন্ন চরিত্র

১৩।লিটারি টার্ম

১৪।বিখ্যাত নাটকের কাহিনী

১৫।বিখ্যাত নাটক গুলোর প্রকাশকাল

১৬।সমসাময়িক নাট্যকার কারা

১৭।কোন সময়ে নাট্য রচনা করেন

১৮।কোন দলে তিনি কাজ করতেন

১৯।তাঁর নাটক কতো অঙ্কের

২০।তাঁর অন্যান্য জীবন কাহিনী ইত্যাদি

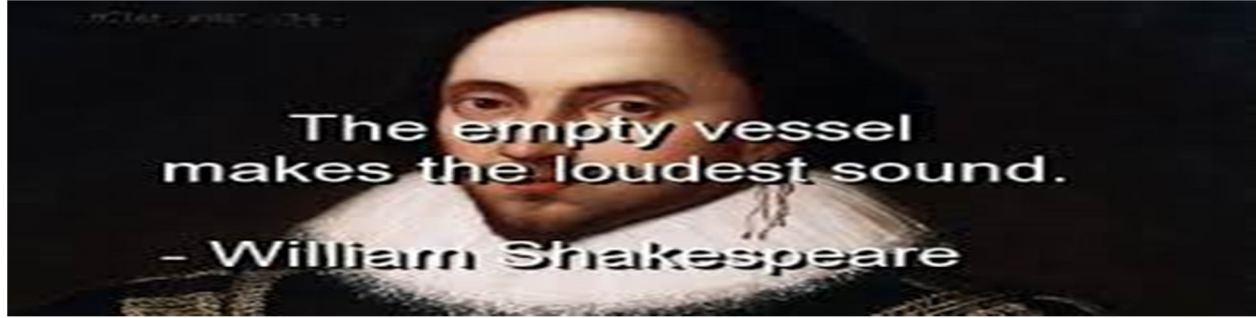
শুধু একজন কে নিয়ে পড়লে আপনি কমে ২টা কমন পাবেন, সো কেনো তাঁর ১৪ গোষ্ঠী পড়বেন না, সময় থাকতে গুছিয়ে নেওয়া উওম, গতি মন্ডর করলে সময় মতো শেষ করতে পারবেন না, পড়ার কোনো বিকল্প নাই,জেগে ওঠুন

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

" Love all, trust a few, Do wrong to none. The fool doth think he is wise, but the wise man knows himself to be a fool.—কোন নাটকের? [Self Practice] /
Shakespeare এর ট্রাজিক নাটক কতোটি? [Self Practice]

উইলিয়াম শেক্সপিয়ার : পর্ব – ০১



----> Shakespeare (1564 - 1616)

----->জন্ম মৃত্যু একই তারিখে ২৩ এপ্রিল [Other Source 26 th April] যেখানে বেগম রোকেয়ার ৯ ডিসেম্বর।

----->জন্মস্থান – স্ট্রাটফোর্ড অন এভোন (এজন্য তাকে " Bard of Avon " বলা হয়)

>তিনি মধ্যবিত্ত পরিবারের সন্তান, তাঁর পিতা জন শেক্সপিয়ার ছিলেন একজন বিওবান নাগরিক। স্ট্রাটফোর্ড অন এভোন শহরে পৌরসভার প্রধান ছিলো তাঁর বাবা। তাঁর মা ছিলেন মেরী শেক্সপিয়ার, তাঁর বাবার পশমজাত দ্রব্যের ব্যবসা ও ছিলো, সামান্য গোচারণ ক্ষেত্র ছিলো।

----->উইলিয়াম শেক্সপিয়ার তিনভাই ও চারবোনের মধ্য তৃতীয় ছিলেন এবং সর্বজ্যেষ্ঠ পুত্র।

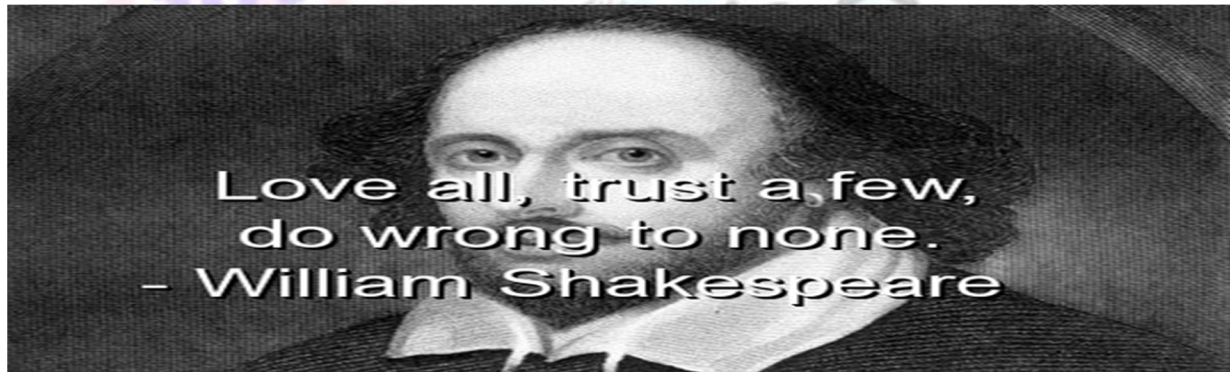
----->স্ট্রাটফোর্ডের গ্রামার স্কুলে শৈশবে পড়েছেন, তিনি গ্রীক ও ল্যাটিন ভাষা বলতে ও পড়তে শিখেছেন। তিনি কলেজ ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় পর্যন্ত পড়তে পারেননি। ছাড়াবস্বায় থেকে তিনি নাট্য রচনা, প্রযোজনা আর অভিনয় শুরু করেন।

----->১৫৮২ সালে তিনি অ্যান হ্যাথাওয়ে কে বিবাহ করেন। তাঁর বউ তাঁর থেকে ৮ বছরের বড় ছিলো তাঁর প্রথম কন্যা সুশানা এবং যমজ একটি হ্যামলেট (পুত্র) অন্যটি জুডিথ (কন্যা)।>টমাস লুসি নামে তাঁর একজন শত্রু ছিলো যে কিনা তাঁর বাবাকে সর্বস্বান্ত করে এমনকি তাঁর জন্মস্থান হতে বিতাড়িত করে মিথ্যা হামলার মাধ্যমে, শুধু তাই না তাঁকে চারুকের আঘাত ও করা হয়, এই তিক্ত অভিজ্ঞতা নিয়ে তিনি রঙ্গালয় লন্ডনে শহরে চলে আসেন এবং একটি রঙ্গালয় কাজ পেয়ে যান। এই নাটক হাউজটি " লর্ড চেম্বারলিনের দল " বলে অভিহিত ছিল। তাঁর খ্যাতি ছিলো ' Play - Pather ' হিসাবে। দীর্ঘ ২৫ বছর তিনি নিযুক্ত ছিলেন।।

--->তিনি ৩৮ টি নাটক (মতান্তরে ৩৭) যার মধ্যে ১৬ টি কমেডি, ৭ টি ট্রাজেডি ও ১৪ টি ঐতিহাসিক।

----->সনেট ১৫৪টি [Robi Tagore's 154th birthday Anniversary -2015] ----->নেরেটিভ কবিতা ৩টি

উইলিয়াম শেক্সপিয়ার : পর্ব – ০২



----> Shakespeare (1564 - 1616)

♣নেরেটিভ কবিতা: মেইন ৩টি ১। দ্যা ফ্যাশনট পিলগ্রিম / ২। দ্যা রেপ অব লুক্রেটা / ৩। ভেনাস এন্ড এডুনাস

#তাহাড়া, --> A lover Complaint --> The Phoenix and Turtle --> To the Queen

#কৌশল : ফ্যাশন মডেল লুক্রেটাকে রেপের দায়ে Sexs (Shakespeare) কেইসে ভেনাস ও এডুনিস এর বিপক্ষে Phoenix রাজ্যের কুইন এর নিকট (বি পজিটিভ ভাবে পড়েন)

♣ Comedy : 16 টি ১ম অংশ ৬টি --> #কৌশল : মার্চেন্ট অব ভেনিসের লাভ (Love) ছিলো লেবারের wife মেরীর সাথে ইন Windsor এর Tempest এ – পুরাই কমেডি সরি কমেডি বললে ভুল (Error) হবে তবে এটা কিছুই না (About Nothing)

এখানে -----

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

The Marchant of Venice
Loves labours lost / wond

Merry wives of Windsor
The Tempest

Comedy of Errors
Much ado about Nothing

----->২য়অংশ একটি Trip এর যাওয়া কাহিনী :

Winter না হলে Summer এর যে কোনো Nights এর টুয়েলভথ তারিখে Veroner Two Gentleman যাওয়ার জন্য Timing মিলায় Measurement করে, একজন আরেকজনকে জিজ্ঞেস করে As You Like it, তাদের ভাব সাবে মনে হয় ২ জনই Two kingsman or Prince of Turkish. যাইহোক, এখন দেখা যাক সব ঠিকঠাক হয় কিনা, মানে All's well that ends Well (চরম কমেডি – জাস্ট গল্প করে ৫ – ১০ পড়লে কিছু হলে ও মাথায় থাকবে)

এখানে,

Winter - Winter Stale

Summer Nights - A mid Summer Nights Dreams

টুয়েলভথ - Twelfth Nights

Two Gentleman of Verona

Timing - Taming of the Shrew

Measurement - Measure of Measure

As you like it

Two noble kingsman

Prince of tyre

All's well that ends well

উইলিয়াম শেক্সপিয়ার : পর্ব – ০৩



♦ট্রাজেডি : উইকেপিডিয়া ১১টি, ওরাকল ৭টি

#কৌশল : ট্রাজিক কিং Macbeth হেমলেট পড়ে বাইকে চড়ে ক্রী Othello কে নিয়ে স্যার থমাস মুর পরিচালিত, চেম্বারলিনের প্রযোজনায় Romeo এন্ড Juliet চলচ্চিত্র Athens এর Titas পেশাগৃহে দেখতে যায় সেখানে আরেক দম্পতি Troilus এন্ড Cressida এমনি Anthony and Cleopatra এর সাথেও সাক্ষাত হয়

এখানে,

King lear

Macbeth

Hamlet

Othello

Sir Thomas moor

Cumberline

Romeo and Juliet

Timon of Athens

Titus Adronicus

Troilus and Cressida

♦ Historical :

জুলিয়াসসিজার

হেনরি VI, (পার্ট ১, ২, ৩)

ক্যারোলিয়ানস

Shakespeare Play Consists 5 act

কিংজন

রিচার্ড II, রিচার্ড III

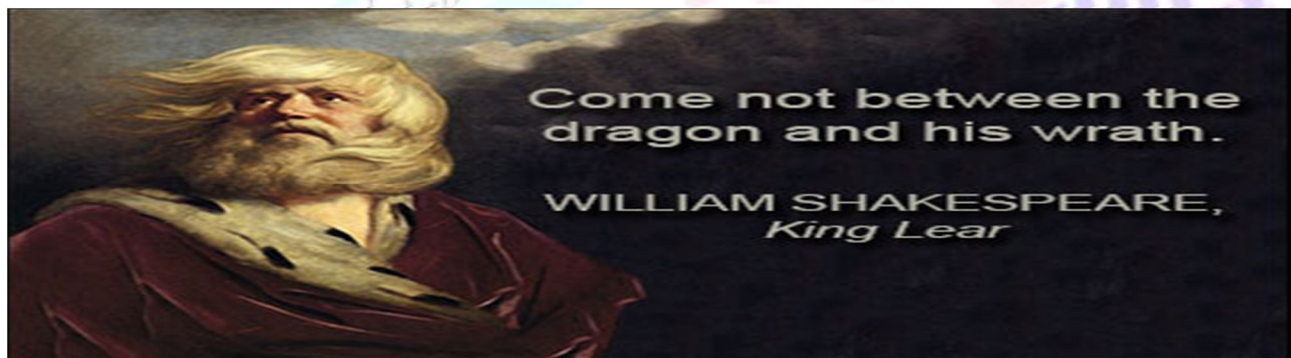
কোটেশান (পর্ব : ৪)



" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

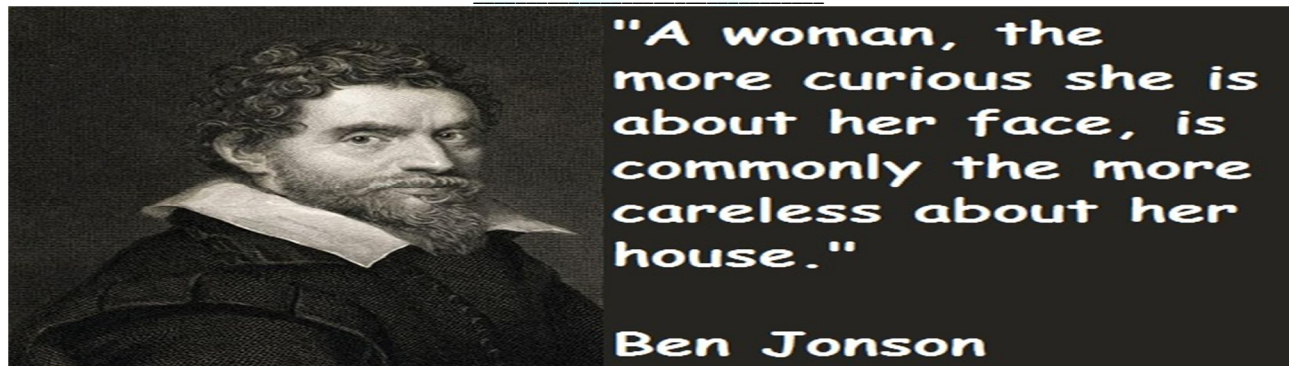
" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

- ১। 'Cowards die many times before their death' (সিজার) – জুলিয়াস সিজার (১৫৯৯সালে রচিত ঐতিহাসিক ট্রাজেডি নাটক হতে)
২। To be or not to be : that is the questions (হেমলেট) - Hemlet (1601)- act 3
৩। ' There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy - Hemlet
৪। ' Brevity is the soul of wit ' - Hemlet
৫। " There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so. " - Hamlet
৬। " I must be cruel, only to be kind : Thus bad begins and worse remains behind. "
৭। Blow, blow thou winter wind - As you Like It.
৮। ' All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players, They have their exits and their entrances ; And one man in his time plays many parts, His acts being seven ages. - As you Like It (1599) - act 2
৯। " Sweet are the uses of adversity " - As you Like It
১০। " Under the greenwood tree, who loves to lie with me, And turn his merry note, Unto the sweet birds throat " - As you Like It
১১। " Frailty, they name is woman! - As you Like It
১২। When we are born, we cry, that we are come To this great stage of fools. - As you Like It
১৩। " All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand "(lady Macbeth) - Macbeth (1606) - act 5
১৪। "Fair is foul, and foul is fair " - Macbeth
১৫। " Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player, that struts and frets his hour upon the stage - Macbeth
১৬। " A young man married is a man that's marred - All's Well that Ends Well (1603)
১৭। " Love all, trust a few, Do wrong to none. The fool doth think he is wise, but the wise man knows himself to be a fool. - All's Well That Ends Well.



Elizabeth Period (1558 - 1603)

★বেনজনসন : (১৫৭৩ - ১৬৩৭)



--->তাঁর লেখা শুরু হয় Elizabeth যুগে এবং লেখা চালিয়ে যান Jacobean যুগেও (1603 - 1625)
--->একজন প্রখ্যাত নাট্যকার, কবি ও সাহিত্য সমালোচক।

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

----> James I এর রাজত্বের সময় তাঁকে সাধারণত Shakespeare এরপর ২য় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নাট্যকার হিসাবে গণ্য করা হয় এবং এজন্য তিনি এই সময়ে 'পয়েট লরেট' উপাধিতে ভূষিত হন।

---->তিনি ১৫৭৩ সালে ওয়েস্টমিনিস্টারে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন, তাঁর বাবা (বাবা - তুর্কিশব্দ / আঝা- উর্দুশব্দ) ছিলেন পন্ডিত ও কিছু সময়ের জন্য মন্ত্রী।।

---->বেনজনসন ব্যবসা পছন্দ করতেন না, তাই বাড়ি থেকে পালিয়ে সেনাবাহিনীতে যোগদিলেন তবে যুদ্ধ থেকে ফিরে তিনি অভিনয় ও পুস্তক সম্পাদনার কাজে মনোনিবেশ করেন।জনসন একজন অভিনেতা কেন্দ্রযুদ্ধে হত্যা করেছিলেন এবং বেঁচে গেলেন মন্ত্রী পুএ বলে (পুরাই সিনেমা!)

---->মৃত্যুর হাত থেকে বেঁচে তিনি নাটক লেখায় মনোনিবেশ করেন ,তাঁর রচিত প্রায় ১০ খানা নাটকের মধ্য অধিকাংশই কমেডি নাটক।

---->বেনজনসন ৬আগষ্ট, ১৬৩৭ সালে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন, তাঁকে সমাহিত করা হয় ওয়েস্টমিনিস্টার অ্যাবেতে, তাঁর সমাধিস্তম্ভ লেখা আছে ' O Rare Ben Johnson ' .

----> His Comedies are known as Comedy of #Humours.

----> Comedy of #Humours related to Medical theory

সাহিত্যিকর্ম

#কৌশল : Silent Woman এরমতো Humours যা Every man এর মধ্যনাই, যদি থাকতো তাহলে Poetaster এর মতো Vole, fox এর ন্যায় আচরণ করতো ---- এসব কথা Comedy করে আলকেমিস্ট Bartholomew জনসন আমাদের বলেন।

জনসন আবার বলে, এসব বাদ দিয়ে Tragic ছবি ক্যাটরিনা অভিনীত রিমেক্স সাজান মুভি দেখি

#প্রথম গল্পে – তাঁর কমেডি রচনাসমূহ:

১। Silent Woman

২। Every man in his humour

৩। Volepone or the Fox

৪। The Alchemist

৫। The Bartholomew Fair

৬। The Poetaster

কৌশলের ২য় অংশ ট্রাজেডি :

১। Catiline ২। Sejanus

Elizabeth Period (1558 - 1603)

★ফ্রান্সিসবেকন (১৫৬১ - ১৬২৬)



---->তাকেও Founder Of English Prose বলা হয় তবে কোথাও কোথাও Father of Modern English Prose বলা হয়েছে (অন্যদিকে Father of English Prose বলা হয় - জনওয়াক্সফকে)

---->তিনি ছিলেন একজন বিখ্যাত প্রাবন্ধিক (Essayist) যেমন বাংলা সাহিত্যে প্রমথ চৌধুরী।

---->তাকে ' Master of aphorism (প্রবচন) এবং Terseness (সংক্ষিপ্ততা) বলা হয়।

---- তাঁর পিতা নিকোলাস বেকন ছিলেন রানী এলিজাবেথ এর প্রধান উপদেষ্টা।

---->বেকনের মা অ্যানি কুক ছিলেন উচ্চ শিক্ষিতা

---->প্রকৃতপক্ষে তিনি সাহিত্যিক ও দার্শনিক ছিলেন তবে অর্থ উপার্জনের জন্য তিনি আইনব্য বসাতে মনোনিবেশ করেন।

---->১৫৮৪ সালে তিনি পার্লামেন্টের সদস্য নির্বাচিত হন।

---->১৬০৩ সালে নাইটউ পাধিতে ভূষিত হন।

---->১৬১৩ সালে তিনি হলেন ' এটর্নিজেনারেল ' তবে ঘুষ, জালিয়াতি, জোচ্ছুরি দুর্নীতির কারণে তিনি যাবদজীবন কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডিত হন এবং কিছুদিন পর রাজ অনুগ্রহে ছাড়া পান

বেকন ১৫৯৭ সালে একঝাঁক প্রবন্ধ সংস্করণ প্রকাশ করেন। পরবর্তীতে ১৬২৫ সালে তাঁর প্রবন্ধ গুলো পরিমার্জন করে মোট ৫৮টি প্রবন্ধ বাহির করেন।

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

----->তাঁর প্রবন্ধের প্রধান বৈশিষ্ট্য ছিলো ' আত্মগত ভাব ও ভাবনা '

----->জীবনের শেষ সময়েছিলেন একা, তাঁর রোগশয্যার পাশে কেউ ছিলোনা, অনাদরে, সেবাহীন ভাবে ১৬২৬ সালে মারা যান।

#সাহিত্য_কর্ম : ----->#কৌশল : নবমবারেরনতো#বেকনইজিভাবে The Advance of Learning বইটিপড়লো।

এখানে, প্রবন্ধগ্রন্থ

নবমবার = Novum Organum (1620) / ইজি = Essays (1625) / The Advance of learning (1605)

#প্রবন্ধ :

Of Truth

Of Great Place

Of Plantation

#বিখ্যাত_বচন :

আমার প্রিয় বচন গুলোর মধ্য অন্যতম

১। "Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, writing an exact man "

২। " Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested "

৩। "Silence is the sleep that nourishes wisdom"

৪। " There is no comparison between that which is lost by not succeeding and that which is lost by not trying."

৫। " Hope is a good breakfast, but it is a bad supper."

৬। "A bachelor's life is a fine breakfast, a flat lunch, and a miserable dinner."

৭। " Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes; adversity not without many comforts and hopes."

৮। " The worst men often give the best advice."

৯। " Opportunity makes thief"

১০। " Wise men make more opportunities than they find."

১১। " Knowledge and human power are synonymous."

১২। " Studies serve for delight, for ornaments, and for ability."

১৪। " If we do not maintain justice, justice will not maintain us."

১৫। " The great end of life is not knowledge but action."

১৬। " Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more a man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out."

১৭। " God Almighty first planted a garden. And indeed, it is the purest of

Of Studies

Of Marriage and Single Life

human pleasures."

১৮। " The worst solitude is to have no real friendships."

১৯। " Fashion is only the attempt to realize art in living forms and social intercourse."

২০। " If a man will begin with certainties, he shall end in doubts, but if he will content to begin with doubts, he shall end in certainties."

২১। " Silence is the virtue of fools."

২২। " Truth is the daughter of time, not of authority."

২৩। " It is natural to die as to be born."

২৪। " Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New."

২৫। " Science is but an image of the truth."

The Jacobean Period (1603 - 1625)

-----> This period is named after James I who reigned England from 1603 - 1625. The word ' Jacobean ' is the Latin version of James. তিনি মূলত স্কটল্যান্ডের রাজা ছিলেন। তখন তিনি James - IV উপাধিতে ভূষিত হতেন। রানী এলিজাবেথ এর মৃত্যুর পর এই James - IV ই James - I উপাধী ধারণ করে ইংল্যান্ডের সিংহাসনে আরোহণ করেন।

----->এ যুগের সাহিত্যিক নিম্নরূপ তবেএ যুগের বেশির ভাগ সাহিত্যিক এলিজাবেথ যুগেরও-

১। John Donne

২। John Webster

৩। Shakespeare (wrote 12 serious plays, but he is #never called the Jacobean (Only এলিজাবেথ সময়কাল)

-----> Ben Jonson (Also Elizabeth period)

-----> King James - I, known as the Wisest Fool (Translated Bible into English)

-----> Cyril Tourneur তাঁরলেখা - The Revengers Tragedy / The Atheists Tragedy

★ The Metaphysical Poet :

(মূলত Jacobean Age এর শেষ সময়ে বা Caroline Age এর প্রথম দিকে যা একধরনের কবিতা)

----->এ নামটি নামকরণ করে Dr. Samuel Johnson.

-----> Metaphysical poet যাদের কে বলা হয় তারা হলেন ১। John Donne ২। Herbert ৩। Andrew marvell ৪। Voughen ৫। Abraham Cowle

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

John Donne



"No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent."

John Donne

----->তিনি একজন বিখ্যাত Metaphysical কবি। ----->তাকে " The greatest love poet / Poet of Love / Religious Poet বলা হয়।
----->তিনি ১৫৭২ সালে লন্ডনে জন্ম গ্রহণ করেন, মাএ ৪ বছর বয়সে তিনি তাঁর ধনাঢ্য পিতাকে হারান
----->পড়াশোনাকরেছেন অক্সফোর্ড ও কেমব্রিজ কিশোরের কারণে পড়াশোনা শেষ করতে পারেন নাই তবু কিছুদিন আইন পাঠও করেছিলেন।
----->স্যার ইগারটনের স্ত্রীর ভাগ্নি Anne More কে নিয়ে পালিয়ে যান এবং পরে বিয়ে করেন, এজন্য তাঁকে কারা বাস করতে হয়েছিলো
>জন ডান একসময় ক্যাথলিক ধর্ম ত্যাগ করে অ্যাংলিকান ধর্ম গ্রহণ করেন ফলে তিনি পাদ্রিহোন এবং শেষ পর্যন্ত তিনি সেন্ট পলস গীর্জার উপাচার্য হয়েছিলেন যা কোনো ইংরেজ কবি পারেন নাই।>জন ডান সেই যুগের প্রেম সম্পর্কিত ধারাকে ব্যঙ্গ করেন এবং জীবনে প্রেম ও কামনাকে বাস্তবরূপ দান করেন। প্রেম সম্পর্কে ধারণা ছিলো - " Love is not so pure, and abstract, as they use to say" অর্থাৎ প্রেমদেহ – সম্মোগহীন কোনো বস্তু নয়। তাঁর মতে ' প্রেম হল বসন্তের আগুন, শীতে ও যার উত্তাপ এতটুকু কমে না "

সাহিত্যকর্ম : কাব্য :

Verse Letter

Pseudo - Martyr

Epithalamions

Biathanatos

কৌশল : লেটারে Martyr ইপিথালের বিয়ে (Bia- Thanatos) নিয়ে বলছিলেন

#কবিতা :

The Good Morrow

The Cannonization

A valediction : Forbidding Mourning

Go and Catch the Falling Star

Twickenham Garden

The Sun Rising

The Undertaking

The Ecstasy

The Funeral loves

#তাঁর সেরা বচন সমূহ :

১। "No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent."

২। " Pleasure is none, if not diversified."

৩। " Art is the most passionate orgy within man's grasp."

৪। " Love, all alike, no season knows, nor clime, nor hours, days, months, which are the rags of time."

৫। " God employs several translators; some pieces are translated by age, some by sickness, some by war, some by justice."

৬। " Reason is our soul's left hand, faith her right."

৭। " Love built on beauty, soon as beauty, dies."

৮। " For God's sake hold your tongue, and let me love."

৯। " Humiliation is the beginning of sanctification."

১০। " Be thine own palace, or the world's thy jail."

১১। " Affliction is a treasure, and scarce any man hath enough of it."

১২। " No spring nor summer beauty hath such grace as I have seen in one autumnal face."

১৩। " The day breaks not, it is my heart."

১৪। " Art is the most passionate orgy within man's grasp."

১৫। " Wicked is not much worse than indiscreet."

Elizabeth Period (1558-1603)

The Jacobean Period (1603-1625)

Caroline Age (1625 - 1649)

Topic Analysis :

★ প্রশ্ন আসতে পারে নিচের কোন সাহিত্যিক টি#এলিজাবেথ (কিছু Jacobean সময়সহ) সময়কার : #একনজর_একসাথেকারা কারা >

১ বিখ্যাত সাহিত্যিকগণ : (4 জন) Shakespeare, (Elizabeth 1) / Edmund Spenser, / Ben Jonson (Also Jacobean), Francis Bacon (Also Jacobean)

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

2. Metaphysical Poets (4 জন) John Donne / J. Harberd / Vaughan / Marvell / Couley [All also Jacobian Period]

3. Cavalier Poets (3 জন) Robert Herrick / Thomas Carew / Lovelace / Suchling

কৌশল : কারি কারি টাকার হেরিক লেগে গেছে, কথাটি কি সাচ? লাভ কি হবে

4. ডাকাতরা আসলেই Star = Dekar, Webster (2 জন)

5. সিডনিতে বসে নিকোলাস স্টেবেনসন হাকুলিয়েট হতে হকের কেনডি Purchase করে খাওয়ার জন্য প্রথমে চাপ দিয়ে ভেঙ্গে ড্রাইটা কে তরলে পরিণত করে
নেরে শেক করে তার বউমা মারিয়াকে খাইতে দেয়

#এখানে, এযুগের সাহিত্যিকগন হলেন :

1. সিডনী -> Sir Philip Sidney - কাজ - Astrophel and Stella
2. নিকোলাস -> Nicholas Udall - কাজ - ' Ralph Royster Doyster (প্রথমনাটক)
3. William Stevenson - কাজ - Gammer Gurtons Needle (1st real sense Drama, যাকমেডি)
4. হাকুলিয়েট -> Richard Hakluyt - Editors
5. হকের - Richard Hooker - বিখ্যাত Prose Writer
6. Purchase -> Samuel Purchase - Editors
7. চাপ -> George Chapman - কাজ - Iliad and Odyssey (Translation of Homer)
8. ড্রাই - Michael Dryton - কাজ - Polyolbion
- ৯।নেরে, শেক -> Thomas Sackville and Norton - Forex and porex (also known Gorboduc, 1st tragedy 1562)
- ১০। Beaumont and Fletcher - Philosopher
- ১১।মারিয়া -> Thomas Mare - কাজ - Utopia (Renaissance সময়ের Also)

নিজেরমতোকরেসাজিয়েপড়লেফলপাবেনভালো ->

★ Caroline Age (1625 - 1649) আরো কিছু কবিসাহিত্যিক :

♦The Metaphysical poets :

-----> This name given by Dr. Samuel Johnson

-----> The Metaphysical poets are - John Donne, G. Herbert, A. Marvell, Cowley, H. Vaughan
(#কৌশল : Mr. John Donne হার্ডড ভাসিটিতে Vaughan গাড়ীতে এসে মার্বেল খেলে আর কাওয়ালি গান গায়)

-----> মোট ৪ জন Metaphysical poets

1.#জর্জ হার্বার্ট (১৫৯৩ - ১৬৩৩) :



Better never begin than never make an end.
(George Herbert)

izquotes.com

- > Metaphysical poets গুলোর মধ্য অন্যতম, তাঁকে ' মেটাফিজিক্যাল গোষ্ঠীর তাপস ' বলা হয়।
-----> কেমব্রিজ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় পড়াশুনা শেষ করে তিনি সেখানেই ফেলো এবং রিডার নিযুক্ত হোন।
-----> কবি John Donne এর প্রেরণায় তিনি ধর্মীয় কাজে আত্মনিয়োগ করেছিলেন এবং পরবর্তীতে ধর্মযাজক (Clergyman) হয়েছিলেন।।
-----> তাঁর রচিত কোনো কাব্যেই তাঁর জীবদ্দশায় প্রকাশ পায়নি
-----> ১৬৩৩ সালে ' দিটেম্পল ' (A Priest to the Temple Or The Country Parson) কাব্যটি প্রকাশ পায়।

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

2. #এড্‌ মার্বেল (১৬২১ - ১৬৭৮) :

- >পড়াশুনা করেছেন কেম্ব্রিজ। তিনি ছিলেন কবি মিষ্টনের ল্যাটিন সেক্রেটারি।
- >তিনি সংসদ সদস্যও ছিলেন। রাজরোষ থেকে তিনি অনেক সময় মিষ্টনকে বাঁচিয়েছেন।
- >তঁার মৃত্যুর পর তঁার কবিতা গুলো " মিস সেলেনিয়াস " নামে প্রকাশিত হয়।

3. #হেনরি ভন (১৬২২ - ৯৫) :

- >মোটা ফিজিক্যাল কবিদের মধ্য অন্যতম বিখ্যাত কবি, অক্সফোর্ডে শিক্ষা শেষে প্রথমে আইনও পরে ডাক্তারি বিদ্যায় মনোনিবেশ করেন।
- >তিনি জর্জ হার্বার্টের একজন অনুরাগী শিষ্য।।
- >তঁার রচিত ' দিরিট্রিট ' কবিতায় শিশুর মধ্যে স্বর্হের সারল্য ও সৌন্দর্য চিত্রিত হয় যা Wordsworth প্রভাবিত হয়েছিলো।
- >সাহিত্যিকর্ম : হোয়েমস, ওলরইসকানুস, সাইল্যান্স সিনটিল্যানস ইত্যাদি

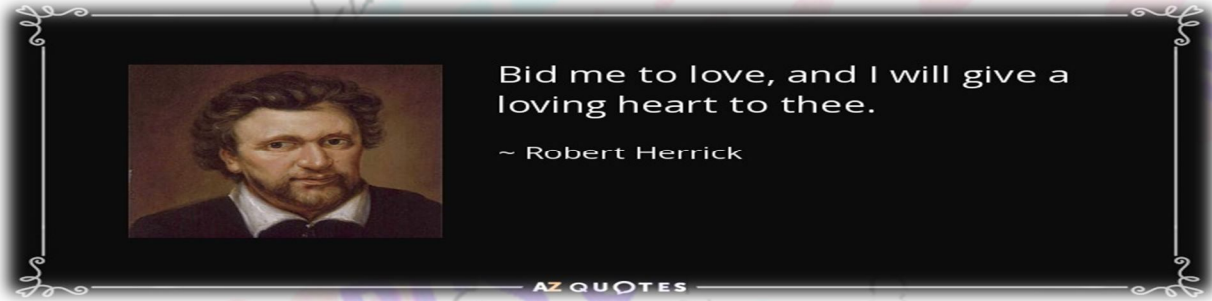
★ Cavalier poet :

----> The Secular (ধর্মনিরপেক্ষ) poets are called cavalier poets.

----->তারা হলেন :

Robert Herrick / Thomas Carew / Lovelace Suchling (কোশল : কারিকারি (কারি = Carew) টাকার হেরিক লেগে পেছে, কখাটি কি সাচ?)

#Robert Herrick : (1591 - 1674)



-----> English lyric poet and cleric. ----->তাকে বেনজনসনের মানস পুত্র বলা হয়। ----->আড়াই হাজার কবিতা রচনা করেন

সাহিত্যিকর্ম : কাব্য : নো বল নামবার্স, হেসপেরিডাস
কবিতা :

To Daffodils

☞ শুধু Daffodils - Wordsworth এর)

To Anthea

To Julia

Cherry Ripe

#বিখ্যাতবচন

1. " Tears are the noble language of the eye."
2. " Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt. Nothing's so hard, but search will find it out."
3. " The person lives twice who lives the first life well."
4. " Bid me to love, and I will give a loving heart to thee."

The Neo - Classical Period (1660-1785)

The Restoration Period (1660 - 1700)

The Neo - Classical Period--->১৬৬০ - ১৭৮৫

এ যুগের মধ্য বিভিন্ন ছোট যুগ :

ক। The Restoration Period -----> (1660 - 1700)

খ। The Augustan Period or The Age of pope-----> (1700 - 1745)

গ। The Age of Sensibility or The age of Johnson-----> (1745 - 1785/ 98)

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

★ The Restoration Period (1660 - 1700)

এযুগের কবি - প্রাবন্ধিক - নাট্যকার John Dryden প্রতিনিধিত্ব করেছেন বলে অনেকে এই যুগটাকে The Age of Dryden বলে অভিহিত করেন। আবার কেউ কেউ John Milton এর সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ রচনার জন্য The Age of Milton বলে অভিহিত করেন।

----> Charles II, the son of executed king Charles I, took over the power of England and became monarch. This restoration of monarchy is called Restoration Period (পুনরুদ্ধার সময়) ।।

----> এযুগের কিছু Historical Events : ১। ইংল্যান্ডের শিল্পায়ন ২। মতপ্রকাশের স্বাধীনতা ও ছাপাখানা উন্মুক্তকরণ।

#JOHN_DRYDEN :



----> জন্ম 1631 - মৃত্যু 1700 ----> The representative poet of last phase of 17th century.

----> Dryden was known the " Father of Modern English Criticism " ----> তিনি ১৭ টি নাটক রচনা করেন, তার মধ্যকমেডি ১১ টি, হিরোয়িক ট্রাজেডি ৬ টি। ----> ' Absalom and Achitophel ' (1681) কাব্য রচনা করে অমর হয়ে আছেন যা বাইবেলের একটি ঘটনা অনুকরণে নিজের যুগের একটি রাজনৈতিক ঘটনাকে কাব্য রূপদান করেন।।

#সাহিত্য_কর্ম : #কৌশল ১ -> সবার ভালোবাসা ড্রাই (Dryden) করা হয় গ্রানাডাতে (চরমকটিকাস - ফাদার অবকটিকাস)

এখানে, Play গুলো হলো -> ----> সবার জন্য ভালোবাসা - All for live, ----> গ্রানাডা - The conquest of Granada

তাছাড়া, King Author, Aureg - Zebe, Don Sebastian উল্লেখিত।

#কৌশল ২ -> মজার ব্যাপার হলো (Satires / প্রহসন) মেকফকনার মেডেল পায় এবিশাল মেরসাথে টোফেল টেস্টে বেশি মার্কস পেয়ে (একেবারে ড্রাই ওয়াস)

এখানে, Satires গুলো হলো : ----> মেকফকনার - Mac Flecnoe ----> মেডেল - The Medal of John Boys ----> এবিশাল মেরসাথে - Absalom and Achitophel

#Prose : The Essay of Dramatic Poesy

★ John Locke :



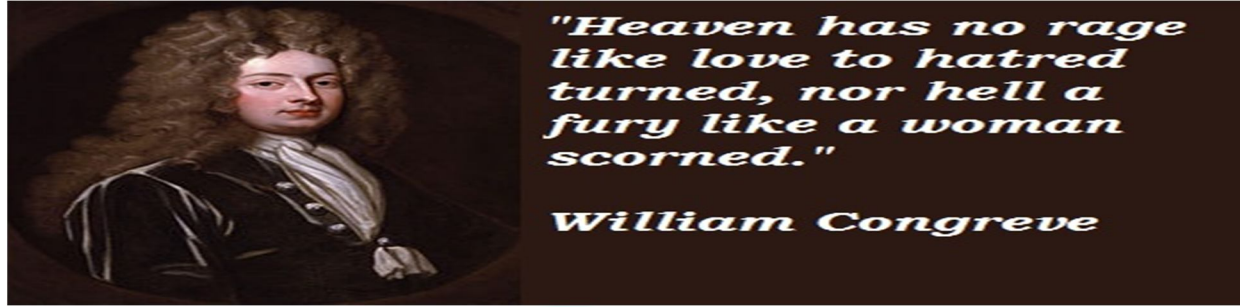
----> একজন Philosopher and Literary figures

----> তাঁর রচনা " An Essay Concerning Human Understanding "

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

★ William Congreve :



----> Wrote Commedies, তিনিজনাখনসুইফটওপোপএরবন্ধুছিলেন, চিরকুমারছিলেন

-----> #সাহিত্য_কর্ম : #কৌশল : এইনয়াবিশ্বে(World) Old Bachelor গনডাবলডিলকরে Love জগৎকেগ্রিব (Congreve) করে
এখানে, World - The way of the World / The old Bachelor / The Double Dealer

Love for love (All for love by Dryden) ----->সবগুলোকমেডি

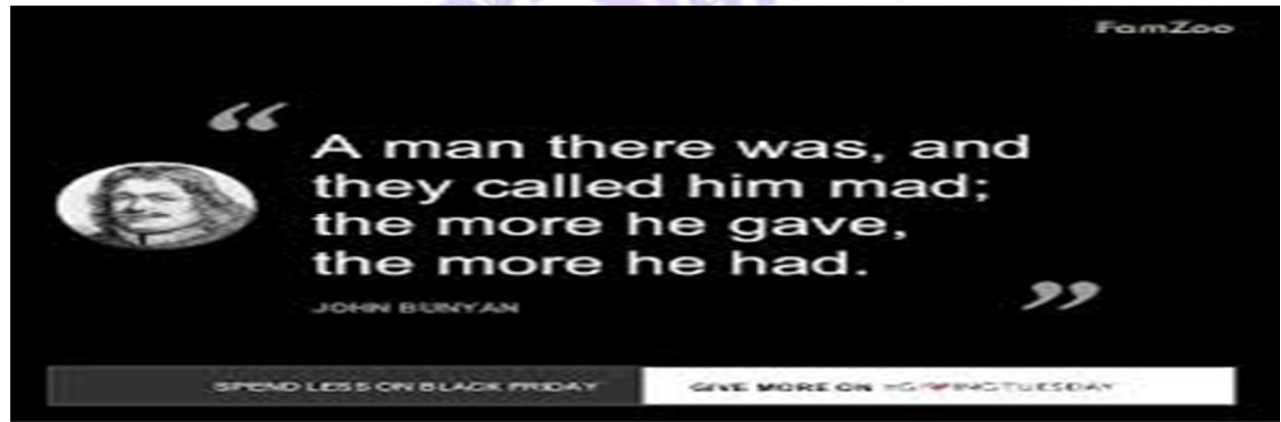
----->ট্রাজেডি : " দি মর্নিং ব্রাইড"

★ George Farquhar : #কৌশল : ফারুককেভিক্সবিজ্ঞাপনেরিফুটকরাহইছে
এখানে, সাহিত্যে_কর্ম :

The Recruiting Officer / The Beax Strtugem

★ Samuel Batler : Hudibras - A satire in Verse

★ John Bunyan :



---->জন্ম ১৬২৮ – মৃত্যু ১৬৮৮ সালে

---->বাইবেল বিশারদ, পাদ্রি ছিলেন, ধর্ম মতের কারনে বারবার জেল কেটেছেন।

---->তাঁর ' দি পিলগ্রিমপ্রোগ্রেস ' গ্রন্থটি বাইবেলের পরে স্থান দেওয়া হয়।

#সাহিত্য_কর্ম :

The Pilgrims Progress (1678) – Religious / The Holy War - Allegory (রূপক)

তাছাড়া, এযুগের Thomas Hobbes (Philosopher) এবং Edmund Walter (Poet) ওছিলেন।।

---->একনজরে এসময় কার সাহিত্যিকগন যা একজামে আসতে দেখা যায়

---->>>>>মনে রাখার কৌশল : রোস্ট ও বেনানা খেয়ে বাটলার বল করলে ওয়াল্টার ফারুক লেগে গ্রীব করে ড্রাইওয়াস করে এতে মিল্টনের হোবস বাড়ে

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

এখানে,

রোস্ট = Restoration Period

বেনানা = John Bunyan

বাটলার = Samuel Butler

ওয়াল্টার = Edmund Walter

ফারুক = George Farquhar

লেকে = John Lacke

গ্রীব = William Congreve

ড্রাইডেন = John Dryden

মিস্টন - Restoration / Puritan / Caroline সময়গুলোতে ছিলো।

হোবস = Thomas Hobbes

কিছু তথ্য :

১। First theatre in England - 1576

২। First Daily English Newspapers - ' The Daily Courant ' - 1701

৩। First full-fledged biography in English was " Life of Dr. Johnson by James Boswell in 1792.

The Neo - Classical Period (1660-1785)

The Augustan Period (1700 - 1745)

এ যুগের মধ্য বিভিন্ন ছোট যুগ :

ক। The Restoration Period

-----> (1660 - 1700)

খ। The Augustan Period or The Age of pope

-----> (1700 - 1745)

গ। The Age of Sensibility or The age of Johnson

-----> (1745 - 1785/ 98)

#পার্ট : ০১ খ। The Augustan Period or The Age of pop (1700 - 1745)

-----> This period named after Emperor Augustus who resigned Italy from 27 BC to 14 AD.

-----> অগাস্টান যুগ ১৭০২ খ্রি: থেকে শুরু করে ১৭৫৪ খ্রি: পর্যন্ত বিস্তৃত। এ যুগকে Classical যুগ বা The age of Pope হিসাবেও গণ্য করা হয়। কারণ Alexander Pope এ যুগের প্রতিনিধিত্ব করেন।।

-----> রোমান রাজা অগাস্ট এর নামানুসারে -----> আধুনিক উপন্যাসের যাঁরা শুরু -----> এসময়ের রাজনৈতিক লেখার প্রতিবন্ধকতা

-----> এসময়ে প্রথম ইংরেজী দৈনিক " The Daily Courant " প্রকাশিত হয় লন্ডনে ১৭০২ সালে।।

1. Alexander Pope :



The most positive men are the most credulous.
(Alexander Pope)

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-----> ২১ মে, ১৬৮৮ সালে জন্ম - ৩০ মে, ১৭৪৪ সালে মহাপ্রয়াণ -----> বিধবস্ত, অপমানিত, লাঞ্চিত, সমাজচ্যুত পোপের অন্তরে জমেছিল তীব্র ঘৃণা এবং তাঁর এই ঘৃণাই তাঁর কাব্যের জগতে ব্যাপক প্রভাব ফেলেছিলো। -----> He is Called ' mock heroic poet '

-----> #সাহিত্য কর্ম : • কবিতা :

১। Pastorals ২। Windsor Forest ৩। The Rape of the Lock (1712) ৪। The Duncid (বোকার রাজত্ব)

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

The Rape of The Lock : কাব্যটি 'মোক হেরোয়িক' রীতিতে রচনা। তাঁর একাঘের জন্যই তিনি বেশি খ্যাতিমান। এই কাব্যে দেখা যায়, অভিজাত পরিবারের রূপসী রমণী **#বেলিন্দা** যার রূপের ছটায় সূর্যের আলোও ম্লান হয়ে যায়। যুবকেরা তার চারপাশে ভিড় করে একটু ভালোবাসার প্রত্যাশায় কিন্তু সে কোনো পুরুষের প্রেমকে পাত্তা দেয় না। বেলিন্দার রূপ যৌবন রক্ষায় দায়িত্ব নিয়েছে একদল বায়বীয় প্রেতাশ্বা যাদের সর্দার **অ্যারিয়েল**। বেলিন্দার রূপে মোহিত **#ব্যারন** নামে এক যুবক। কিন্তু সে বেলিন্দার কাছ হতে কোন সাড়া না পেয়ে বেলিন্দার সৌন্দর্যের আধার দীর্ঘচুলের বেণীর একটি টেনে নেয়। বায়বীয় প্রেতাশ্বা দীর্ঘ কৌশলেও তা রক্ষা করতে পারে না, বেলিন্দা হতাশ সে অনেক আকৃতি জানানোর পরেও তা ফেরত পাই না কারন তাকে জানানো হয় তার বেণী স্থান পেয়েছেন ক্ষত্রলোকে [অজবপ্রেমের, গজবকাহিনী]

• প্রবন্ধ : ১। Essay on Criticism (1711) ২। Essay on Man ৩। Moral Essays

• অনুবাদ ১। Iliad ২। Odyssay

#তহাড়া : Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot / The Imitation of Horace তাঁর অন্যতম রচনা।।

#কৌশল : **#পপ** ডানছিড ফরেষ্ট এচায়ের স্টলে (Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot) ইমিটেশান পড়া মেয়েকে Rape করে লেকে খুব Eassy তে যা অনেক মানুষ (Man) Critics না করে নিরবে সহ্য করে। এ হলো সমাজ Moral যা জগন্য

#বিখ্যাত_বচনসমূহ :

- ১। " To err is human ; to forgive, divine " (An Essay on Criticism -1711)
- ২। " Fools rush in where angels fear to tread " (An Eassy on Criticism)
- ৩। " A little learning is dangerous things " (An Eassy on Criticism)
- ৪। " Charms strike the sight but merit wins the soul "
- ৫। " Amusement is the happiness of those who cannot think "
- ৬। " An honest man is the noblest work of God "
- ৭। " "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be

disappointed."

৮। "No woman ever hates a man for being in love with her, but many a woman hate a man for being a friend to her."

৯। "Some people will never learn anything, for this reason, because they understand everything too soon."

১০। " Histories are more full of examples of the fidelity of dogs than of friends."

এয়ুগের সাহিত্যিকগণ :

১। Alexander Pope

২। Daniel Defoe

৩। Jonathan Swift

কৌশল :

আগষ্টে (**#Augustan** period) রিচার্ডসন পপগান গাইতে গাইতে সুইফটলী (সুইফট), ডিপলী (Defoe), ফিল্ডিং মারে আদিসানের সাথে

----> **The Augustan Period or The Age of Pope #পার্ট :** ০২ (1700 - 1745)

এয়ুগের সাহিত্যিকগণ :

১। Alexander Pope

২। Daniel Defoe

৩। Jonathan Swift

৪। Henry Fielding

৫। Samuel Richardson

৬। Joseph Addison

#কৌশল :

আগষ্টে (**#Augustan** period) রিচার্ডসন পপগান গাইতে গাইতে সুইফটলী (সুইফট), ডিপলী (Defoe), ফিল্ডিং মারে আদিসানের সাথে

Already এয়ুগের প্রধান সাহিত্যিক Alexander Pope কে নিয়ে আলোচনা হয়েছে

২। Daniel Defoe :



We loved the doctrine for the teacher's sake.
(Daniel Defoe)

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" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

--->১৬৬১ সালে লন্ডনে জন্ম- ১৭৩১ পরলোক গমন করেন। >পরিবারের ইচ্ছা ছিলো ধর্মযাজক কিন্তু তাঁর ইচ্ছা ছিলো বিওবান ব্যবসায়ী তবে সফল ব্যবসায়ী না হতে পারলেও তিনি সাহিত্য ও সাংবাদিকতায় খ্যাতি লাভ করেন।।

--->১৭১৯ সালে Defoe উপন্যাস রচনায় মন দিলেন।রচনা করেন বিখ্যাত উপন্যাস " Robinson Crusoe " যা তাকে সাহিত্যে জগতে চিরস্থায়ী আসন প্রতিষ্ঠা করে এবং প্রচুর অর্থের মালিক হতে সাহায্যে করে।

#সাহিত্য_কর্ম:

১। Robinson Crusoe (1719) / ২। Captain Singleton / ৩। Mal Flanders / ৪। Lady Raxona / ৫। Colonel Jucque #তাহাড়া "A Journal of the Plague Year "

#কৌশল : ফিল্যান্ডার এর মলে কর্নেল ও ক্যাপ্টেনদের জন্য Defoe এর রেঞ্জোনা বিক্রি করে রবিনসন ক্রুসো

#রবিনসন_ক্রুসো :

উপন্যাসের নায়ক রবিনসন ক্রুসো, যে পরিত্যক্ত নির্জন দ্বীপে ছাব্বিশ বছরের নিঃসঙ্গ জীবনের দুঃসহ বেদনায় কাতর হয়ে উঠেছিলেন, পরবর্তীকালে সেই দ্বীপের একচ্ছত্র অধিপতি হয়েছিলেন। সেই দ্বীপের আদিম অধিবাসী ফ্রাইডে, জুরীকে তিনি তাঁর ভৃত্যে পরিণত করেছিলেন এবং দাস ব্যবসায় মুনাফা অর্জন করেছিলেন। অর্থাৎ, ডিফো সে যুগের বাণিজ্য ধর্মের চিহ্ন অংকন করেছেন।।

#বিখ্যাত_বচনসমূহ :

১। "It is better to have a lion at the head of an army of sheep, than a sheep at the head of an army of lions."

২। " Justice is always violent to the party offending, for every man is innocent in his own eyes."

৩। " Pride the first peer and president of hell."

৩। Jonathan Swift :



--->বিখ্যাত তাঁর ব্যঙ্গাত্মক রচনা

----->৩০ নভেম্বর, ১৯৬৭ সালে আয়ারল্যান্ডের ডাবলিন শহরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন তবে জাতিতে ইংলিশ ছিলেন।

----->জন্মের ৭মাস আগে পিতৃবিয়োগ এবং শিশুকালেই জুনাথনকে ছেড়ে তাঁর মা চলে যান নিজের দেশ লিসিস্টারে।

----->১৬৮৬ সালে অতি কষ্টে স্নাতক এবং Oxford হতে স্নাতকোত্তর ডিগ্রী অর্জন করেন। ১৭১৩ সালে ডাবলিন সেন্ট প্যাট্রিক ক্যাথিড্রাল চার্চের ডিন নিযুক্ত হয়েছিলেন।

----->১৭৩৭ সালের শেষের দিকে বন্ধ উন্মাদে পরিণত হন, শেষে বোবা ও বধির হয়ে গেলেন। অবশেষে ১৭৪৫ সালে ডাবলিনে মারা যান।।

#সাহিত্য_কর্ম:

১। The Battle of Books

৩। Gulliver's Travels (1726)

২। A tale of a Tub

#গালিভার_ট্রাভেলস :

এই ব্যঙ্গাত্মক উপন্যাসের জন্য তিনি ইতিহাসে বেঁচে আছেন। কাহিনী শুরুতেই এই দুঃসাহসিক অভিযানের নায়ক ছিলেন মার্টিন ক্রিবলার্স কিন্তু পরে তা নাম পরিবর্তন করে রাখা হয় লামুয়েল গালিভার। গালিভার ৪ টি দেশ ভ্রমণ করেন --->

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

১। বামুনের দেশ (A voyage to Lilliput) ২। দানবের দেশ (A voyage to Brobdingnag) ৩। লাপুটানদের দেশ (A voyage to Laputa)

৪। হুইনহম সনামক ঘোড়ার দেশ (A voyage to Houyhnhnms)

----->Banga – গালিভারের সফরনামা (রম্যরচনা) – আবুল মনসুর আহমেদ।।

#বিখ্যাত_বচনসমূহ:

১। " Books, the children of the brain " " I cannot but conclude that the Bulk of your. " - (A tale of a Tab)

২। " Natives ,to be most pernicious Race of little odious Vermin that Nature ever suffered to cruel upon the Surface of the Earth. "- (Gulliver's Travels)

৩। " Undoubtedly, philosopher are in the right when they tell us that nothing is great or little otherwise than by comparison " - (Gulliver's Travels)

[The Neo - Classical Period \(1660-1785\)](#)

[The Augustan Period \(1700 - 1745\)](#)

Topic Analysis: [পার্ট](#) : ৩ [Neo-Classical Period]

◆ The Augustan Period or The Age of pop (1700 - 1745) এযুগের সাহিত্যিকগণ :

১। Alexander Pope

৩। Jonathan Swift

৫। Samuel Richardson

২। Daniel Defoe

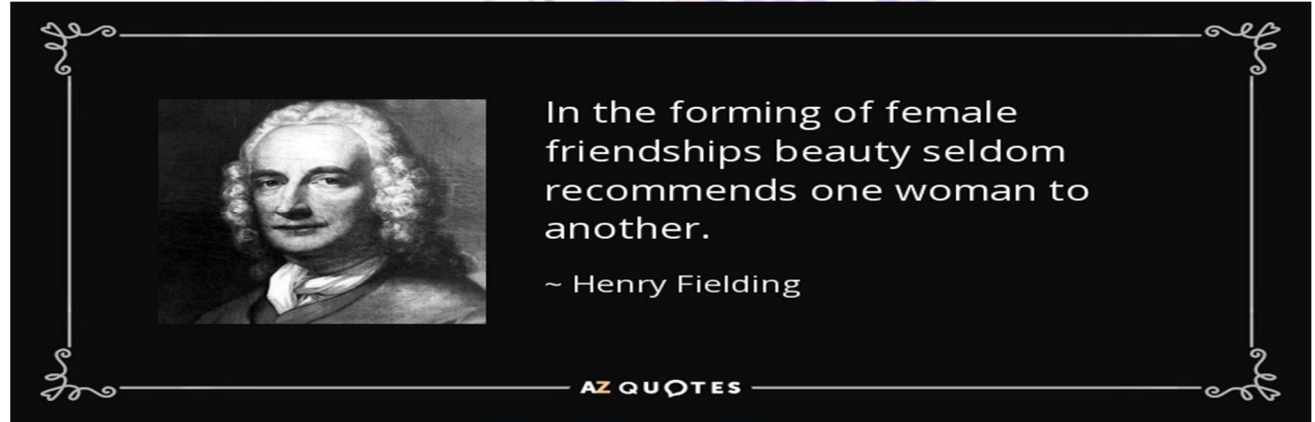
৪। Henry Fielding

৬। Joseph Addison

#কৌশল : আগষ্টে ([#Augustan](#) period) রিচার্ডসন পপ গান গাইতে গাইতে সুইফটলী (সুইফট), ডিপলী (Defoe), ফিল্ডিং মারে আদিসানের সাথে

Already এযুগের প্রধান সাহিত্যিক Alexander Pope, Defoe, Swift দের নিয়ে আলোচনা হয়েছে, এখন বাকিগুলো

৪। Henry Fielding :



----->তাকে ইংরেজী উপন্যাসের [#জনক](#) বলা হয় (বাংলা সাহিত্যের বঙ্কিম)

----->২২এপ্রিল, ১৭০৭ সালে সমারসেট, ইংল্যান্ডে জন্ম গ্রহণ করেন এবং ১৭৫৪ সালে ৮ অক্টোবর পরলোক গমন করেন।

----->তঁর কলম নাম "Captain Hercules Vinegar "

----->তিনি ছিলেন একেধারে আইনজীবী, সাংবাদিক ও সাহিত্যিক।

----->রিচার্ডসনের ' পামেলা ' উপন্যাসকে উপহাস করে ১৭৪২ সালে তিনি রচনা করেন ' জোসেফ এন্ড্রুজ '।

#সাহিত্য_কর্ম : [#উপন্যাস](#) :

১। জোসেফ এন্ড্রুজ ২। জোনাথন ওয়াইল্ড ৩। টম জোনস (১৭৪৯)

৪। এমিলিয়া

#নাটক : ১। Love in Several Masques ২। Rape upon Rape ৩। The Modern Husband ৪। The Mock Doctor

#টম_জোনস :

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith

" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

এটি তাঁর শ্রেষ্ঠ উপন্যাস। উপন্যাসে প্রেমিক টম ও প্রেমিকা সোফিয়ার মিলনের পথে বাধা হয়ে দাঁড়ায় টমের জন্ম পরিচয়। কারণ টমের জন্ম পরিচয় ছিলো না। সে ছিলো সমাজে অবহেলিত ও ঘৃণিত তবে তার চারিত্রিক বৈশিষ্ট্যের কারণে সে সবার মনে জায়গা করে নিয়েছিলো এজন্যই সোফিয়া তাকে ভালো বেসেছিলো। পিতা ওয়েস্টার্ন ও পিসির সতর্ক দৃষ্টি এড়িয়ে সোফিয়া টমের সাথে নিরুদ্দেশ পথে যাত্রী হয়েছে। এতে টমের জন্ম পরিচয় বাধা হয়নি তবে বাধা হয়েছে চারিত্রিক দুর্বলতা। আর একারণেই সোফিয়া অভিমান করে মিলনের পথে নিজেই বাধা হয়ে দাঁড়ায়। সে চেয়েছিলো টম পরিশুদ্ধ হলেই মিলনের লগ্ন আসবে তা না হলে আজীবন কুমারী থাকবে। অবশেষে টম নিজেকে সংযত ও সংহত করে এবং মিলনের পথে আর কোনো কিছু বাধা হয়ে দাঁড়াতে পারিনি।

#বিখ্যাত_বচনসমূহ:

১। "Love and scandal are the best sweeteners of tea."

২। " A rich man without charity is a rogue; and perhaps it would be no difficult matter to prove that he is also a fool."

৩। " Guilt has very quick ears to an accusation."

৪। " Conscience - the only incorruptible thing about us."

৫। " One fool at least in every married couple."

৬। " We are as liable to be corrupted by books, as by companions."

৭। " Without adversity a person hardly knows whether they are honest or not."

৫। Samuel Richardson :



"A beautiful woman must expect to be more accountable for her steps, than one less attractive."

Samuel Richardson

"The more a man knows, the more he will find he has to know."

Samuel Richardson

-----> 1681 birth - 1761 died

-----> He wrote the first novel in English Literature in 1740.

-----> First Novel "#Pamela" or "The Virtue Rewarded "

-----> Another novel -> 'Clarissa'

৬। Joseph Addison :

-----> He wrote 274 out of total 55 essays published in the Spectator (1709-12). The rest of the essays of its were written by Sir Richard Steele (1672 - 1729)

The Neo - Classical Period (1660-1785)

The Age of Sensibility (1745 - 1785/ 98)

এ যুগের মধ্য বিভিন্ন ছোট যুগ :

ক। The Restoration Period -----> (1660 - 1700)

খ। The Augustan Period or The Age of pope -----> (1700 - 1745)

গ। The Age of Sensibility or The age of Johnson -----> (1745 - 1785/ 98)

★ The Age of Sensibility or The age of Johnson:

-----> The age is called the Age of Sensibility because in this age a sense that prefers instinct, feeling and original genius to Neo-Classical balance, restraint and perfection. ইন্দ্রিয়পরায়ণতার যুগকে Pre-romantic বা The Age of Transition হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয়। এই যুগ The age of Johnson also এ যুগের সাহিত্যিকগণ:

১। Samuel Johnson

২। Oliver Goldsmith

৩। Thomas Gray

৪। Edmund Burke

৫। R.B. Sheridan

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

৬। Edward Gibbon

৭। Samuel Richardson

-->কৌশল : সেনসিবল রিচার্ডগিবন তাঁর বারকিং থ্রেং এর কুণ্ডা কে গোল্ড জনসন সাবান দিয়ে গোসল করিয়ে শেরিডিন ট্যাবলেট খাওয়ায় এতে বারক বদ্ধ হয়।

১। Samuel Johnson :



---->জন্ম ১৭০৯ সালে Lichfield, Staffordshire – মৃত্যু ১৭৮৪ সালে

----> He compiled first English Dictionary in 1755.

----> তিনি ছিলেন একাধারে প্রাবন্ধিক, সাহিত্যে সমালোচক, কবি, জীবনীকার, অভিধান প্রণেতা, স্কুল শিক্ষক ইত্যাদি।

---->১৭৩৮ সালে 'London' নামের কবিতা রচনা করেন যা Alexander pope এর নজরে আসে।

#সাহিত্য_কর্ম

অভিধান : Dictionary of the English Language (1755)

নাটক : 'আইরিন'

উপন্যাস : Resselas, Princes of Abyssinia

প্রবন্ধ : Preface to Shakespeare, The Lives of poets.

২। Oliver Goldsmith :



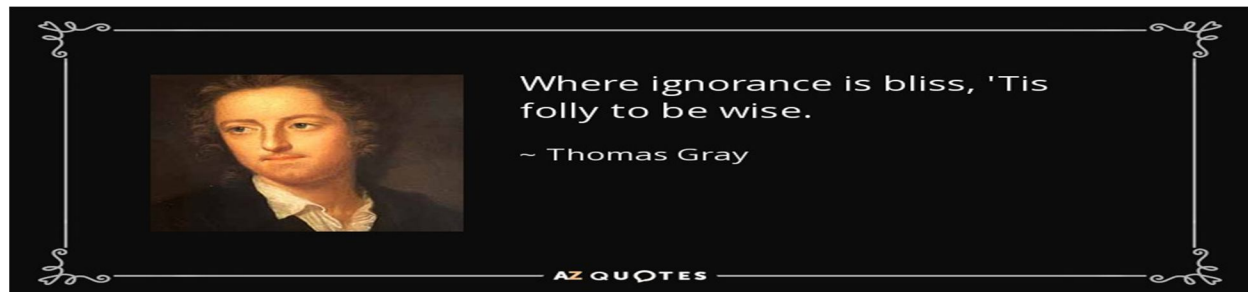
---->১৭২৮জন্ম - ১৭৭৪মৃত্যু ---->তিনিউপন্যাসিক, নাট্যকারওকবি

#সাহিত্য_কর্ম : #উপন্যাস : The Vicar of Wakefield (বিখ্যাত)

#নাটক : The Good -Natured Man , She Stops to Conquer

#কাব্য The Traveller,The Deserted Ville,A Prospect of Society

৩। Thomas Gray



" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

---->তিনি ১৭১৬ সালে লন্ডনে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন, পড়াশোনা করেন এটন ও কেম্ব্রিজে। তিনি কেম্ব্রিজে ইতিহাসের অধ্যাপক ছিলেন। তিনি ১৭৭১ সালে পরলোক গমন করেন।

---->তিনি অমর হয়ে আছেন তাঁর শোকসংগীত সেই বিখ্যাত কবিতা " Elegy Written in the Country in the Country Churchyard "

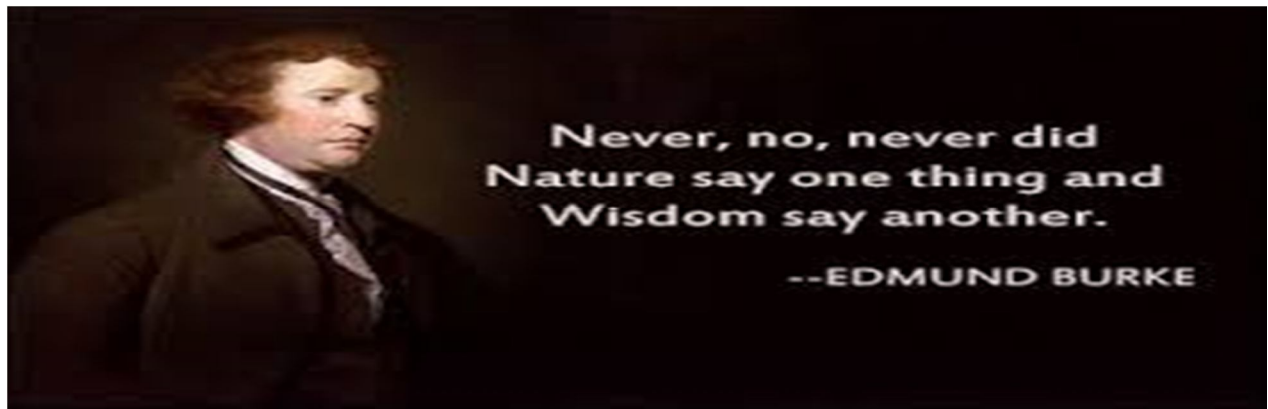
সাহিত্যকর্ম (অন্যান্য) The Bard,Alexander Feast

[The Neo - Classical Period \(1660-1785\)](#)
[The Age of Sensibility \(1745 - 1785/ 98\)](#)

Topic Analysis :

★ The Age of Sensibility or The age of Johnson: ---->অলরেডি এসময়ের ৩ জন সাহিত্যিক নিয়ে আলোচনা হয়ে গেছে, এখন, বাকি ৪ জন আলোচনা করে Neo-Classical সময়ের অধ্যায় শেষ করা হবে।।

৪। Edmund Burke : [1729 - 1797]



---->আয়ারল্যান্ডের ডাবলিনে জন্ম এবং পড়াশোনা করেছেন ডাবলিন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

---->তাঁর রচিত অধিকাংশ প্রবন্ধ তাঁর সময়কার রাজনীতির বিষয় নিয়ে

---->তিনি আমেরিকান অধিবাসীদের উপর ট্যাক্স চাপানোর তীব্র প্রতিবাদ করেন তাছাড়া তিনি ফরাসি বিপ্লব সমর্থন করেন নাই।

#প্রবন্ধ :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Speech on American Taxation | 3. Reflection on the Revolution in France |
| 2. Speech on Conciliation With America | 4. Speech on East India Bill |

5. R. B Sheridan :

----->একজনপ্রখ্যাতনাট্যকার ----->সাহিত্যকর্ম : The Rivals, The Cridic, The School of Scandal

6. Edward Gibbon : ----->রচনাসমগ্রেরমধ্য " The decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. "

7. Samuel Richardson : ----->তিনি Augustine age ওছিলেন ----->রচনাসমগ্র : 'Clarrssa Harlowe' 'Sir Charles Grandison '

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

Romantic Period (1798-1832)

★ Romantic Period [1798 - 1832] পার্ট: ১ ----> ♦ Most Important part

-----> The first half of 19th century is regarded as Romantic period.

-----> This period began in 1798 with the publication of Lyrical Ballads which is a collection of romantic poems by William Wordsworth and S.T. Coleridge. ----->এ যুগ কে ইংরেজী সাহিত্যের Second Creative Period বলা হয়।

----->এটাকে আবার 'Golden Age ' ও বলা হয় [Another Golden Age Elizabeth Age]

-----> It is called the Revival of Romanticism because the romantic ideals of the Elizabethan period revived during this years.

♣ Salient features of the Romantic period :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. High Imagination | 8. Individualism |
| 2. Love of nature♥ | 9. Supernaturalism(অতিপ্রাকৃততা) |
| 3. Love for freedom and liberty♥ | 10. Revolutionary zeal (বিপ্লবীচেতনা) |
| 4. Love for the past ♥ | 11. Medievalism - মধ্যযুগীয়আচার |
| 5. Simplicity in expression | 12. Primitivism - পুরাতনধাচের |
| 6. Spontaneity (স্বতঃস্ফূর্ততা) | |
| 7. Subjectivity (আত্মমাত্রিকতা) | |

এযুগের সাহিত্যিকগণ :

1. William Wordsworth (1770 -1850)
2. S.T. Coleridge (1772 - 1834)
3. P. B. Shelley (1792-1822)
4. G.Gordon Lord Byron (1788-1824)
5. John Keats (1795 - 1821)
6. Jane Austen (1775 - 1817)
7. Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)
8. William Blake (1757 - 1827)
9. Charles Lamb
10. William Hazlitt

জন্ম:

- ১।উইলিয়ামব্লেক - ১৭৫৭(পলাশীরযুদ্ধ)
- ২।উইলিয়ামওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থ - ১৭৭০সালে
- ৩।স্যারওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থ - ১৭৭১সালে
- ৪।এস.টি. কলরিডজ - ১৭৭২সালে

- ৫।জনঅস্টিন (মহিলা) - ১৭৭৫সালে
- ৬।লর্ডবায়রন - ১৭৮৮সালে
- ৭।পার্সিবাসিশেলী - ১৭৯২সালে
- ৮।জনকিটস - ১৭৯৫ সাল

মৃত্যু:

- ১।জনঅস্টিন (মহিলা) - ১৮১৭সালে
- ২।জনকিটস - ১৮২১সালে
- টিউবারকুলোসিস/যক্ষ্মা রোগে বাংলা সাহিত্যের কবি সুকান্ত এর মতো অল্প বয়সে মারা যান।
- ৩।পার্সিবাসিশেলী - ১৮২২সালে

- ৪।লর্ডবায়রন - ১৮২৪সালে
- বায়রনের কন্যা প্রোগামের জনক আডা]
- ৫।উইলিয়াম ব্লেক - ১৮২৭সালে
- [কবিও পেইন্টার ছিলেন]
- ৬।স্যারওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থ - ১৮৩২সালে
- ৭।এস.টি. কলরিডজ - ১৮৩৪সালে
- ৮।উইলিয়াম ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থ - ১৮৫০ সাল

♦নিচের কোন সাহিত্যিক রোমান্টিক সময়ের, এ রকম প্রশ্ন উও রকরতে হলে নিচের কৌশল অবলম্বন করলে বেশি মনে থাকবে / নিজের মতো করে ছন্দ করলে -----> কৌশল : হাজলিট ব্লেক মেইল করে অস্টিনের (মহিলা ঔপান্যাসিক) সাথে রোমান্স (রোমান্টিক সময়) শেষ করে স্কটিশ (স্কট) শেলী কে কিস (কিটস) দেয় অতঃপর ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থ ও বায়রনের সাথে ল্যাম্পের (লাম্ব) আলোতে কলরিডজ (কলরিডজ) খেলে

১। William Wordsworth

-----> 1770 সালে ইংল্যান্ডের কাব্বারল্যান্ডের অন্তর্গত ককারমাউথে, ১৮৫০ সালে দেহত্যাগ করেন।

----->তাঁর পিতা জন ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থ ছিলেন একজন আইনজীবী। ----->তিনি ফরাসি বিপ্লবে সক্রিয় ভাবে অংশ গ্রহণ করেছিলেন

----->১৮৩৯সালে Oxford University কবি কেডি,সি,এল উপাধি প্রদান করে। ----->তিনি ইংল্যান্ড এর রাজ কবি ছিলেন (পোয়েট অবলরেট)

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

----> তাঁর রচনার স্বর্ণযুগ ১৭৯৮ সাল হতে ১৮০৮ সালের মধ্য। ----> ১৭৯৮ সালে কবি [#কলরিড্জের](#) সাথে যুক্তভাবে 'লিরিক্যাল ব্যালাডস' রচনা করেন। ----
> তাঁকে ' Poet of Nature ' / Lake poet/ Poet of Childhood নামে অভিহিত করা হয়।



[#সাহিত্যে কর্ম:](#)

[#কাব্যসমগ্র:](#)

১। লিরিক্যাল ব্যালাডস

২। Thanksgiving Ode

৩। The River Duddon (A series of sonnets)

৪। Ecclastical Sketches

৫। The Prelude (আত্মজীবনীমূলক)

[#কবিতা](#)

১। Tintern Abbey

২। The solitary Reaper

৩। Michael

৪। Daffodils [To Daffodils - Robert Harrick]

৫। Immortality ode

৬। To Milton

[#তাহাড়া](#) "London, 1802" / "The World Is Too Much with Us " / Guide to the Lakes (1810) / " To the Cuckoo "

----> I wandered lonely as a cloud অপর নাম Daffodils.

-----> মনেরাখারকৌশল

River side এ সলিড Rape কেইসে Excursion করার Duty পড়ে মিকাইল Wordsworth এর উপর। এই Sketches লিরিক্যাল লোমহর্ষক ঘটনা ঘটে Tintern Abbey তে যা Prelude (গুম) করতে দ্যা ডেফোডিল খ্যাত লাস-ডা-মিয়ার সময় লাগে, Thanksgiving to immortality Milton কে [এ কাহিনী শুনে আমার heart leaps up and wandered]

[#বিখ্যাত বচনসমূহ:](#)

1. "Ten thousands saw at a glance, Tossing their heads in sprightly dance " [I wandered lonely as a cloud]

2. I wandered lonely as a cloud, that floats on high o'er vales and hills
when all once I saw a crowd, A host of golden daffodils [এই]

3. "The Child is father of the Man "
[My heart leaps up when I behold]

4. Behold her, single in the field, you solitary Highland lass. Reaping and singing by herself ; stop here or gently pass [The solitary Reaper 1807]

[#Lyrical Ballads](#), with a Few Other Poems is a collection of poems by

William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge , first published in 1798 and generally considered to have marked the beginning of the English Romantic movement in literature. The immediate effect on critics was modest, but it became and remains a landmark, changing the course of English literature and poetry .

Most of the poems in the 1798 edition were written by Wordsworth, with Coleridge contributing only five poems to the collection, including one of his most famous works, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner". A second edition was published in 1800, in which Wordsworth included additional poems and a preface detailing the pair's avowed poetical principles. [2] For another edition, published in 1802, Wordsworth added an appendix titled Poetic Diction in which he expanded the ideas set forth in the preface.

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

TO DAFFODILS & DAFFODILS ANALYSIS

[It also Important for one/two marks]

A Linguistic Analysis of 'To Daffodils'

To Daffodils

BY Robert Herrick

Fair daffodils, we weep to see

You haste away so soon;

As yet the early-rising sun

Has not attain'd his noon.

Stay, stay

Until the hasting day

Has run

But to the evensong;

And, having pray'd together, we

Will go with you along.

We have short time to stay, as you,

We have as short a spring;

As quick a growth to meet decay,

As you, or anything.

We die

As your hours do, and dry

Away

Like to the summer's rain;

Or as the pearls of morning's dew,

Ne'er to be found again.

_____ 'To Daffodils' by Robert Herrick is a short lyric divided into two stanzas, the first addressing the daffodils and the second moving on to people and life in general. The central idea presented by the poet in this poem is that like the flowers we humans have a very short life in this world. The poet laments that we too like all other beautiful things soon slip into the shadow and silence of grave. A sad and thoughtful mood surrounds the poem. Throughout the poem, the poet employs various phonetic, lexical, syntactic, semantic and contextual devices for the expression of his aesthetic concept- the brevity of the youth in the human life.

In the poem 'To Daffodils' the speaker makes an analogy between the life of the Daffodil and the short life-span of humans. The speaker begins by saying that we grieve to see the beautiful daffodils being wasted away very quickly. The duration of their gloom is so short that it seems even the rising sun still hasn't reached the noon-time. Thus, in the very beginning the poet has struck a note of mourning at the fast dying of daffodils. The

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

poet then addresses the daffodils and asks them to stay until the day ends with the evening prayer. After praying together he says that he will also accompany the daffodils. This is so because like flowers men too have a very transient life and even the youth is also very short-lived.

Phonological features:

This poem which includes two parts is grouped into stanzas of ten lines. The poem has alternative stressed, unstressed syllables and irregular lines, which create the rhythm of the poem or in other words, the meters of the poem. There are end rhymes in this poem and the poet cut and separated the fifth lines of both stanzas into two lines because he wanted to achieve the form of rhyme and rhythm. Thus, at the end of some lines, there is no punctuation mark.

Lexical Features:

The words used by the speaker to convey the meaning of the poem are accurate, vivid, expressive and plentiful. In order to describe the brevity of the Daffodils' life the speaker uses such expressions as 'haste away', 'growth to meet decay', 'die', 'dry Away' etc. The word "haste" is an action verb which is powerful enough to express the swift motion of time. Here the poet also personifies the Daffodils and his use of the word 'decay', 'die', and 'dry' evoke a note of melancholy/sadness in his poem which arises out of the realization that beauty of the Daffodils as well as all beauties are not going to stay forever.

Syntactic features:

The language of the poem is simple clear and easy to be understood which makes the poem more close to the readers. With his simple language, the poet has painted the cycle of daffodils' life in a beautiful way. There are no very strange and complicated sentences in this poem. Most of the sentences obey the grammar rules. As the poet personifies the daffodils, the poem develops as a conversation between the poet and the daffodils. There is also an imperative sentence in the poem such as 'Stay, stay', which makes the expression more forceful and convincing.

Semantic features:

Semantics deals with the meaning system of language. It is the scientific study of the meaning of words. Personification is a typical rhetorical device used in any poems. Here the poet also has personified the daffodils and attributed several human qualities to the daffodils. Apart from the daffodils, 'day' and 'hours' are also personified. Most of the words of the poem are monosyllabic and used in denotative sense. The poet also uses some other figures of speech like 'simile' and 'metaphor', especially in the concluding lines.

We die
As your hours do, and dry
Away
Like to the summer's rain;
Or as the pearls of morning's dew,
Ne'er to be found again.

The poem "To Daffodils" is a beautiful poem if considered from the analysis of the phonological, lexical, syntactic and semantic features of the poem. Thus, the content of the poem combined with a beautiful style transmits the poet's idea that life is short and the beautiful moments of our life quickly pass away.

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

Another Analysis

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This poem firstly says that like the daffodils , we human beings also have a short span of time on earth. Here the youth period of human life is compared to that of the spring season which is the best season and the most pleasant and beautiful season but it only remains for a short span of time. The daffodils are flowers of the spring season and that is why like the daffodils which withers away after the spring season. Man also after its youth crawls towards its death. The main theme is that beauty is transient and all the beautiful things slip into the shadow and silence of grave.

Summary of daffodils by William Wordsworth:

Imagination has been the source of Wordsworth's poetry. Nature is seen as a guide/angel, a source of Wisdom in every poetic works of Wordsworth. Simplicity, mysticism, spontaneity, and individual freedom forms the keynote of Wordsworth's poems. **Daffodils** or I wonder lonely as a cloud is a poem known for its exceptional simplicity, yet re-fineness of it's thoughts.

The poem was written in the year 1802. It was first published in Poems in Two Volumes, in 1807. The very starting line of the poem "I wandered lonely as a cloud" informs the poets profound sentiments of being left alone. It was actually the death of his brother John that led him to "loneliness".

We should remind the readers that this poem was not a result of imagination. Dorothy, Wordsworth's sister provides us an explanation of the occasion which inspired Wordsworth to produce this masterpiece:-

"When we were in the woods beyond Gowbarrow park, we saw a few daffodils close to waterside." Thus the poem is a result of actual visualization rather than imagery".

Analysis of Daffodils: Insights

In the beginning lines, Wordsworth describes himself as a 'cloud' that floats over the hills. This presents an idea of seclusion. The idea of being alone is contradicted by the phrase "crowd" (line 3). This is actually the 'setting of the poem'. As human form Wordsworth prefers seclusion but the 'crowd' of daffodils bewilders his senses. The feeling of ecstasy suddenly makes a dive.

Setting of the Poem: Wordsworth may be at discomfort in human multitude but not amidst the objects (crowd) of Nature.

Nature permeates the entire poem. Phrases like a crowd, a host, continuous as the stars, they stretched in never-ending lines, ten thousands saw eye at a glance presents deep implications. The poet says: I wondered lonely as a cloud that floats on the high o'er Wales and hills. Daffodils, an everyday found flower has been portrayed in magical verses and blended with transcendental romanticism. Even the daffodils outdid the sparkling waves in glee and left an everlasting mark in the mind of the readers of this poem.

Analysis of Daffodils by William Wordsworth:

I wandered lonely as a cloud that floats on high o'er vales and hills / For oft, when on my couch I lie, in vacant.....with pleasures fills. In the starting of the poem, the poet was floating high but was morally low. As we come to the end of the poem, the poet, in spite being on the couch (low) was morally high.

I WANDERED LONELY AS A CLOUD (DAFFODILS) ANALYSIS

[by Wordsworth]

Lines 1-2

I wandered lonely as a Cloud

That floats on high o'er vales and Hills,

- The speaker describes how he walked around and felt as lonely as a cloud. He doesn't say, "walked around," but uses the much more descriptive word "wandered."
- "Wandered" means roaming around without a purpose, like when you explore something. So it's not necessarily a bad thing. But in its metaphorical use, "wandered" can mean feeling purposeless and directionless in general. As in, you have questions like, "What's the meaning of my life?"

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
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- The first concept that we want to take a look at is that the cloud is "lonely." Asking questions about what this means will help us get into the poem.
- Are clouds lonely? Well, maybe the ones that float about valleys ("vales") and hills are lonely. It's more likely, the speaker is projecting his own loneliness on the clouds. But that still doesn't explain the strange image, because clouds usually travel in groups. (Except in cartoons where you can have a single rain cloud following Wiley E. Coyote around just to ruin his day.)
- Maybe a cloud is lonely because it is so far above the rest of the world. Its thoughts are just so "lofty," and maybe the speaker's thoughts are, too.
- Also, the cloud could be lonely because it floats over a natural landscape with no people in it. Maybe the speaker has thought of hills and valleys because he happens to be "wandering" through such a landscape.
- These are some of the questions we're hoping the poem will help us sort out after this mysterious beginning.

Lines 3-4

When all at once I saw a crowd,

A host, of golden Daffodils;

- Suddenly ("all at once"), the speaker sees a group of daffodil flowers. We tend to think of daffodils as "yellow," but he uses the more majestic-sounding "golden."
- He calls them a "crowd," so they must be packed tightly together. Then he elaborates on "crowd" by adding the noun "host." A host is just a big group.
- Yes, "host" and "crowd" mean pretty much the same thing. Ah, but that's where the *connotations* come in, those vague associations that attach to certain words. A "crowd" is associated with groups of people, while "host" is associated with angels, because people often refer to a "host of angels." Coupled with the description of their angelic "golden" color, we seem to be dealing with some very special daffodils.

Lines 5-6

Beside the Lake, beneath the trees,

Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

- He sees the daffodils beside a lake and underneath some trees. It's a breezy day, and the flowers "flutter" and "dance" on their stems.
- Maybe now is a good time to step outside the poem for just a second to note that Wordsworth lived in a part of England known as the Lake District, which is filled with lots of hills, valleys and, of course, lakes. We can assume he's walking in a fairly remote and wild part of the countryside.
- Now, back to the poem. "Fluttering" suggests flight, which could bring us back to the angels or even birds or butterflies. "Dancing" is something that usually only humans do. The daffodils are given the qualities of humans and also of some kind of otherworldly creatures, perhaps.

Lines 7-8

Continuous as the stars that shine

And twinkle on the milky way,

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

- The emphasizes the point that there are a whole lot of daffodils. More daffodils than he has probably ever seen before. After all, these are flowers that usually grow in scattered groups in the wild or in people's well-tended gardens.
- The flowers stretch "continuously," without a break, like the stars in the Milky Way galaxy, each one gleaming like a star.
- The comparison to stars provides new evidence that the speaker is trying to make us think of angels or other heavenly beings.

Lines 9-10

They stretched in never-ending line

Along the margin of a bay:

- Like the [Milky Way galaxy](#), the flowers are roughly concentrated in a line that seems to stretch as far as the eye can see ("never-ending"). They flowers line the shore ("margin") of a bay of the lake, which must be a relatively large lake.
- If you've ever seen the Milky Way (or the photo in the link above), you know that the galaxy appears to be a band that has more stars and a brighter appearance than the night sky around it. It's not a perfectly clear line, but more like a fuzzy approximation of a line. We imagine the same effect with the flowers. It's not as if there are no flowers outside the shore of the lake, but most are concentrated on the shore.

Lines 11-12

Ten thousand saw I at a glance,

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

- The speaker takes in "ten thousand" dancing flowers at once. That's a lot of daffodils.
- Wow, he's fast at counting if he knows the number after only a quick glance. But, of course, the speaker is not actually counting, but just guessing. (It's like when you try to guess the number of gumballs in a jar.)
- The flowers "toss their hands" while dancing to the wind. By "heads" we think he means the part of the flower with the petals, the weight of which causes the rest of the flower to bob.
- "Sprightly" means happily or merrily. The word derives from "sprite," which refers to the playful little spirits that people once thought inhabited nature. "Sprites" are supernatural beings, almost like fairies.

Lines 13-14

The waves beside them danced; but they

Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:

- The waves also dance in the breeze, but the daffodils seem happier than the waves. We know from Dorothy Wordsworth's journal (see "In a Nutshell") that the day that inspired this poem was a stormy one, so the waves on this medium-to-large sized lake must have been larger than usual. Maybe they were even cresting into whitecaps.
- The point is that the entire scene has suddenly been invested with a joyful human-like presence. Since waves do not bring as much joy as the yellow flowers, the flowers "out-did" the water with their happiness.
- The waves "sparkle," which creates yet another association with the stars. Everything seems to be gleaming and twinkling and shining and sparkling.

Lines 15-16

A Poet could not but be gay,

In such a jocund company:

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

- The speaker reenters the poem. (We've haven't seen you since the first line, buddy.) Except he refers to himself in the first person, by his vocation, "a poet."
- Despite his earlier loneliness, the speaker now can't help but feel happy, or "gay," with such a beautiful vision to look at.
- Or, as he puts it, with such joyful and carefree ("jocund") "company" to hang out with. The flowers and waves feel like companions to him.

They are all pals. Group hug!

Lines 17-18

I gazed--and gazed--but little thought

What wealth the show to me had brought:

- The repetition of "gaze" tells us that he kept looking at the flowers for a long time. It's as if the speaker enjoys looking at these daffodils at the time, but doesn't realize exactly how great of a gift he has just received with this vision.
- Apparently, the speaker doesn't think that he fully appreciated the vision at the time. This is a bit odd, because he seems to be *really* enjoying those daffodils.
- The word "wealth" expresses a more permanent kind of happiness. It also carries a hint of money that does not quite fit with the supernatural language that has come before.

Lines 19-20

For oft, when on my couch I lie

In vacant or in pensive mood,

- Now the speaker explains why the daffodils were such a great gift to him. He moves suddenly into the future, back from the lake and the windy day. He's describing a habitual action, something he does often.
- First, he sets the scene: he often sits on his couch, kind of feeling blah about life, with no great thoughts and sights. Sometimes his mind is empty and "vacant," like a bored teenager sitting on the sofa after school and trying to decide what to do. At other times he feels "pensive," which means he thinks kind-of-sad thoughts. You can't be both "vacant" and "pensive" because one means "not thinking," and the other means "thinking while feeling blue." But he groups the two experiences together because both are vaguely unpleasant and dissatisfying.

Lines 21-22

They flash upon that inward eye

Which is the bliss of solitude;

- So, often when our speaker gets in these downer moods, the image of the daffodils "flashes" through his mind.
- The "inward eye" expresses what Wordsworth felt to be a deeper, truer spiritual vision. A person cannot share his or her own spiritual vision completely with others, and so it is a form of "solitude." But its truth and beauty make it "blissful."
- Why does the speaker think of daffodils in exactly these moments? Maybe it's because the contrast between their joy and his unhappiness is so striking. Nonetheless, the vision is spontaneous, like a crack of lightning.

Lines 23-24

And then my heart with pleasure fills,

And dances with the Daffodils

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

- When the memory of the flowers and the lake flashes into his head, he feels happy again. It's almost like the same experience he had while "wandering" through nature at the beginning of the poem, when the real daffodils pushed the loneliness out of his head.
- The memory of the daffodils is as good as the real thing.
- His heart is set to dancing, just like the flowers. He dances along "with" them – they are his cheerful companions once again

"I wandered lonely as a Cloud" has a fairly simple form that fits its simple and folksy theme and language. It consists of four stanzas with six lines each, for a total of 24 lines.

The rhyme scheme is also simple: ABABCC. The last two lines of each stanza rhyme like the end of a Shakespeare sonnet, so each stanza feels independent and self-sufficient. This is called a "rhyming couplet." There aren't even any slant rhymes to trick you. Here's the first stanza with the rhyme scheme labeled:

I wandered lonely as a Cloud (A)
That floats on high o'er vales and Hills, (B)
When all at once I saw a crowd, (A)
A host, of golden Daffodils; (B)
Beside the Lake, beneath the trees, (C)
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze. (C)

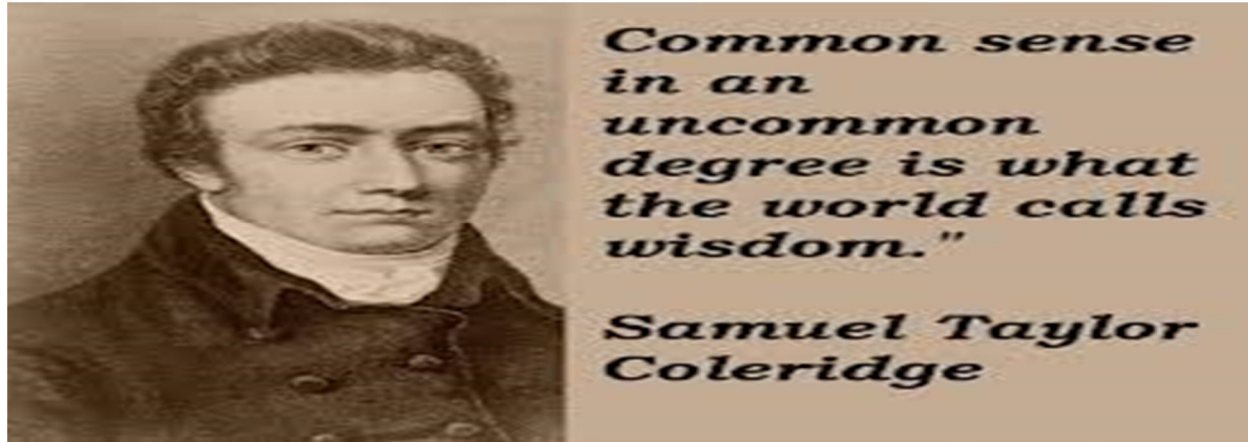
The speaker is a lonely poet who has learned how to keep himself company by viewing nature as "peopled" by things. The first two lines make him sound almost like the cliché of a Romantic poet: his sensitive and intelligent nature puts him so far above everyone and everything else that he can't help but feel a noble loneliness. He lives in a rural area and likes to take long walks by himself, which isn't exactly the best cure for loneliness. Fortunately, the speaker doesn't stay in this funk for long. He has a vibrant imagination, and can create the effect of having people around him without actually having people around him.

We know that the speaker is a poet because he tells us so in line 15. He speaks in the third person, but we know he's talking about himself. Also, we have the sense that this poet takes nature to be almost a religion, and he brings intense focus and attention with his "gaze" on nature. He also has an "inward," spiritual eye that seems more powerful (or at least equally powerful) than his regular vision.

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

২।স্যামুয়েল টেইলর কোলরিজ :



----->তিনি ১৭৭২ সালে ইংল্যান্ডের ডিভনশায়ারে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন এবং ১৮৩৪ সালে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন।
----->এই রোমান্টিক কালের কবি ছিলেন উইলিয়াম ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থের এর সহযোগী (The Collaborator of Wordsworth)। তারা দুই জন মিলে ১৭৯৮ সালে সুবিখ্যাত 'Lyrical Ballads' প্রকাশ করেন, এতে কলরিজের ৫টি কবিতা ও ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থের ১৯টি কবিতা স্থান পায়।
----->কোলরিজ ফরাসি বিপ্লবে সমর্থক ছিলেন ----->তাকে 'Poet of supernaturalism ' বলা হয়। Also called Lake poet.
>১৮০০ সালে যখন কবি কেশউইকেবস বাস করেন তখন অনবরত রোগে ভুগতে থাকেন এবং রোগের হাত থেকে সাময়িক উপশমের জন্য তিনি আফিম (Opium) সেবন করেন, রোগ হতে সাময়িক উপশমের পর ১৮০৩ সাল হতে আফিম খোর হয়ে উঠলেন। এজন্যতাকে 'Opium -Eater ' বলা হয়। জনৈক চিকিৎসক গিলমানের নির্দেশনায় ধীরে ধীরে সুস্থ হোন।
----->তিনি 'Watchman ' নামে একটি পত্রিকা চালাতেন।

#সাহিত্য_কর্ম : #কৌশল : কলিকালের (Coleridge) কুবলাখান Ancient মেরিনাকে Midnight, এ Frost শরবত খাওয়ায় ক্রিস্টেবিলে injection দিয়ে মেরে ফেলে -> Fair সলিড কাহিনী

এখানে, #Poem Kubla khan, The Rime of the Ancient Mariners -----> (1798)
Frost Midnight , Christabel , Injection -> Dejection : an ode , Fair Solitude

--->#Kubla_Khan :

" Kubla Khan; or, A Vision in a Dream: A Fragment" / , kʊblə 'kɑːn/ is a poem written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge , completed in 1797 and published in 1816. According to Coleridge's Preface to "Kubla Khan", the poem was composed one night after he experienced an opium -influenced dream after reading a work describing Xanadu, the summer palace of the Mongol ruler and Emperor of China Kublai Khan

--->#The_Rime_of_theAncient_Mariners

The Rime of the Ancient Mariner (originally The Rime of the Ancyent Marinere) is the longest major poem by the English poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge , written in 1797–98 and published in 1798 in the first edition of Lyrical Ballads. Modern editions use a revised version printed in 1817 that featured a gloss. Along with other poems in Lyrical Ballads, it was a signal shift to modern poetry and the beginning of British Romantic literature .

#Prose (পদ্য) ----> Biographia Literia

#বিখ্যাত_বচনসমূহ :

১। He prayeth well, who loveth well, Both man and bird and beast.
He prayeth best, who loveth best

All things both great and small." [The rime of the A. M.]

২। " Water,water, everywhere, And all the boards did shrink; Water,water, everywhere, Nor any drop to drink" [ঐ]

৩। "Alone, alone, all alone, Alone on a wide wide sea and never a saint took pity on my soul in agony " [ঐ]

৪। " O Lady! we receive but what we give, And in our life alone does Nature live" [Dejection : an ode]

৫। " Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom."

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

- ৬। " He is the best physician who is the most ingenious inspirer of hope."
৭। " Friendship is a sheltering tree."
৮। " Advice is like snow - the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper in sinks into the mind."
৯। " Greatness and goodness are not means, but ends."
১০। " I have seen great intolerance shown in support of tolerance."
১১। " Poetry: the best words in the best order."
১২। " Nothing is so contagious as enthusiasm."
১৩। " The man's desire is for the woman; but the woman's desire is rarely other than for the desire of the man."
১৪। " No one does anything from a single motive."
১৫। " Plagiarists are always suspicious of being stolen from."

#Romantic Age (1798-1832)

৩। Lord Byron :



- >১৭৮৮ সালে লন্ডন শহরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন এবং জুড়ে আক্রান্ত হয়ে ১৮-২৪ সালে মারা যান।
----->একজন বিদ্রোহী রোমান্টিক কবি (Rebel Poet in English Literature) যার পুরো নাম জর্জ গর্ডন বায়রন।
----->১০ বছর বয়সে পিতামহের সূত্রে লর্ড উপাধিপান, তাঁর দাদা মানুষের কাছে " Foul Weather Jack" নামে পরিচিত ছিলেন।
----->বায়রন ছিলেন জন্ম থেকে খোঁড়া, তবে দৈহিক সৌন্দর্য ছিলো দেখার মতো, তিনি কেমব্রিজ বি: হতে এম,এ ডিগ্রি লাভ করেন। তাঁর মেয়ে ' আডাবায়রন ' কম্পিউটার পোগ্রামে রজনক।
-----> বায়রের মৃত্যুতে কবি Tunnyson বলেছিলেন " আজ পৃথিবীর সবমুছে গেলো " আর Gatto বলেছিলেন ' বায়রন শতাব্দীর শ্রেষ্ঠ প্রতিভা'
His Daughter is a 1st Computer Programmer [ADA Byron]

#রচনা সমূহ :

The vision of judgement /Hours of Idleness / English Bards and Scotch Reviewers / Childe Harolds pilgrimage
/ Don Juan (1819) /The corsair / Lara

#কৌশল : Judgement of vission এর তাগিদে লর্ড বায়রের সৈন্য চাইল্ড Harold ও লারা BDR জুয়ানকে ইংলিশ বার্ডে hourly ক্রুসবিদ্ধ (The corsair) করে।

#বিখ্যাত বচনসমূহ :

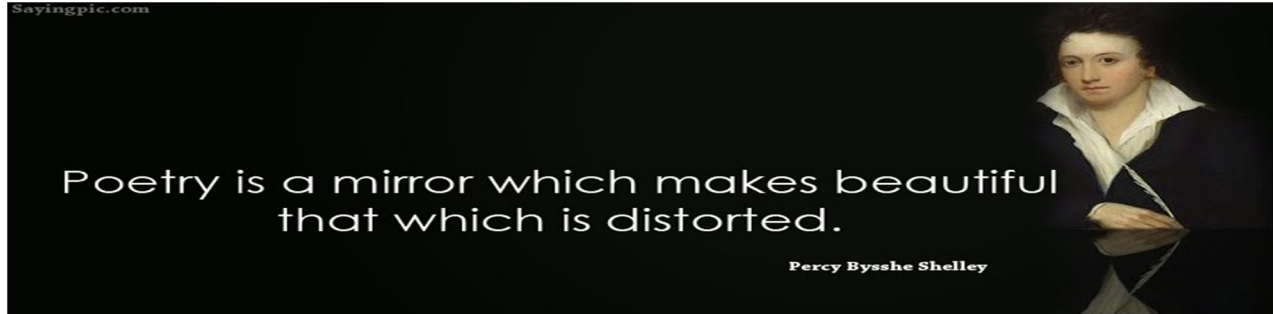
- ১। " Friendship may, and often does, grow into love, but love never subsides into friendship."
২। " Always laugh when you can. It is cheap medicine."
৩। " There is no instinct like that of the heart."
৪। " Absence - that common cure of love."
৫। " Life's enchanted cup sparkles near the brim."
৬। " Friendship is Love without his wings!"
৭। " Adversity is the first path to truth."
৮। " All who joy would win must share it. Happiness was born a Twin."
৯। " It is very certain that the desire of life prolongs it."
১০। " Sweet is revenge -especially to women " [Don Juan]
১১। " Pleasures a sin and sometimes sins a pleasure. " [Don Juan]
১২। " Man conscience is the oracle of the God "

#Romantic Age (1798-1832)

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

৪। **P.B. Shelley** : -----> Shelley believed that only a revolution can change the existing society এ জন্য তাঁকে বিপ্লবী কবি (A revolutionary poet) বলা হয়। (বাংলা সাহিত্যের নজরুল)



-----> He was hopeful for revolution. For this reason, তাঁকে প্রত্যাশা ও পুনর্জীবনের কবিও বলা হতো। (Poets of Hope and Regeneration). -----

> তাঁকে বলা হয় " An idealist, a prophet and visionary dreamer"

-----> Romantic যুগের এ মহান কবি ১৭৯২ সালে ইংল্যান্ডের নিকটবর্তী ফিল্ডপ্লেস এ জন্মগ্রহণ করেন, তাঁর পিতা ছিটিমোথি ছিলেন প্রচুর ভূমস্পত্তির মালিক, আদর্শবাদী ও রক্ষণশীল।

-----> ১৮০৮ সালে তিনি অক্সফোর্ডে ভর্তি হোন এবং ১৮১১ সালে ' নাস্তিকতার প্রয়োজনীয়তা ' নামক একটি বই রচনা করেন, এ পুস্তক রচনার জন্য অক্সফোর্ড বি: তাঁকে বহিস্কৃত করে এমনকি তাঁর বাবা তাঁকে ঘর থেকে বের করে দেন

-----> Once he was crossing the Adriatic Sea. Unfortunately a storm broke out and capized the boat. Consequently Shelley was drowned crossing the Adriatic Sea (1822)

-----> He liked Keats very much. Keats poems were found in his pocket. Shelley mourns over the death of Keats in his elegy 'Adonis '

#সাহিত্য কর্ম :

কাব্য :

১। Queen Mab (1813)

২। The Spirit of Solitude (1815)

৩। The Revolt of Islam (1817)

৪। Adonis (1821)

কবিতা :

Ozamandis

Ode to the West Wind (1819)

Ode to Liberty

Ode to a skylark (1819)

The cloud (1819)

প্রবন্ধ : ১। A Defence of poetry (1821)

২। Necessity of Atheism

কাব্যনাট্য : 'প্রমিথিউস আনবাউন্ড'

' হেলাস '

নাটক :

' চেখিত ' তাঁর সার্থক নাটক। শেলি এই নাটকটি ট্রাজেডি দাবী করলেও তাতে ট্রাজেডি অনুপস্থিত কারন এরিষ্টটল পদ্ধতি অনুসারে রচনা করেন নি। -----> সুএ : শীতলঘোষের - ইংরেজী সাহিত্যের ইতিহাস

#বিখ্যাত বচনসমূহ :

১। " If winter comes, can Spring be far behind " ? ♡- [Ode to west Wind]

২। " Oh, lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud! I fall upon the thorns of life! I bleed! [Ode to west Wind]

৩। " Wild Spirit, which art moving everywhere ; Destroy and preserver ; hear, oh, hear [Ode to the West Wind]

৪। I am the daughter of Earth and Water, And the nursling of the sky ; [The Cloud] ♡

৫। " We look before and after, And pine for what is not, Our sincere laughter with some pain is fraught ;

[To a Skylark] ♡

৬। " Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought " [To a Skylark] ♡

৭। " Poets are the unacknowledged legislature of the world [A Defence of Poetry] ♡

৮। " The more we study the more we discover our ignorance." ♡

৯। " Poetry is a mirror which makes beautiful that which is distorted."

১০ " A man, to be greatly good, must imagine intensely and comprehensively; he must put himself in the place of another and of many others; the pains and pleasures of his species must become his own."

১১। " A poet is a nightingale, who sits in darkness and sings to cheer its own solitude with sweet sounds."

১২। " The soul's joy lies in doing."

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

- ১৩। " History is a cyclic poem written by time upon the memories of man."
১৪। " Fear not for the future, weep not for the past."
১৫। " Familiar acts are beautiful through love."
১৬। " Music, when soft voices die Vibrates in the memory." ♡
১৭। " Twin-sister of Religion, Selfishness."
১৮। " Death is the veil which those who live call life; They sleep, and it is lifted."
১৯। " The pleasure that is in sorrow is sweeter than the pleasure of pleasure itself."
২০। " The great instrument of moral good is the imagination."

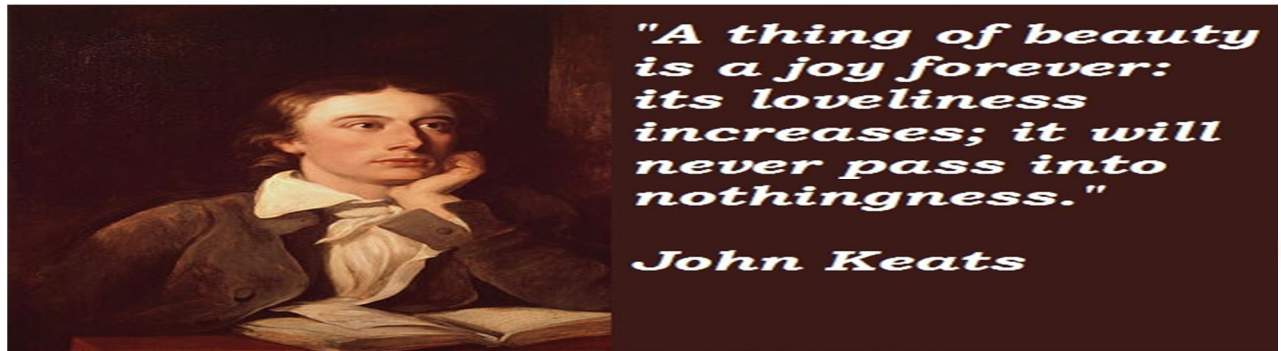
Q Who was a perfect singing god? ans: #Shelly

Q the nickname of Shelly is..? ans: "Mad Shelly"..

Q. which poem of Shelly is called a " Matchless Ode" ? ans: # Ode_to_the_West_Wind

Q #Shelley 's ' Queen Mab' stan by...? #Domestic_Religion #Government #Industrial_Autocracy & #War

🇬🇧 | **John Keats :**



-----> He was one of the main figures of the second generation of Romantic poets, along with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley , despite his work having been in publication for only four years before his death.

-----> The poetry of Keats is characterised by sensual imagery, most notably in the series of odes .

-----> তিনি ছিলেন সৌন্দর্যের পূজারী (Worshipper of Beauty)

-----> তাঁকে সৌন্দর্যের কবি (Poet of beauty) বলা হয়।

-----> তাঁকে ইন্দ্রিয়ের কবি বলা হয় (Poet of sensuousness) -----> তাঁকে খাঁটিকবিও বলা হয়।

-----> তিনি ছিলেন একজন Surgeon, Physician, Doctor. [Keats registered as a medical student at Guy's Hospital (now part of King's College London)]

-----> ১৭৯৫ সালে কিটস ইংল্যান্ডের মুরফিল্ডস এ জন্মগ্রহণ করেন, ১৮২১ সালে এই সৌন্দর্য পিপাসু কবি মাএ#পঁচিশ বছর বয়সে যক্ষা রোগে (Tuberculosis) মারা যান।

~~~~~  
#সাহিত্যে\_কর্ম:

-----> He had written his first extant poem, "An Imitation of Spenser," in 1814, when he was 19. Now, strongly drawn by ambition, inspired by fellow poets such as Leigh Hunt and Lord Byron.

কাব্য : ( কাব্যের পাশে মনে রাখার কৌশল)

১। Poems / ২। Endymion (1818) - সমাচারদর্পন ( ইন্ডিয়া ) / ৩। Lamia and other poems (1820) ( লিমা ) / ৪। Isabella (1820) ( বেল্লা)

৫। Hyperion (1820) ( হেপিলী ) / ৬। The Eve of st. Agnes (কৌশল : ইভা)

তাছাড়া, La Belle Dame sans Merci / "Fancy" / "Bards of passion and of mirth [ Wikipedia ]

কবিতা :

-----> He composed five of his six great odes at Wentworth Place in April and May and, although it is debated in which order they were written, "Ode to Psyche" opened the published series. [ Wentworth Place now houses the Keats House museum.]

#নিচে৫টিরনাম ->

Ode to a Nightingale ( নাইট)

Ode to Melancholy ( মেলা)

[ was composed under a plum tree in the garden.]

Ode to Autumn ( অটোমমাসে)

Ode on a Grecian Urn ( গার্সিয়ান)

Ode to Psyche ( শাচী)

[ " Ode on a Grecian Urn" and " Ode on Melancholy " were inspired by sonnet forms and probably written after "Ode to a Nightingale".]

বি: দ্র : Ode to Dejection – Coleridge / Ode to West Wind, Ode to liberty, Ode to Skylark - P.B.Shelley / Ode to duty - Wordsworth

#তাছাড়া, বাকি যতো Ode আছে সব কিটস এর।

#কৌশল: কিটস অটোম মাসে লিমা এবং ইভা কে নিয়ে বেল্লা শেষে নাইট কোর্সে শাচী দিয়ে ইন্ডিয়া হেপিলী পৌছে [গার্সিয়ান মেলাতে]

#বিখ্যাত\_বচনসমূহ :

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray  
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith  
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

১। "Beauty must be truth." This passage would eventually be transmuted into the concluding lines of " Ode on a Grecian Urn": " 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty' – that is all / Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.

২। " Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter."

৩। " I love you the more in that I believe you had liked me for my own sake and for nothing else"

৪। " Nothing ever becomes real till it is experienced."

৫। " Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter."

৬। " Love is my religion - I could die for it."

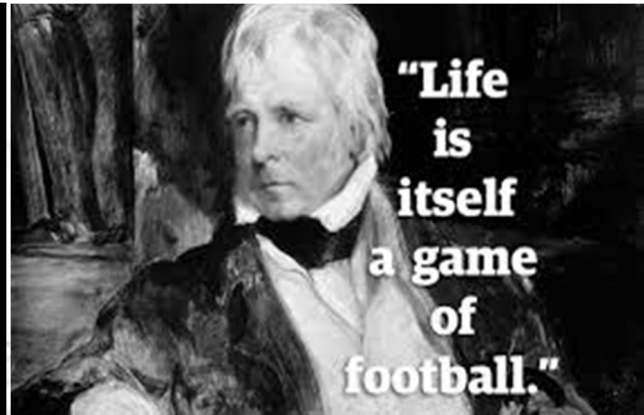
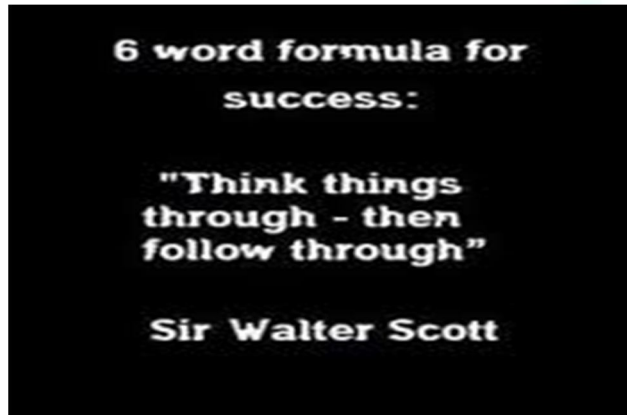
৭। " The poetry of the earth is never dead."

৮। " There is nothing stable in the world; uproar's your only music."

৯। " Scenery is fine - but human nature is finer."

১০। "There is nothing stable in the world; uproar's your only music."

#### ৬। Walter Scott



----->রোমান্টিক যুগের একজন বিখ্যাত উপন্যাসিক।

>১৭৭১ সালে ১৫ আগস্ট জন্ম গ্রহণ করেন স্কটল্যান্ডের এডিনবরায় তাছাড়া তিনি এডিনবরা স্কুল এবং বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পড়াশুনা করেন।

#সাহিত্য\_কর্ম : #উপন্যাস :

১। Waverley

২। Guy Mannering

৩। The Antiquary

৪। Tale of my landlord

৫। Rob Roy

৬। Ivanhoe

কবিতা :

Patriotism

৭। The Pirate

৮। The Abbat

৯। The Monastery

১০। Tales of the Crusade

১১। Woodstock

১২। Talisman

#### 7. Jane Austen ( মহিলা)



**"Friendship is certainly the finest balm for the pangs of disappointed love."**

**Jane Austen**

----->রোমান্টিক যুগের একজন " Anti-romantic novelist " ----->তিনি ১৭৭৫ সালে স্টিভেনশনের হ্যাম্পশায়ারে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন, তাঁর বাবা ছিলেন একজন যাজক, তিনি ফরাসি ওইতালি ভাষা জানতেন।

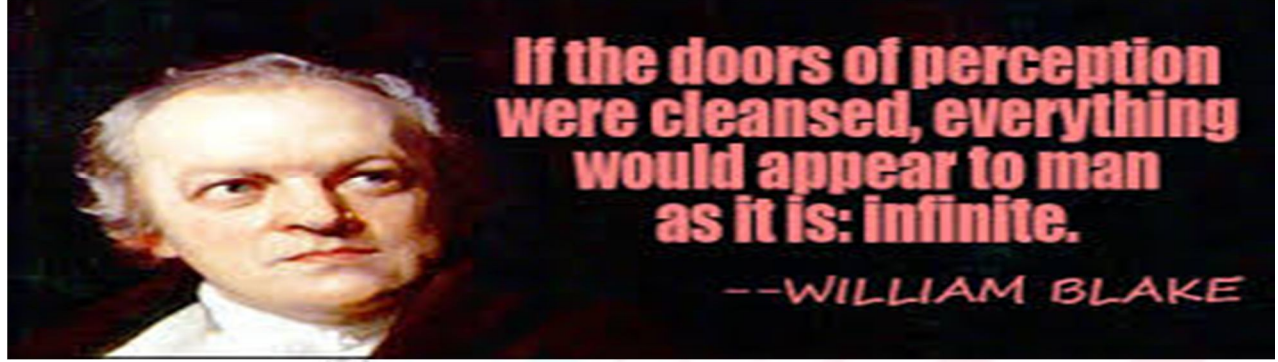
" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire  
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

#সাহিত্য\_কর্ম : উপন্যাস : Pride and Prejudices (1813)/Sense and Sensibility (1814)/Mansfield Park/Emma/The Persuasion (1818)  
/ Northanger Abbey

#কৌশল : অস্টিনের মা (Emma) প্রাইড শাড়ী পড়ে ম্যানসফিল্ড পার্কে হাঁটে বাট হাঁটে হাঁটে নর্থএ্যাবেতে গেলে তাঁর Sense & Sensibility, Persuasion সহ সকল ক্ষমতা লোপ পায়

9. William Blake :



----->( Romantic + Jacobean সময়ে)  
----->তিনি ছিলেন একজন কবি, যাজক, (Priest), চিত্রকর ( Painter)  
----->তিনি স্বপ্নাচারী কবি ছিলেন ( Visionary Poet)  
----->তাকে বাইবেলের কবিও বলা হয় ( Poet of Bibel)  
----->তিনি ছিলেন রোমান্টিক তার অগ্রদূত ( the precursor of Romanticism)  
----->তিনি ১৭৫৭ সালে লন্ডনে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন এবং ১৮২৭ সালে দেহত্যাগ করেন।

#কবি :

Song of Innocence (1789)  
Song of Experience (1794)  
তাছাড়া,  
The poetical Sketches  
Marriage of Heaven  
An Island in the moon

All religion are one  
The mental Traveller  
The French Revolution  
The crystal Cabinet  
Jarusalem

#কৌশল : স্বপ্নে বিয়ে ( Marriage of Heaven) করে French religion এর জেরু সালেমের mental crystal Innocence লোককে, এই বিয়ের স্বপ্নের Sketches একে Experience নেয় চাঁদময় ( Moonlight) island এবসে

10. Charles Lamb : English poet

সাহিত্যকর্ম The Essay of Elia / The lost Essay Elia

নাটক : -->ট্রাজেডি : জনউডভিল

তাছাড়া – দিপন ব্রোকাস ডটার কিশোরী করুন কাহিনী নিয়ে রচিত 'রোজামন্ডেথ্রে' এবং মি, এইচ ( দর্শকদের বিরুদ্ধে নাটক)

11. William Hazlitt (১৭৭৮-১৮৩০)

----->He was a critic

----->১৭৯৬সালে এডমন্ড বার্কের রচনা " লেটার টু এনোবেল লর্ড" তাঁর মনকে প্রচন্ড ভাবে আকৃষ্ট করে।

-----> Calridge এর সাথে পরিচয় ১৭৯৮সালে, তাঁর প্রেরনায় শুধু প্রবন্ধ রচনা শুরু করেন তবে জীবার জন্য,বেছে নিলেন চিএ অংকন সাহিত্যকর্ম

The Spirit of the Age

The Dramatic literature of the age of Elizabeth,

টেবিলটক

দি রাউন্ড টেবিল

দি ইংলিশ কমিক রাইটার

কারেক্টর অব দ্যা Shakespeare প্লেজ

The English poet

12. টমাস ডিকুইজি: (১৭৮৫ -১৮৫৯)

-----> Wordsworth ও Calridge এর সাথে পরিচয় ঘটে। ----->তিনি 'ওয়েস্ট মোরল্যান্ড গেজেট' এর সম্পাদক ছিলেন

#সাহিত্য\_কর্ম :

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray  
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield



" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith  
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

১।আফিম খোর স্বীকারোক্তি বা কনফেশন অব অ্যান ইংলিশ ও পিয়ামইটার (১৮-২১সালে লন্ডন ম্যাগাজিনে প্রকাশ)

২।দ্যা ইংলিশ মেল কোচ ও।সাস পিরিয়াদি প্রোফাডিস

----->>তিনি সাহিত্য কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করেন ( Literature of Power & Literature of Knowledge)

১৩।ওয়াল্টার স্যাভেজ ল্যান্ডার

-----> (১৭৭৫ -১৮৬৪)

----->স্পেনেরবিপ্লবকেসমর্থনকরেছেন

----->পড়েছেনরাগবিওঅক্সফোর্ডবি :

----->দেখেছেনরোমান্টিকওভিক্টোরিয়ায়ুগেরইতিবৃত্তকে

#সাহিত্য\_কর্ম :

কাব্য

১। Poems – 1795 ২।গেবির ও।হেলেকিনস ৪।লাস্টফুটঅবএনওল্ডট্রি ৫।হিরোয়িক ইডিলস

গদ্যরচনা : ইমেজারিকন ভারসেসন / কাল্পনিক সংলাপ

১৩।রবার্ট সাদে :

----->নাটক রচনায় Coleridge এর " দি ফল অব রোবস্পিয়ের " লিখতে সাহায্য করেন। ----->তঁার নিজের রচিত নাটক " ওয়াটার টাইলার " [ বিফলনাটক ]

১৪।জন হেনরী লেহাফ্ট (১৭৮৪ -১৮৫৯)

----->তিনি ' পরীক্ষক ' ও ' ইন্ডিক্টোর ' পত্রিকা প্রকাশ করেন, ১৮-২১সালে লিবারেল পত্রিকার সম্পাদক ছিলেন।

২১বছর বয়সে সাংবাদিকতা শুরু করেন।।

----->তিনি কবি হিসাবে খুব উঁচু দরের ছিলেন না, তিনি সাহিত্য সমালোচনামূলক প্রবন্ধ রচনা করেন।এগুলোর মধ্যে ' ইমাজিনেসন এন্ড ফ্যান্সি, উইট এন্ড হিউমার অন্যতম।

#রোমান্টিকসময়েরশেষপর্ব : এয়ুগের নাট্য সাহিত্য :

#কোলরীজ : দি ফল অবরোবসপিয়ের/রিমোর্স / জ্যাপোলিয়া/ ওয়ালেনটেন ( শেলীরনাটকঅনুবাদ )

#বায়রন : ম্যানফ্রেড ( নাট্যকাব্য ) / মেরিনোফ্যালিরা ( ঐ ) / কেইন ( ঐ ) / সারদানাপালুস / টুফসকারি / ডিফর্মডট্রাপফর্মড

#শেলী প্রমিথিউস আনবাউন্ড ( নাট্যকাব্য ) / চেখিত ( সার্থকনাটক ) /হেলাস ( কাব্যনাট্য )

#ল্যাণ্ডর / ডনজুলিয়ান

#ওয়াডসওয়ার্থ / দিব ডারারার্স ( ব্যর্থনাটক ) /মূলকথা, নাট্য রচনাতে এয়ুগের সকলে ব্যর্থ

♣এ যুগের পএ পত্রিকা

১।এডিন বরারিভিয়ু (৩৭বছরচলে) ->সম্পাদক – ফ্রান্সিস নিফ্রে

----->বায়রন এই পত্রিকার বিরোধী ছিলেন, এই পত্রিকা রক্ষণশীল হুঁপদলের মুখ পাত্রছিলো।।

২।কোয়ার্টার লিরিভিউ (১৮০৯) - >উইলিয়াম গিফোর্ড সম্পাদকপ্রথম, কিছুদিন কোলরিজ ছিলেন সম্পাদক, পত্রিকাটি টোরি দলের মুখপাত্র

----->কবি কিটসের সমালোচনা বেশিকরাহয় এই পত্রিকাতে

৩।ব্লাক উড ম্যাগাজিন (১৮১৭) – জন উইলসন ওলকহাট ( নিরপেক্ষ পত্রিকা )

----->কিটস ও কোলরিজ এর সমালোচনা করে বেশি তবে ওয়ার্ডসওয়ার্থের প্রশংসা করা হয়।।

৪।লন্ডন ম্যাগাজিন ( সাহিত্যে অবদান বেশি, তরুণদের রচনা বেশি প্রকাশ )

----->এপত্রিকাতে ল্যাঙ্কের " এসেসঅবইলাইয়া, ডিকুইগ্লীর "ওপিয়াম ইটার " হুডওম এবং মিট ফোর্ডের রচনা প্রকাশ হয়।

৫।ফ্রেজাজ ম্যাগাজিন ( বিশুদ্ধ সমালোচনামূলক )

৬।দি পরকুপাইন পত্রিকা

৭।কব্বেটস উইকলি পলিটিকাল রেজিস্টার পত্রিকা (১৮০২-১৮৩৫) – সম্পাদক উইলিয়াম কব্বেট ( নিজের রচনা "রুব্যালরাইডস " কৃষকের জীবনের সুন্দর ছবি এঁকেছেন )

এ সময়ের অর্থনীতিবিদ :

টমাস রবার্ট ম্যালথাস ( ১৭৬৬ - ১৮৩৪ ) ----->এ্যাংলিকান পাদ্রী, পণ্ডিত ব্যক্তি। গডউইনের সাম্যবাদী মতবাদের বিরুদ্ধে একটি প্রবন্ধ লিখেন যা 'জনসংখ্যাতত্ত্ব ' নামেপরিচিত [ Essay on the Principal of population ]

ডেভিড রিকার্ডো ( ১৭৭২ - ১৮২৩ )

----->নিজে ব্রোকার ছিলেন।খাজনা তত্ত্ব নিয়ে আলোচনা করে বিখ্যাত। Tax নিয়ে প্রবন্ধ লিখেন।

অ্যাডাম স্মিথ ( ১৭২৩ - ১৮৯০ )

----->তঁার জন্ম কার্কেলডিতে, Oxford, গ্লাসগোবি: এ পড়াশুনা।তঁার শ্রেষ্ঠরচনা "ওয়েলথ অবনেশন " (১৭৭৬)।গব্টি বুর্জোয়া ধনতন্ত্রের একটি আদর্শ গ্রন্থ।।

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire  
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

### ★ THE VICTORIAN PERIOD

[সময়কাল : ১৮৩২ – ১৯০১]

----> ১৮৩২ সালে রোমান্টিক সময়শেষ এবং ১৯০১ সালে নোবেল পুরস্কার শুরু

----> ইংল্যান্ডের রানী Queen Victoria নামে এযুগের নামকরণ। She reigned over from 1837 - 1901. This period is regarded as the period of progress and prosperity.

----> ১৮৩৩ ( রাজা রামমোহন মৃত্যু) সালে, Slaves were declared free. এই বছরে Factory Act সৃষ্টি হয়।

----> ১৮৩৫ সালে "মিউনিসিপ্যাল কর্পোরেশন " Act এর মাধ্যমে পৌরসভা নির্বাচন পদ্ধতি গনতান্ত্রিকরণ

----> ভিক্টোরিয়ান যুগ হলেও আসলে এ যুগ হচ্ছে ধনতান্ত্রিক শাসন ও শোষণ ব্যবস্থার বিকাশের যুগ, তাই এই যুগ প্রগতির যুগ

----> ১৮৮৩ সালে ( কুসুম কুমারীদাশ, কাজী ইমদাদুলের জন্মে / জেমস জয়েজ এর জন্মের পরের বছর), -> The Fabian Society was founded. শ্রেণী সংগ্রামে সহিংসতা পরিহার করাই এসোসাইটির উদ্দেশ্য ছিলো।

-----> ১৮৮৭ ও ১৮৯৭ সালে রাণী ভিক্টোরিয়া জুবিলী উৎসব পালন করে ( এসময়ে ভারতবর্ষ, অস্ট্রেলিয়া, কানাডা, দ: আফ্রিকার কিছু দেশ ব্রিটিশদের নিজস্ব শাসনাধীন হয়)

----> Agriculture based society was collapse as a result of Industrial Revolution.

#### ♣ The Pre-Raphaelites [1848-60]

-----> The twelve years from 1848 to 1860 of the Victorian Period is called the Pre-Raphaelites because Dante Gabriel Rossetti, W.H. Hunt, J. Milais and other English painters formed an organization named Pre-Raphaelites.

[ বাংলা সাহিত্যের ----->

১৯২৬ সালের মুসলিম সাহিত্য সমাজের আবুল হসেন, কাজী আবদুল ওদুদ, কাজী মোতাহের হোসেন, আবুল ফজল প্রমুখ, শিখা পত্রিকা ১৯২৭ – বুদ্ধিমুক্তির আন্দোলন / বঙ্গীয় মুসলিম সাহিত্য সমিতি ১৯১১ – সভাপতি কাজী ইমদাদুল হক, সম্পাদক - ড : মুহাম্মদ শহীদুল্লাহ / ডিরোওজির ১৯২৮ সালের 'একাডেমিক এসোসিয়েশন 'সংগঠন যার শিষ্যরা ইয়ংবেঙ্গল নামে পরিচিত / কল্লোল গোষ্ঠী – যার অন্যতম লেখক ছিলেন অচিন্ত্য কুমার সেনগুপ্ত ( কল্লোল যুগ তাঁর আত্মজীবনী- ১৩৫৭)]

-----> এই সময়ের বৈশিষ্ট্য

১। Medievalism ( মধ্য যুগীয় কাজ।)

২। Symbolism ( প্রতীকবাদ)

৩। Truthfulness ( সত্যবাদিতা)

৪। Simplicity ( সরলতা)

৫। Sensuousness ( ইন্দ্রিয়গ্রাহ্যতা)

৬। Colored expression

৭। Scientific and Technology

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♣ The Aestheticism & Decadence

-----> The last twenty one years from 1880 - 1901 of this period is called the Aestheticism and Decadence because there was a fall and decay of the Victorian spirit and standard in those years.

-----> এসময়ের বিশেষত্ব :

১। Artificially

২। Egoism

৩। Sensationalism

৪। Strangeness

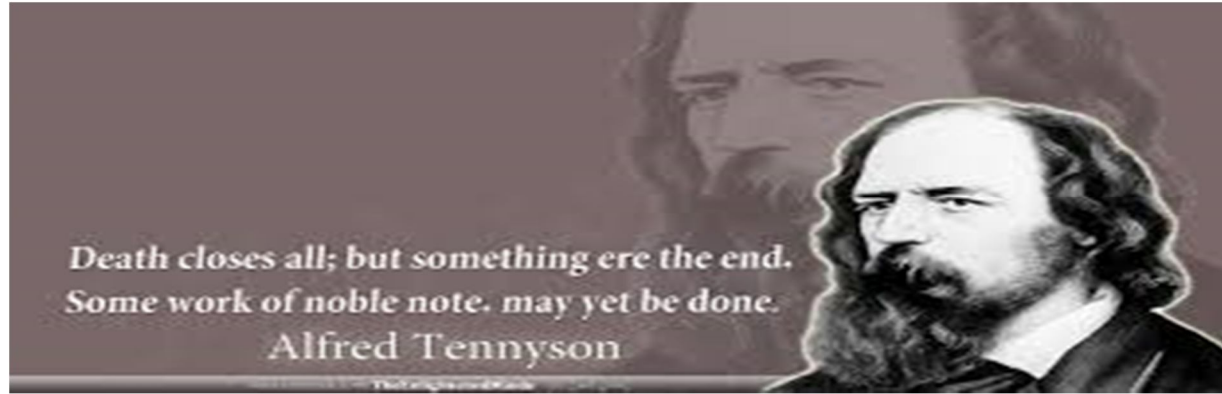
" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

----> In Which century was the Victorian period? [16th BCS] #Answer : (1832 - 1901) -----> 19th century

★ Victorian Period : পার্ট -> ০২

১। Alfred Tennyson



> ১৮০৯ সালে লিনকনশায়ারে অন্তর্গত সোমারসবি রেস্তোরাঁতে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তাঁর পিতা জর্জ টেনিসন ছিলেন উচ্চ পদস্থ পাদ্রি।

> পড়াশোনায় অমনোযোগী টেনিসন ট্রিনিটি কলেজ হতে ১৮২৮ সালে পাশ করেন। এরপর তিনি ভর্তি হোন কেমব্রিজ যদিও তিনি তা ছেড়ে দেন।।

----> ১৮৫০ সালে টেনিসন রাজ কবি (Poet laureate) পদে অভিষিক্ত হোন এবং ঐ বছরেই তাঁর বিখ্যাত কাব্য 'ইন মেমোরিয়াম' প্রকাশিত হয়েছিলো

----> ১৮৫৫ সালে অক্সফোর্ডবি: তাঁকে ডক্টর অব ল সন্মানে ভূষিত করে।

----> তিনি বিখ্যাত তাঁর কাব্যের সুবর্ণা ভাষার জন্য (Known for his melodious language)

----> ভিক্টোরিয়ান যুগের (১৮৩২ - ১৯০১) এ মহান কবি ১৮৯২ সালের ৬ অক্টোবর মৃত্যুবরণ করেন এবং তাঁকে সমাধিস্থ করা হয় ওয়েস্টমিনিস্টার অ্যাবেতে।।

----> কাজ সমূহ: কাব্য

Two Brothers (1st work)	The Falcon	Ink Arden
Lotus Eaters	Sir Galhord	Death of Oenone
Place of Art	Locksley Hall (কবিতা)	Maud and Other Poems
Two voice	Gardener's	Timbuctoo
Dream of Fair Woman	Daughter	The Lotos Eaters (কবিতা)
Ulysses (কবিতা)	Dora	Marte D'Arthur (কবিতা)
Crossing and Bar	Tithonus (কবিতা)	
The Princes of Medley	The Brook	

#কৌশল : English Idylls খ্যাত Two Brothers এর Two Voice যাদের Dream -> Fair woman in the place of Art একটি Lotus eaters, Marte নামক Princes medley কেবার (Crossing and Bar) এ ফল খেতে দেখে ১ ভাই Galhord পছন্দ করেই প্রিন্সেস কে, অন্য দিকে অন্য ভাই Ink বাবা টেনিসন পছন্দ করে লক্ষণসেন হলের (Locksley Hall) গার্ডেন ডটার Dorimon k [Dora] কে, দুই ভাই চরম উল্লাসিত (Ulysses), এই ঘটনা দেখে Boy টিটুর (Tithonus) বুক (The Brook) মেমোরিতে (In memorium - 130 lyrics - elegy)

#তাছাড়া

From Poems, Chiefly Lyrical (1830):	All Things Will Die
Nothing Will Die	The Dying Swan

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

The Kraken

Mariana

Lady Clara Vere de Vere (1832)

Ring Out, Wild Bells

The Eagle

---->বচনসমূহ :

1. "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers."
2. " Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control; these three alone lead one to sovereign power."
3. " A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier times."
4. " He makes no friends who never made a foe."
5. " Sin is too stupid to see beyond itself."
6. " 'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."
7. " The happiness of a man in this life does not consist in the absence but in the mastery of his passions."
8. " Love is the only gold."
9. " To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."
10. " Better not be at all than not be noble."

★ Victorian Period [পর্ট : ৩]

>>> Robert Browning



---->১৮১২সালে৭মেলভনের কেমবার ওয়ালে অনুগ্রহণ করেন।

---->তাঁর বাবা ছিলেন ব্যাংক অব ইংল্যান্ডের কর্মচারী এবং তাঁর মা ছিলেন সঙ্গীত শিল্পী।

---->তাঁর স্ত্রী এলিজাবেথ ব্যারেট ব্রাউনিং তাঁর থেকে ছয় বছরের বড় ছিলেন

---->অমর হয়ে আছেন তাঁর 'dramatic monologue ' এর জন্য।

----> Composer - Andrea del Sarto

---->১৮৮৮ সালে ১২ ডিসেম্বর কবি মৃত্যুবরণ করেন ইতালীতে। তাঁকে সমাধিস্থ করা হয় ওয়েস্টমিনিস্টার অ্যাবেতে।।

---->সাহিত্যিকর্ম : কাব্যে

Pauline (1833)

Paracelsus

Sardello

The Ring and the Book

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

The Lost Ride together

Men and Women

Dramatic Lyrics (1842)

Dramatic Personae

Dramatic Romance

Dramatic Idols

A souls Tragedy

-->কৌশল : অল Men and Women আপনারা পাউলি দম, সারদেলা অভিনীত এবং সোলস এর Dramatic Idols, Lyrics, এবং Romance, tragedy ভরপুর পেরা ছিল। Ring মুভিটা না দেখলে অনেক Lost হবে তাছাড়া, Fifine at the Fair / The Inn Album / Luria

কবিতা সমূহ

The patriot (বিখ্যাত)

Andrea Del Sarto

My last Duchess

Rabbi Ben Ezra

Fra Lippo Lippi

#বচনসমূহ :

1. " Motherhood: All love begins and ends there."
2. "Ignorance is not innocence but sin"
3. "Oppression makes the wise man mad"
4. " Absolutely good is truth, truth never hurts the teller "
5. " Take away love and our earth is a tomb."
6. " A minute's success pays the failure of years."
7. " Love is energy of life"
8. " Love, hope, fear, faith - these make humanity; These are its sign and note and character."
9. " My sun sets to rise again."
10. " Fail I alone, in words and deeds? Why, all men strive and who succeeds?"
11. " Ambition is not what man does... but what man would do."
12. " God is the perfect poet."

★ Victorian Period [পাট ০৪]

03. Mathew Arnold (1822 - 1888)



----> VICTORIAN (1832 - 1901) যুগের অন্যতম কবি। ---->তিনি বেশি পরিচিত তাঁর " melancholic attitude " এর জন্য। ---->তাঁর পিতা ড. টমাস আর্নল্ড ছিলেন রাগবি স্কুলের প্রধান শিক্ষক। Arnold লেখাপড়া শিখেছেন রাগবি স্কুলে, বালিওল কলেজে এবং অক্সফোর্ড বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে, গ্র্যাজুয়েট হওয়ার পর বাবার

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

স্কুলে শিক্ষকতা করেন, তিনি ইংল্যান্ডের শিক্ষা বিভাগের অধিকর্তা লর্ড ল্যাঙ্গডাউনের প্রাইভেট সেক্রেটারি ছিলেন, তিনি প্রাইমারী স্কুলের পরিদর্শক ও অক্সফোর্ড বি: এর কাব্যের অধ্যাপক ছিলেন। তাছাড়া, তিনি ইংল্যান্ডের শিক্ষা বিষয়ক কমিশনারও ছিলেন।।

--> ' হোমার ' Translated --> " Philomela " - 1853 এবং Soharab and Rustum (1853) - বিখ্যাতরচনা।।

#সাহিত্যে : #কাব্য :

--> The Strayed Raveller and Other Poems

--> Poems

--> Empido Cliss Etna

--> New poems

#প্রবন্ধ :

--> Culture and Anarchy

--> The Study of Poetry

--> Essay in Criticism

--> Literature and Dogma

তবে " An Essay of criticism " --- Alexander pope এর

#কবিতা : --> The Scholar Gipsy --> Dover Beach --> Thyrsis (Elegy)

#কৌশল : Arnold দুবাইছে খিতিসনাকরে, কালচারওএনার্কিনিয়েকবিতাওক্রিটিকসকরে

#বচনসমূহ :

১। " Journalism is literature in a hurry."

২। " Poetry is simply the most beautiful, impressive, and widely effective mode of saying things."

৩। " Waiting for the spark from heaven to fall."

৪। " Culture is properly described as the love of perfection; it is a study of perfection."

৫। " Culture is to know the best that has been said and thought in the world."

৬। " The freethinking of one age is the common sense of the next."

৭। " Truth sits upon the lips of dying men." (Soharab and Rustum)

৮। " Poetry; a criticism of life under the conditions fixed for such a criticism by the laws of poetic truth and poetic beauty."

৯। " The true meaning of religion is thus, not simply morality, but morality touched by emotion."

১০। "Eternal Passion! Eternal Pain! (Philomela)

১১। " One world is dead, the other powerless to be born"

১২। " Art is criticism of life"

১৩। " We mortal millions live alone "

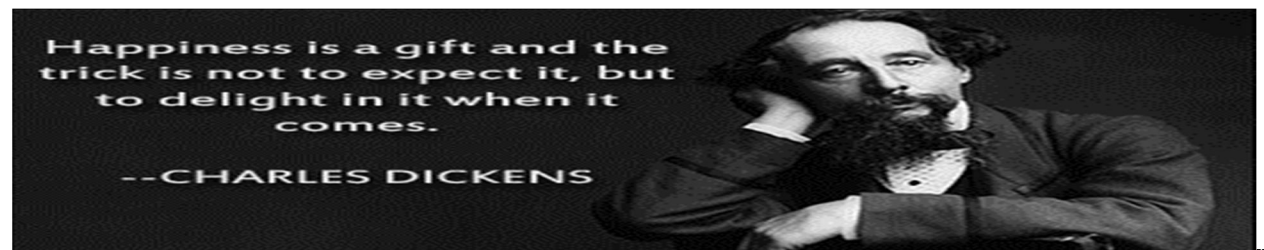
১৪। " It is not world's market bought and sold "

১৫। " Our trees yet crown the hill,our scholar travels yet the loved hill side"

----> VICTORIAN (1832 - 1901)

[পার্ট : ৫]

#চার্লস_ডিকেন্স : (১৮১২ - ১৮৭০)



>বিখ্যাত ঔপন্যাসিক যার জন্ম ইংল্যান্ডের হ্যাম্পশায়ারের অত্তর্গত ল্যান্ড পোর্টে।---->তাঁর পিতা ছিলেন পোর্টমাউথের নৌবাহিনীর পে অফিসের কেরানি,

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

দেনার দায়ে তাঁর বাবা কারাভোগ করেন, ১১ বছর বয়সে ডিকেন্সকে পথে পথে song গেয়ে টাকা উপার্জন করতে হয়েছিলো, তারপর একটি কারখানায় বোতলের গায়ে লেবেল আঁটার কাজ করে ছিলেন। তিনি এটর্নি অফিসে কেরানি চাকুরী করেছিলেন।

--->১৮৩২ সালে তিনি একটি পত্রিকার সাংবাদিক তার কাজ পান এবং ১৮৩৪ সালে 'মর্নিং ক্রনিকেল' পত্রিকায় সাংবাদিক নিযুক্ত হোন।--->তিনি প্রায় ২০টি উপন্যাস রচনা করেন, ৫৮ বছর বয়সে মারা যান।।



সাহিত্যে

১। The Pickwick Papers (1836)

২। Oliver Twist (1837)

৩। David Copperfield (1850)

৪। Black House (1852)

৫। Hard Times (1854)

৬। A Tale of two cities (1859) - London + Paris

৭। Great Expectation (1861)

৮। The old Curiosity shop

৯। A Crismas Carol

১০। Little Dorrit

#কৌশল : David Copperfield ডিকেন্সের সাথে দেখা করে ক্রিসমাস এর ছুটিতে কারন অন্য সময়ে তাঁর Curiosity shop এ অথবা তাঁর Black house এ (দুটি shop Two cities -> London, Paris রয়েছে) কাজ করতে ছিলো সেকার নেতাই Hard times চলছিলো তবে Great Expectation ছিলো Oliver তেল মেখে টুসট (Twist) বিস্কুটেখেতেখেতে Little Dickens এর সাথে দেখা করবে

#বচনসমূহ :

১। " It was the best of times, it was the worst of times. [A Tale of Two cities]

২। " There are dark shadows on the earth, but its lights are stronger in the contrast."

৩। " No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it to anyone else."

৪। " The pain of parting is nothing to the joy of meeting again."

৫। " It is a far, far better thing that I do, than I have ever done; it is a far, far better rest that I go to, than I have ever known. [A Tale of two cities]

৬। " Charity begins at home, and justice begins next door."

৭। " There are only two styles of portrait painting; the serious and the smirk."

৮। " A loving heart is the truest wisdom."

৯। " A boy's story is the best that is ever told."

১০। " This is a world of action, and not for moping and droning in."

★ Victorian Period [Part 06]

#জর্জ ইলিয়ট : [১৮১৯ - ১৮৮০]

----->আসল নাম : মেরি অ্যানই ভাল ----->একজন মহিলা কবি, যার জন্ম ইংল্যান্ডের ওয়ারাইউকমশায়ারের অন্তর্গত আরবেরিফার্মে।

----->তিনি 'ওয়েস্টমিনিস্টারিভিউ' পত্রিকার সম্পাদক ছিলেন।

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

----->উগ্র প্রগতিমুখি তার জন্য হার্বটস্পেনসার তাঁকে বিয়ে করতে সম্মত হন নি তবে হেনরী লুইস তাঁকে নিয়ে ঘর (আইনতনয়) করেন, ১৮৭৮-সালে লুইসের মৃত্যুতে তিনি প্রচন্ড আঘাত পান তবে চোখের জল শুকাতে না শুকাতেই তাঁরই জীবনচরিত রচয়িতা মি: জনওয়াস্টার কে বিয়ে করেন (২০ বছরের ছোট)



#সাহিত্যে কর্ম:

Adam Bede - 1859

Middle March

The mill on the Floss - 1860

Felix Holt

Silas Marner

Daniel Deronda (Last Novel - 1876)

Romalla - 1863 [Historical Novel]

The Spanish Gypsy (Poem)

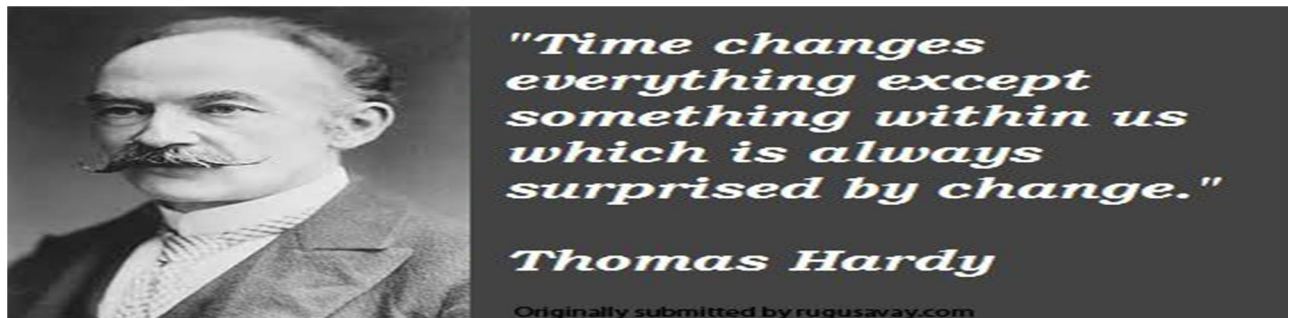
The weaver of Raveloe

----> #কৌশল : জর্জ ইলিয়ট রুমাল নিয়ে Mill এ যায় মার্চের মাঝি মাঝি সময়ে, সাথে ছিলো Silas, Felix, Daniel ও Gypsy.

#বচনসমূহ:

1. Anger and jealousy can no more bear to lose sight of their objects than love.
2. "No man can be wise on empty stomach "
3. " Different taste in jokes is a great strain on the affections."
4. " Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a striving good enough to be called a failure."
5. " It is never too late to be what you might have been."
6. " It will never rain roses: when we want to have more roses we must plant more trees."
7. " Animals are such agreeable friends - they ask no questions; they pass no criticisms."
8. " Adventure is not outside man; it is within."

★ Thomas Hardy (1840 - 1928)



" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

>ঔপন্যাসিক ও কবি। তিনি হার্ডিউর চেস্টারের সন্নিহিত আপার বোকহাম্পটনে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তাঁর বাবা টমাস ছিলেন বিশিষ্ট স্থপতি ১৮৫৭ সালে তিনি স্থাপত্য শিল্প বিশারদ মি. হিকসের কাছে স্থাপত্য শিল্প বিদ্যা পড়াশোনা করেন। ১৮৬০ সালে লন্ডনে কিংস কলেজে তিনি গথিক স্থাপত্য শিল্প সম্বন্ধে শিক্ষা লাভ করেন।

#সাহিত্যে কর্ম : * উপন্যাসসমূহ

- The Return on the native
- The Mayor of Casterbridge
- Tess of the D'urbervilles
- Under the greenwood tree (1872)
- A pair of Blue Eyes
- Far from the Madding crowd
- Judge the obscure

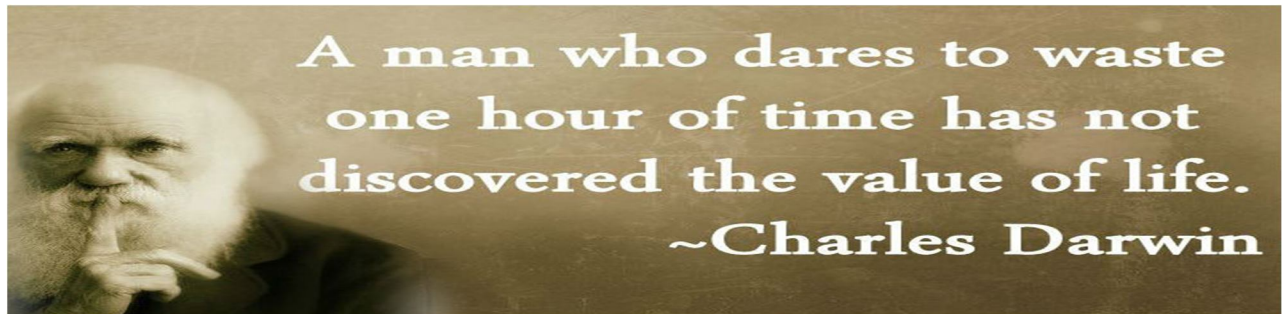
->কৌশল : Hardy crowd এ obscure করে Under the green wood এর নিচে কাস্টের ব্রিজে যেখানে native মেয়েদের Blue eyes বলে গান গেয়ে গেয়ে Tess করে।।

* কাব্যসমূহ : ওয়েসেক্স পয়েম / পোয়েমস অব দ্যা পাস্ট এন্ড প্রেজেন্ট / দ্য ডাইন্যাস্ট / মোমেন্টস অব ভিসন এন্ড মিসলেনিয়াস ভার্সেস / কালেক্টেড পয়েমস।।

#বচনসমূহ :

1. " Time changes everything except something within us which is always surprised by change."
2. " Fear is the mother of foresight."
3. " It is difficult for a woman to define her feelings in language which is chiefly made by men to express theirs."
4. " Everybody is so talented nowadays that the only people I care to honor as deserving real distinction are those who remain in obscurity."
5. " Cruelty is the law pervading all nature and society; and we can't get out of it if we would."
6. " Do not do an immoral thing for moral reasons."
7. " Poetry is emotion put into measure. The emotion must come by nature, but the measure can be acquired by art."
8. " Some folk want their luck buttered."
9. " That man's silence is wonderful to listen to."
10. " Of course poets have morals and manners of their own, and custom is no argument with them."

★ Charles Darwin (1809 - 1882)



--->তিনি খুব বিখ্যাত তাঁর ' অরিজিন অব স্পেসিস ' (১৮৫৯) গ্রন্থটির জন্য। তাঁর জন্ম ইংল্যান্ডের শ্রফবেরিতে, ১৮২৮ সালে ক্যামব্রিজ থেকে স্নাতক।

>প্রাকৃতিক ইতিহাস পড়ার প্রতি অনুরাগ ছিলো তাই তিনি ১৮৫১ সালে এইচ.এম.এস.বিগল জাহাজে করে দক্ষিণ আমেরিকাতে যান এবং সেখানে প্রাকৃতিক বিজ্ঞান নিয়ে প্রচুর গবেষণা করেন।।

#সাহিত্যে কর্ম : *উপন্যাস :- The Voyage of the Beagle (1839) / - The Origin of Species (1859) / - The Descent of Man (1871)

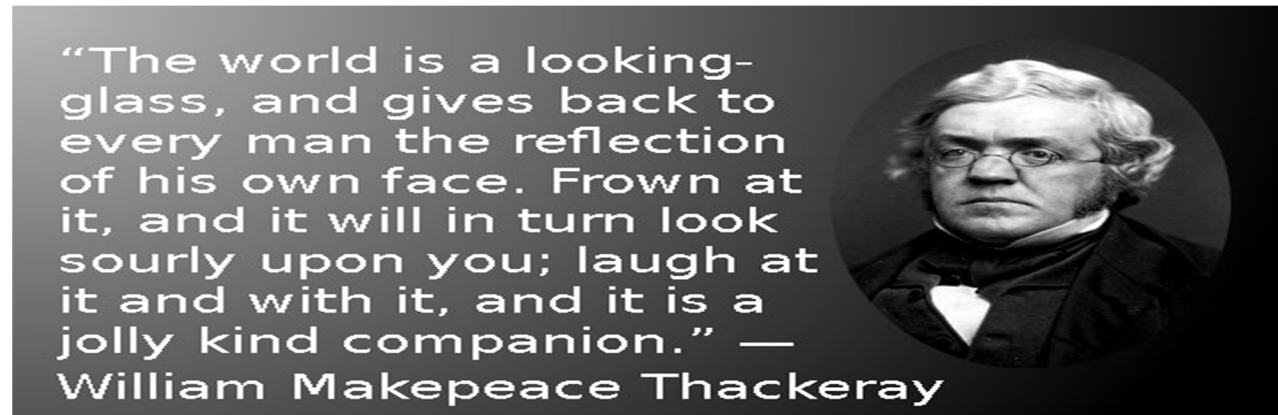
" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

#বচনসমূহ:

1. " A man who dares to waste one hour of time has not discovered the value of life."
2. " A man's friendships are one of the best measures of his worth."
3. " A scientific man ought to have no wishes, no affections, - a mere heart of stone."

★ William Makepeace Thackeray (1811 - 63)



--->জন্ম গ্রহন করেন *কলকাতায়, তাঁর পিতা ছিলেন ইস্ট ইন্ডিয়া কোম্পানির অধীনে জেলা কালেক্টর। ১৮২৯ সালে কেমব্রিজের ট্রিনিটি কলেজে ভর্তি হন ব্যারিস্টারি পড়ার জন্য কিন্তু তিনি তা শেষ করতে পারেন নি, তাঁর ছবি আকার প্রতি বেশি ঝোক ছিলো।

#সাহিত্যকর্ম:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| - Vanity Fair (1848) | - Esmond |
| - Pendennis | - The Virginians |
| - The new comes | |

★ R.L. Stevenson (1850 - 1894)



-->কৌশল: লেখক স্টিবেনসন কে Treasure Island এ Kidnap কর এ জ্যাকি (Dr. Jekyll) চ্যান ও হায়দার (Hyde) – পুরাই নাটক যা দেখলাম New Serial - Arabian Nights এ

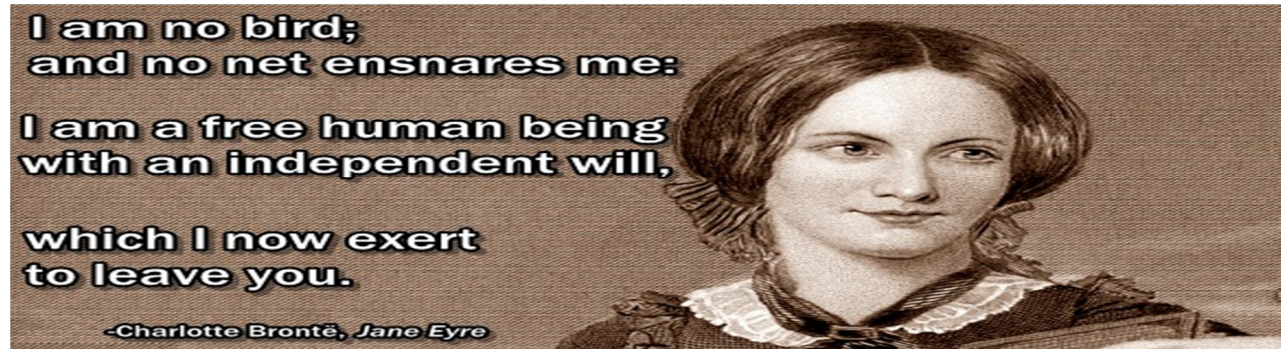
#সাহিত্যে_কর্ম: Treasure Island / Kidnapped / Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde / The New Arabian Night

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

★ Bronte Sisters : Anney Bronte, Emily Bronte and Charlotte Bronte (3 Sisters)

Charlotte Bronte : (1816 - 1855)

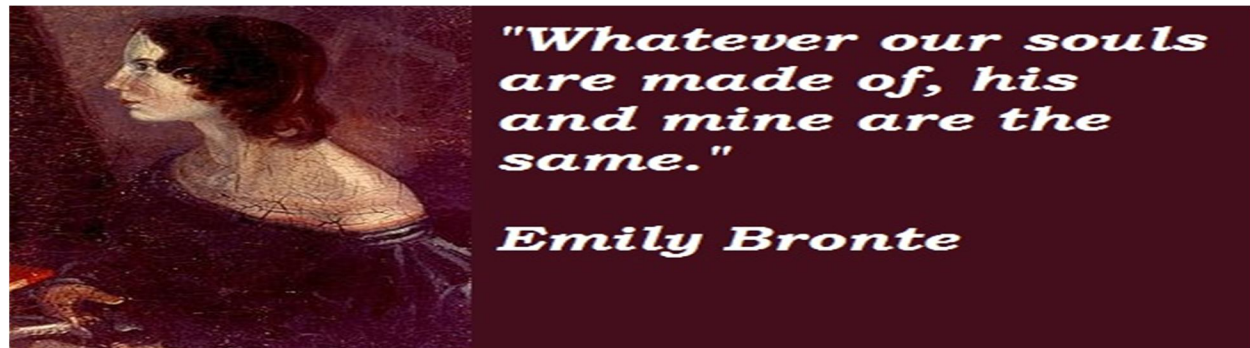


---> Novelist ---> তিনি ছিলেন আইরিশ পাদরির পাদ্রিক ব্রন্টির তিন কন্যার মধ্য সবচেয়ে বড়। জন্ম ইয়র্কশায়ারের হাওয়ার্থ গ্রামে। তাঁর প্রথম উপন্যাস 'দি প্রফেসরস' (১৮৫৭)

#সাহিত্যে_কর্ম : - Jane Eyre (শ্রেষ্ঠ - ১৮৪৭) / - The Professor / - Shirley তাছাড়া, - ভিলেট

----> #কৌশল : Professor Charlotte জানে Shirley কেমন!

2. Emily Bronte (1818 - 1848) ---> ব্রন্টি পরিবারের দ্বিতীয় কন্যা



Works: - Wuthering Heights (১৮৪৭) - Agness Gray - The Tenant of wildfell Hell

---->কৌশল : Emily এর চোখ Gray আর Heights হিল (Hell) এর মতো

বি: দ্র: Anney Bronte এর রচনা ও বৈশিষ্ট্য সম্বন্ধে প্রায় সকল সমালোচকই একমত যে অ্যানির প্রতিভা সাহিত্যে সৃষ্টির ক্ষেত্রে উল্লেখ যোগ্য কিছু ছিলো না

★ Karl Marx :



" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

Born : 5 May 1818 Trier, Kingdom of Prussia , : German Confederation

Died : 14 March 1883 (aged 64)

London, England

Residence : Germany, France, Belgium, United Kingdom

Era 19th-century philosophy

Region : Western Philosophy ,

German philosophy

School : Marxism

Main interests : Politics, economics, philosophy, sociology, labour , history, class struggle , natural sciences

Notable ideas :

Surplus value , contributions to the labour theory of value , class struggle , alienation and exploitation of the worker, materialist conception of history

Influences :

Hegel , Feuerbach, Spinoza, Proudhon, Stirner, Smith, Voltaire, Ricardo, Vico, Robespierre , Rousseau , Shakespeare , Goethe , Helvétius, d'Holbach ,
Liebig , Darwin, Fourier, Robert Owen , Hess, Guizot , Pecqueur, Aristotle , Epicurus.

Influenced :

Communists or Socialists in an organizational or party-membership sense.

Santiago Álvarez Gómez

Benyamin Kayurov

Michael Reich

Kostas Axelos

Maina wa Kinyatti

Frank Ridley

Stanisław Brzozowski (writer)

Lev Kreft

Girō Seno'ō

14th Dalai Lama

Richard Levins

Alexander Serafimovich

Nikolai Danielson

Graça Machel

Tinko Simov

Liliana Delfino

Tan Malaka

Alexander Tarasov

Odd Hilt

K Y Narayanaswamy

Benito Urteaga

Enver Hoxha

Mikhail Pokrovsky

Lev Kamenev

Leopoldo Ramos Giménez



#সাহিত্যে_কর্ম :

- Das Capital (1867 - 1894) / - Communist Manifesto (1948) / - The poverty of Philosophy (1847)

#বচনসমূহ :

1. " History repeats itself, first as tragedy, second as farce."
2. " Democracy is the road to socialism."
3. " Necessity is blind until it becomes conscious. Freedom is the consciousness of necessity."
4. " Religion is the opium of the masses."
5. " Medicine heals doubts as well as diseases."
6. " Society does not consist of individuals but expresses the sum of interrelations, the relations within which these individuals stand."
7. " The meaning of peace is the absence of opposition to socialism."
8. " Revolutions are the locomotives of history."

★ Cardinal Newman :

-> The Idea of a University

-> Loss and Gain

★ Swin Burne-> Poem and Ballads

-> The white C Zar

★ Thomas Babington Macaulay – History of England

★ John Stuart Mill – On liberty



" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

★ Edward Fitzgerald

-> Translated " The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam " (1859) (from Persian)

★ Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell :

- Mary Barton

- Cranford

- Ruth

- North and South

- Sylvia's Lovers

★ Herman Melville :

- Moby - Dick

- Bartleby, the Scrivener

★ Frederick Nietzsche

- The Birth of Tragedy

- Thus Spoke Zarathustra

- The Antichrist

★ Gustave Flaubert :

- Madame Bovary

- Sentimental Education

- The Temptation of Saint Anthony

♦ Victorian Period :

এ সময়ের সাহিত্যিকগণদের মনে রাখার কৌশল : --> রানী ভিক্টোরিয়া তানসেনের গান শুনে বু সুইন (কুচকাই) করে। আসলে কার্ল মার্কস ডারউইন Hardy, তানসেন কে নিউম্যান ভেবে রানীর ভিক্টোরিয়া নিকট নিয়ে যায় যা Mill এর Bronte sisters গন এর ভাবের টুইন এর মত সুর দেয়। তবে ঠাকুরের মতে, চার্লস ডিকেন্সের ভাই ইলিয়ট গঞ্জের জর্জ সাহেব এর Steve- son ফিটজারল্ড আর্নল্ড এর গানই ভিক্টোরিয়ার পছন্দ

এভাবে ও মনে রাখা যায় :

বিখ্যাত : -> তানসেন - ডিকেন্স - কার্ল মার্কস - ডারউইন - জর্জ ইলিয়ট - আর্নল্ড - থ্যাকারে - ব্রাউনিং - হার্ডি - ব্রনটিসিসটারস

সাধারণ : -> নিউম্যান - স্টিভেন্সন - মিল - ম্যাকুলারি - এসবার্ণ - ফিটজারল্ড

তাছাড়া : -> Nietzsche, Melville, Flaubert, Gaskell

★ The Modern & Post Modern Age

[আধুনিক ও উওর আধুনিক যুগ]

-> The span from the death of Queen Victoria (1901) to the beginning of the Second World War (1939) is called the Modern Period. The Modern Period includes two shorter ages _____

a. Edward Period - the first decade of the modern period is called Edward Period. This age is named after the king Edward VII. The writers of this period were ____ Hardy, Kipling, G.B. Shaw, W.B. Yeats, J.M. Synge, Conrad and many others.

b. Georgian Period - the years between 1910 and 1936 of this period is called the Georgian Period. This age is named after George V. The poets who published their poems in anthologies entitled ' Georgian Poetry (1911-1922) are called ' ' Georgian Poets ' '. Georgian Poets are ____ W.W. Gibson, Rupert Brooke, J. Masfield, Ralph Hodgson etc.

----> Characteristic of Georgian poetry ____

-> rural in subject matter -> delicate in manner -> traditional in form and technique

Question : Which of the following ages in literary history is the latest?

a. Augustine b. Victorian c. Georgian ©©©® d. Restoration বি: দ্র : এ যুগের অনেকেরই কাজ ভিক্টোরিয়ান সময়ে ছিলো।।

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

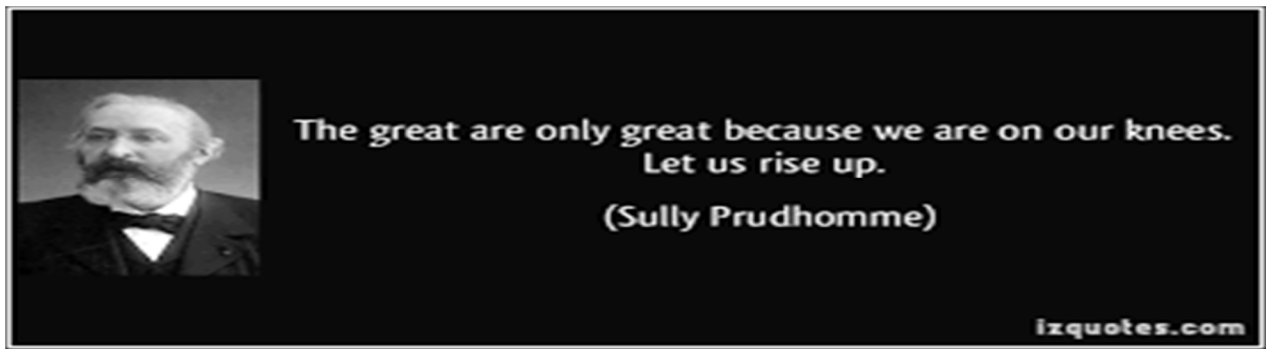
" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

★ Modern Period এর কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা :

- > Victorian peace and order was no more.
- > Rise of Imperialism become a disturbing factor.
- > Socialism had great impact on the English life and thought.
- > The movement of women's right of vote became strong.
- > The two World Wars and their effect changed the traditional way of life.
- > The Guild Socialist League was founded in 1915 which avoided all dangers of revolution.
- > The Rhymers Club was formed W.B.Yeats was a member of this club for a certain time.

প্রথমে এ সময়কার নোবেলপ্রাপ্ত ও বিখ্যাত সাহিত্যিকগণদের সংক্ষিপ্ত আলোচনা :

১। প্রথম নোবেল জয়ী : René François Armand (Sully)



Prudhomme (16 March 1839 – 6 September 1907) was a French poet and essayist, and was the first ever winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature, in 1901. Born in Paris, Prudhomme originally studied to be an engineer, but turned to philosophy and later to poetry; he declared it as his intent to create scientific poetry for modern times. In character sincere and melancholic, he was linked to the Parnassus school, although, at the same time, his work displays characteristics of its own.

কাজ : Poetry

1865: Stances et poems, Les épreuves, Croquis italiens, Les destins, La France

Prose : 1883–1908: Œuvres de Sully Prudhomme (poetry and prose), 8 volumes, A. Lemerra, 1905: La vraie religion selon Pascal (essays), 1922: Journal intime: lettres-pensées

২। সাহিত্যে ২য় নোবেল জয়ী : Christian Matthias Theodor

Mommsen (30 November 1817 – 1 November 1903) was a German classical scholar, historian, jurist, journalist, politician, archaeologist and writer generally regarded as one of the greatest classicists of the 19th century.

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1902 was awarded to Theodor Mommsen "the greatest living master of the art of historical writing, with special reference to his monumental work, A history of Rome".

৩। প্রথম সাহিত্যে নারী নোবেল জয়ী 1909 :

Selma Ottilia Lovisa Lagerlöf (Swedish) (November 1858 – 16 March 1940) was a Swedish author. She was the first female writer to win the Nobel Prize in Literature, and most widely known for her children's book Nils Holgerssons underbara resa genom Sverige (The Wonderful Adventures of Nils).

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৪। কানাডিয়ান নারী নোবেল জয়ী : ২০১৩

Alice Ann Munro (born 10 July 1931) is a Canadian short story writer and Nobel Prize winner. Munro's work has been described as having revolutionized the architecture of short stories, especially in its tendency to move forward and backward in time. Her stories have been said to "embed more than announce, reveal more than parade."

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2013 was awarded to Alice Munro "master of the contemporary short story".

Notable awards : Governor General's Award (1968, 1978, 1986) -> Dance of the Happy Shades (1968) রচনার জন্য Giller Prize (1998, 2004), Man Booker International Prize (2009), Nobel Prize in Literature (2013)

সাহিত্য কর্ম:

Dance of the Happy Shades – 1968 (winner of the 1968 Governor General's Award for Fiction)

Lives of Girls and Women – 1971 (winner of the Canadian Bookseller's Award [36])

Something I've Been Meaning to Tell You – 1974

Who Do You Think You Are? – 1978 (winner of the 1978 Governor General's Award for Fiction ; also published as The Beggar Maid; short-listed for the Booker Prize for Fiction in 1980)

The Moons of Jupiter – 1982 (nominated for a Governor General's Award)

The Progress of Love – 1986 (winner of the 1986 Governor General's Award for Fiction)

Friend of My Youth – 1990 (winner of the Trillium Book Award)

Open Secrets – 1994 (nominated for a Governor General's Award)

The Love of a Good Woman – 1998 (winner of the 1998 Giller Prize)

Hateship, Friendship, Courtship, Loveship, Marriage – 2001 (republished as Away From Her)

Runaway – 2004 (winner of the

Giller Prize and Rogers Writers' Trust Fiction Prize) ISBN 1-4000-4281-X

The View from Castle Rock – 2006

Selected Stories (later retitled

Too Much Happiness – 2009

Selected Stories 1968-1994) – 1996

Dear Life – 2012

No Love Lost – 2003

Short-story compilations

Vintage Munro – 2004

৫। সাহিত্য প্রত্যাখ্যাত নোবেল পুরস্কার জয়ী (At first ২ জন but later accepted on the favour of Pasternayek So 1 person) :

a. Jean-Paul Charles Aymard Sartre [21 June 1905 – 15 April 1980] was a French philosopher, playwright, novelist, political activist, biographer, and literary critic. The 59-year-old author **Jean-Paul Sartre** declined the Nobel Prize in Literature, which he was awarded in October 1964. He said he always refused official distinctions and did not want to be "institutionalised".

He was one of the key figures in the philosophy of existentialism and phenomenology, and one of the leading figures in 20th-century French philosophy and Marxism.

Literature

Sartre wrote successfully in a number of literary modes and made major contributions to literary criticism and literary biography. His plays are richly symbolic and serve as a means of conveying his philosophy. The best-known, Huis-clos (No Exit), contains the famous line "L'enfer, c'est les autres", usually translated as "Hell is other people." Aside from the impact of Nausea, Sartre's major work of fiction was The Roads to Freedom trilogy which charts the progression of how World War II affected Sartre's ideas. In this way, Roads to Freedom presents a less theoretical and more practical approach to existentialism.

Despite their similarities as polemicists, novelists, adapters, and playwrights, Sartre's literary work has been counterposed, often pejoratively, to that of Camus in the popular imagination. In 1948 the Roman Catholic Church placed Sartre's oeuvre on the Index Librorum Prohibitorum

Quotations :

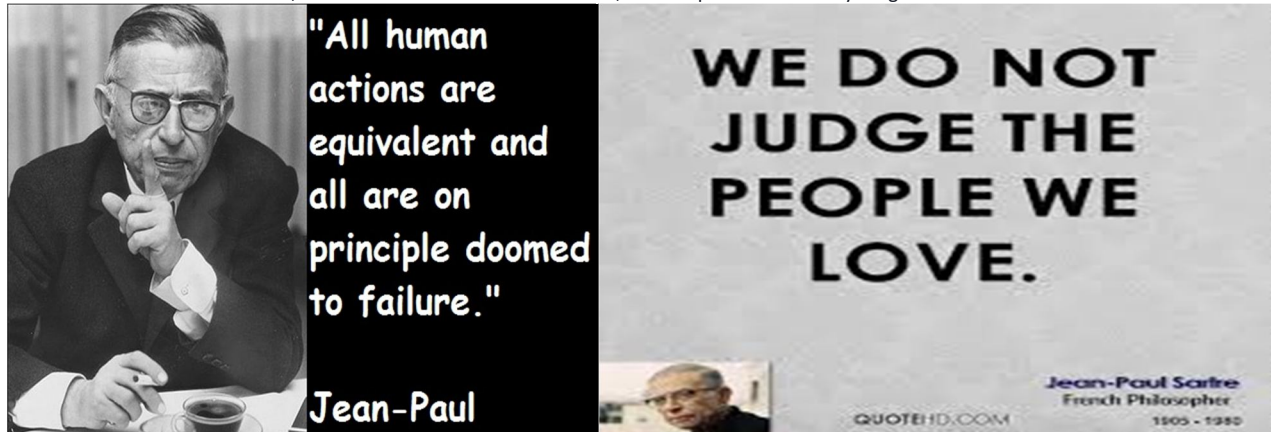
1. " Freedom is what you do with what's been done to you."

2. "The best work is not what is most difficult for you; it is what you do best." 3. "Commitment is an act, not a word."

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

4. "Man is condemned to be free; because once thrown into the world, he is responsible for everything he does."



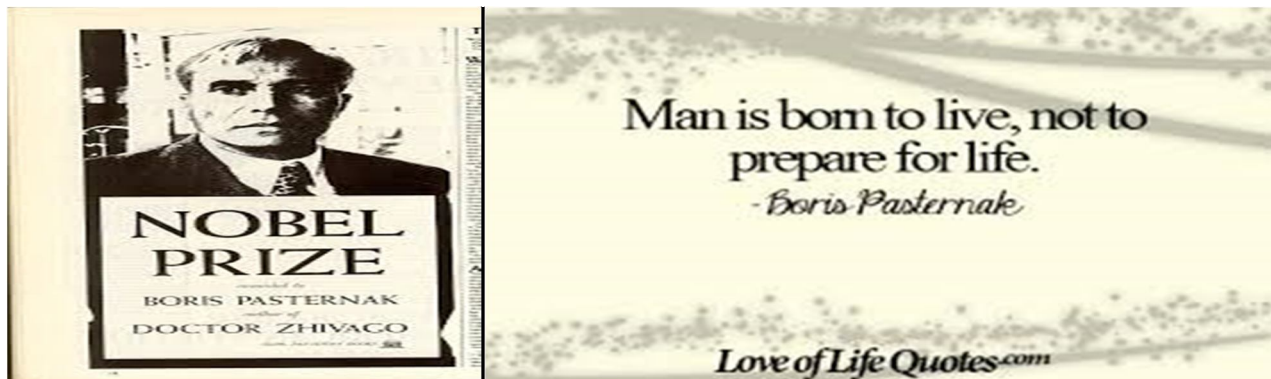
5. "There are two types of poor people, those who are poor together and those who are poor alone. The first are the true poor, the others are rich people out of luck."

6. "No finite point has meaning without an infinite reference point."

7. "Existence precedes and rules essence." 8. "Hell is other people."

b. The Nobel Prize in Literature 1958 Boris Leonidovich Pasternak "for his important achievement both in Contemporary lyrical poetry and in the field of The great Russian epic tradition" [Russian but not granted because of Govt and later on the favour of accepted]
Boris Pasternak first accepted the award, but was later caused by the authorities of his country to decline the prize.

Boris Leonidovich Pasternak Russian: (10 February 1890 – 30 May 1960) was a Russian poet, novelist, and literary translator. In his native Russian, Pasternak's first book of poems, My Sister, Life (1917), is one of the most influential collections ever published in the Russian language. Pasternak's translations of stage plays by Goethe, Schiller, Calderon and Shakespeare remain very popular with Russian audiences.



Outside Russia, Pasternak is best known as the author of Doctor Zhivago (1957), a novel which takes place between the Russian Revolution of 1905 and the First World War. Due to the novel's independent-minded stance on the socialist state, Doctor Zhivago was rejected for publication in the USSR. At the instigation of Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, Doctor Zhivago was smuggled to Milan and published in 1957. Pasternak was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1958, an event which both humiliated and enraged the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which forced him to decline the prize, though his descendants were later to accept it in his name in 1988.

৬। সাহিত্যে সর্বশেষ নোবেল জয়ী ও সর্বশেষ নারী:

Svetlana Alexievich : 31 May 1948 (age 67) Stanislaviv, Ukrainian SSR , Soviet Union - Nationality : Belarus Occupation : Journalist, Author Born in the west Ukrainian town of Stanislaviv (since 1962 Ivano-Frankivsk) to a Belarusian father and a Ukrainian mother, Alexievich grew up in Belarus. After

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finishing school she worked as a reporter in several local newspapers before graduating from Belarusian State University (1972) and becoming a correspondent for the literary magazine Neman in Minsk (1976).



She went on to a career in journalism and writing narratives from interviews with witnesses to the most dramatic events in the country, such as World War II, the Soviet–Afghan War , the fall of the Soviet Union, and the Chernobyl disaster. After political persecution by the Lukashenko administration, she left Belarus in 2000. The

International Cities of Refuge Network offered her sanctuary and during the following decade she lived in Paris , Gothenburg and Berlin . In 2011, Alexievich moved back to Minsk.

Notable awards:

Nobel Prize in Literature (2015)

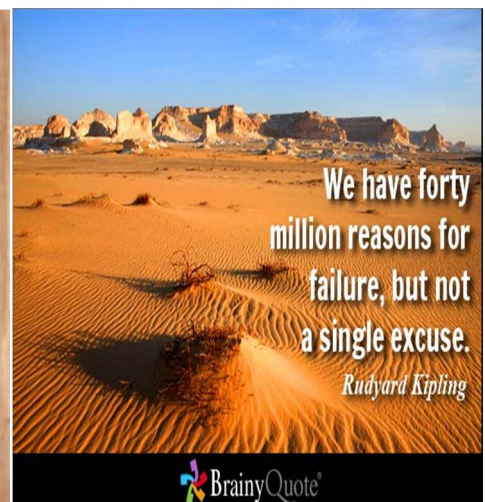
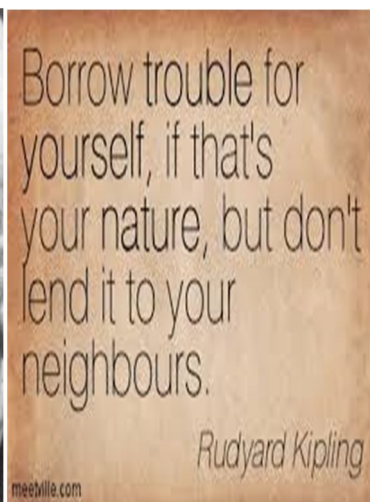
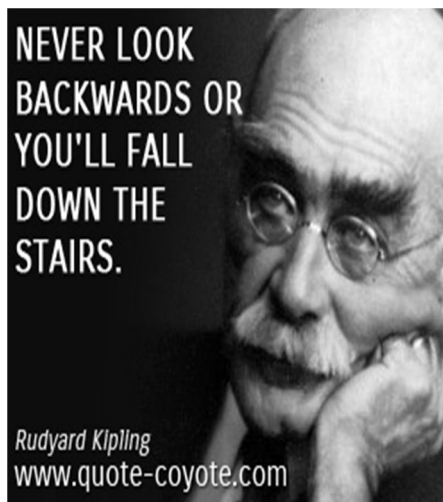
Order of the Badge of Honour (1984)

Peace Prize of the German Book Trade (2013)

Prix Médicis (2013)

★ অন্যান্য বিখ্যাত সাহিত্যে নোবেল জয়ী:

১. Rudyard Kipling :



" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

-> ১৮৬৫ সালে বোম্বেতে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন, যখন তাঁর ৫ বয়স তখন তাঁর পরিবার ইংল্যান্ডে চলে যায়।

-> তিনি ব্রিটিশ সৈনিকদের নিয়ে কবিতা, গল্প এবং ছোটদের জন্য গল্প লিখেছেন। শেষে তিনি ভারতে আসেন এবং একজন সাংবাদিক হিসাবে নিযুক্ত হোন। -> তিনি ১৯০৭ সালে নোবেল পুরস্কার লাভ করেন।

-> ১৯৩৬ সালে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন (মানিক দা এর বিখ্যাত উপন্যাস পদ্মা নদীর মাঝি, পূর্বাশা পত্রিকাতে প্রকাশ, শরৎ এর ডিলিট চা:বি হতে, জন্ম একই সালে - আল মাহমুদ, দিলারা হাসেম, রিজিয়া খান ও ফজলশামসুদ্দীন)

-> বিখ্যাত সাহিত্য কর্ম : - উপন্যাস :

The light that Failed (1891)

Captain Courageous (1896)

Kim (1901)

- ছোটগল্প :

The Jungle Book (1894)

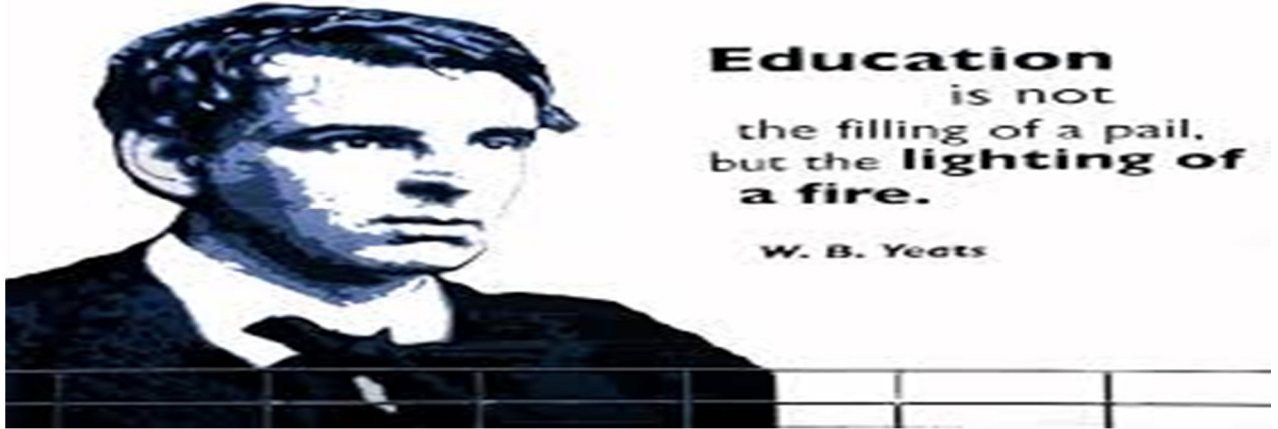
The Second Jungle Book

Puck of Pook's Hill (1906)

Debts and Credits (1926)

তাছাড়া, Ballad of East and West

William Butler Yeats :



-> একজন আইরিশ কবি এবং বিংশ শতাব্দীর ইংরেজি সাহিত্যের প্রধানতম ব্যক্তি। তিনি বিখ্যাত তাঁর 'Use of Symbolism and mysticism ' এর জন্য।

-> তিনি রবি ঠাকুরের (১৯১৩ সালে নোবেল) ' গীতাঞ্জলী ' ইংরেজী অনুবাদ করেন।

-> তিনি ১৮৬৫ সালে ১৩ জুন, আয়ারল্যান্ডের ডাবলিনে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন।

[১৮৬৫ সালে বাংলা সাহিত্যের প্রথম স্বার্থক উপন্যাস বঙ্কিম এর দুর্গেশনন্দিনী]

-> বাবা জে.বি. ইয়েটস ছিলেন চিএশিল্লী সেই কারনে ৩ বছর ধরে চিএংকনে পড়াশোনা করেন।

-> আইরিশ লোকগীতির প্রতি ছিলো কবির বিশেষ ঝোঁক। লেডি গ্রেগরির সহায়তায় তিনি ১৮৯৯ সালে আইরিশ ন্যাশনাল থিয়েটার প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন। [নজরুল, জীবনানন্দ জন্ম]

-> ১৯২৯ সালে তিনি আইরিশ ফ্রি স্টেটের সিনেটর ছিলেন। [শামসুর, জাহানারা ইমামের জন্ম]

-> ১৯২৩ সালে তিনি সাহিত্যে নোবেল পুরস্কার লাভ করেন।

(কবির চৌধুরীর জন্ম যার মৃত্যু হয় ১৯১১ এবং ১৯২৩ সালে শরৎ এর "নারীমূল্য 'প্রবন্ধ 'অনিলা দেবী' ছদ্মনামে ' যমুনা ' পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত, শরৎ এর জগৎগিরি পদক কলকাতা বি: হতে)

-> সাহিত্যে কর্ম :- কাব্য

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

The Wandering of Oisín (1889)

The wind among the Reeds

In the Seven Woods (1904)

The Resurrection (1913)

The Wild Swans at Coole

Responsibility (1914)

The Tower (1928)

The Winding Stair and Poems

কবিতা :

The Lake Isle of Innisfree (35 BCS)

Easter 1916

Sailing to Byzantium

The Second Coming

Land of Heart's Desire

A prayer for my Daughter

A Full Moon in March

Yeats famous poems

He wishes for the
clothes of heaven..
"Tread softly because
you tread on my
dreams."

September 1913..
"The names that stilled
your childish play,
They have gone about
the world like wind,"

Brown penny..
"For he would be thinking
of love
Till the stars had run away
And the shadows eaten
the moon."

The Lake Isle Of Innisfree..
"I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honeybee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade."

The second coming..
"The blood-dimmed
tide is loosed, and
everywhere
The ceremony of
innocence is
drowned"

George Bernard Shaw :

----> William Shakespeare এর পর সবচেয়ে বিখ্যাত নাট্যকার (পড়ার গুরুত্বও Shakespeare এর পর)

----> বার্নার্ড শো ১৮৫৬ সালের ২৬ জুলাই জন্মগ্রহণ করেন

(মনে রাখুন : ভারতবর্ষে ১৮৫৬ সালে লর্ড ডালহৌসি কর্তৃক বিদ্যাসাগরের প্রচেষ্টায় বিধবা বিবাহ আইন পাশ এবং ঈশপের Fables অবলম্বনে ' কথামালা ' রচনা করেন বিদ্যাসাগর)

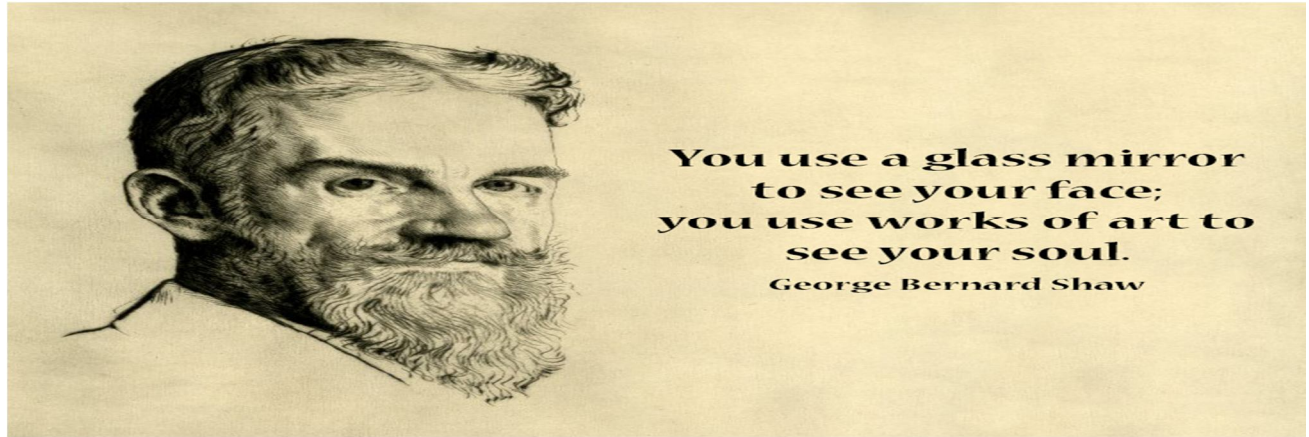
----> তিনি দেহত্যাগ করেন ১৯৫০ সালে (এই সময়ে বিডিতে জমিদারি প্রথা বিলুপ্ত ও মংলা সমুদ্র বন্দর নির্মিত হয়)

----> তিনি ছিলেন আইরিশ নাট্যকার, তিনিও কবি ইয়েটস এর জন্মস্থান ডাবলিনে জন্ম গ্রহণ করেন।

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

----> তাঁর বাবা ছিলেন সরকারী কর্মচারী এবং মা ছিলেন সঙ্গীত শিল্পী। ----> পড়াশোনা অমনোযোগী শো লেখাপড়া ছেড়ে মাএ ১৫ বছর বয়সে ল্যান্ট এজেন্ডে অফিসের চাকুরী করতেন যা ছেড়ে দিয়ে ১৮৭৬ সালে তিনি লন্ডনে পাড়ি জমান এবং বিজ্ঞাপনের কাজ শুরু করেন।



----> ১৮৮৪ সালে তিনি ফেবিয়ান সোসাইটির সদস্য হোন।

----> ১৮৮৫ সাল হতে তিনি সাংবাদিকতা কাজ শুরু করেন। এরপর, নাটক লেখা শুরু করেন। (ভারতীয় কংগ্রেস প্রতিষ্ঠা, ভাষাবিদ শহীদুল্লাহ এর জন্ম,)

----> ১৯২৫ সালে লাভ করেন নোবেল পুরস্কার (জন্ম : বিডির ৪ নেতার মধ্য ২ নেতা তাজউদ্দীন আহমেদ ও সৈয়দ নজরুল ইসলাম এবং সাহিত্যিক মুনীর চৌধুরী ও রশীদ করিম)

-----> সাহিত্য কর্ম : নাটক

Windows House (1892)

Arms and The Man (1894)

The Philander (1893)

Candida (1894)

You Never Can Tell (1897)

The Devils Disciple (1897)

Caesar and Cleopatra

Man and Superman [35 BCS]

Major Barbara

The Doctors Dilemma (1906)

Pygmalion

Heartbreak House

Saint Joan (1923)

The Apple Cart

Methuselah

মনে রাখার কৌশল : ম্যান বা সুপারম্যান খ্যাত G.B. Show - Arms নিয়ে Windows house এ Devils চসার ও ক্লিপেট্রার দিকে তাক করে তাতে Heart Breaking হয়, যা দেখে ডকটরস দালাইলামা Sant Joan কে নিয়ে Major বারবারার নিকট আসে তখন Barbara মিলিয়ন (Pygmalion) টাকার Apple Laptop এ Cardida অভিনীত The Philanderer নামক মুভি দেখে।

তবে হঠাৎ তাদের কাহিনী শুনে মুভি দেখা বন্ধ করে বললো They never can did (You Never Can tell), যদি তাই হয় আমরা নতুন আর্মস methu_ সালেহ -47 (Methuselah) দিয়ে আক্রমণ করে ধবংস করে দিবো।।

Quataions

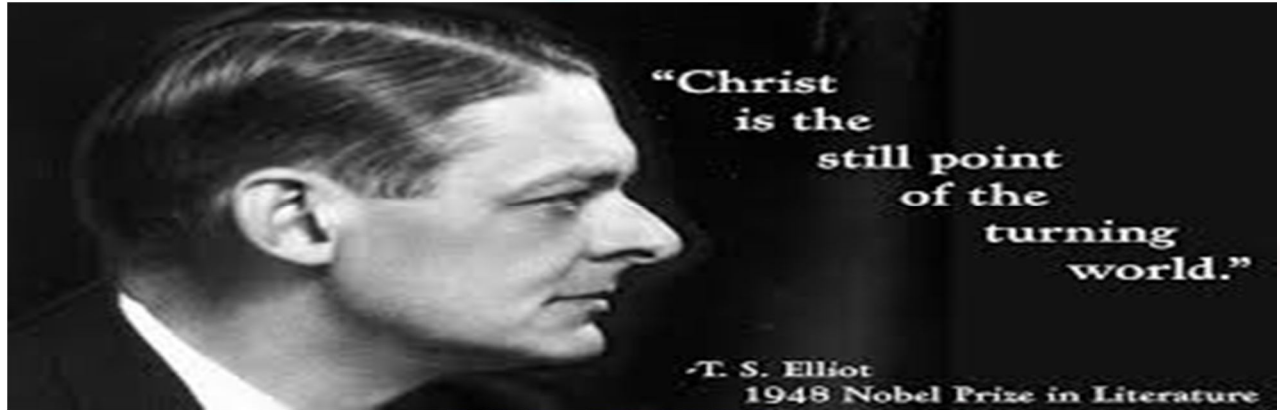
- 1."Life isn't about finding yourself. Life is about creating yourself."
2. "Power does not corrupt men; fools, however, if they get into a position of power, corrupt power."
3. "A gentleman is one who puts more into the world than he takes out."
- 4."Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything."
5. "Success does not consist in never making mistakes but in never making the same one a second time."
6. "When a stupid man is doing something he is ashamed of, he always declares that it is his duty."
7. "We don't stop playing because we grow old; we grow old because we stop playing."

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

8. "The great advantage of a hotel is that it is a refuge from home life."
9. " Animals are my friends... and I don't eat my friends."
10. "We are made wise not by the recollection of our past, but by the responsibility for our future."
11. "Imagination is the beginning of creation. You imagine what you desire, you will what you imagine and at last you create what you will"
12. "Beware of false knowledge; it is more dangerous than ignorance."
13. "The single biggest problem in communication is the illusion that it has taken place."
14. "A happy family is but an earlier heaven."
15. "A life spent making mistakes is not only more honorable, but more useful than a life spent doing nothing."

T.S. Eliot :



- ১৮৮৮ সালে জন্ম (ব্যতিক্রম বাট মিল জন্মসালে : একই সালে জন্ম নাসিরুদ্দিন ১৯১৮ সালে সওগাত পত্রিকা, ১৯২৬ সালে সওগাত সাহিত্য সমাজ, ১৯৩০ সওগাত প্রিন্টিং, ১৯৪৬ সালে বেগম পত্রিকা তিনি ১৯৭৫ সালে বাংলা একাডেমির সম্মাননা পুরস্কার, ১৯৭৭ সালে একুশে পদক এবং স্বাধীনতা দিবস পুরস্কার প্রাপ্ত হন। ১৯৭৬ সালে সৃজনশীল লেখক ও সাংবাদিকদের পুরস্কৃত করার লক্ষ্যে তিনি নিজ নামে নাসিরউদ্দিন স্বর্ণ পদক প্রদান শুরু করেন। মোহাম্মদ নাসিরউদ্দিন ১৯৯৪ সালের ২১ মে ঢাকায় শেষ নিঃশ্বাস ত্যাগ করেন)

-> বিংশ শতাব্দীর একজন খ্যাতনামা কবি। তাঁর পুরো নাম টমাস স্টিয়ার্নস এলিয়ট।

-> তিনি বিখ্যাত তাঁর " Theory of objective - co - relative " এর জন্য

-> তিনি আমেরিকার মিসৌরী প্রদেশের সেন্ট লুইস এ জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তাঁর পরিবারের আদি বাস ছিলো ইংল্যান্ডে

-> ১৯০৬ সালে হার্ভার্ডে, ১৯১১ সালে প্যারিসের সোরবোন বি: এবং ১৯১২ সালে অক্সফোর্ড বি: গ্রিক দর্শন নিয়ে পড়াশুনা করেন।

-> ১৯১৪ সাল থেকে এলিয়ট ইংল্যান্ডে স্থায়ী ভাবে বসবাস শুরু করেন।

-> ১৯২৭ সালে ব্রিটিশ নাগরিকতা লাভ করেন।

-> কিছুদিন শিক্ষকতার পর তিনি " দি ইগোইস্ট " পত্রিকার সম্পাদক ছিলেন এবং ১৯২০ সালে " দি ক্রাইটেরিয়ান " পত্রিকার সম্পাদক হোন।

-> ১৯৩২ - ৩৩ সালে তিনি হার্ভার্ড বি: এর কাব্য বিভাগের অধ্যাপক হোন।

-> ১৯৪৮ সালে নোবেল পুরস্কার লাভ করেন [নেএকোনার সাহিত্যিক হুমায়ন আহমেদ ও হেলাল হাফিজের জন্ম / নোয়াখালীর নাট্যকার সেলিম আলদীনের ও জন্ম / ট্রানজিস্টার আবিষ্কার]

-> তিনি ১৯৬৫ সালে মারা যান [পাক - ভারত যুদ্ধ, মির্জাপুর ও রাজশাহী ক্যাডেট প্রতিষ্ঠা]

-> সাহিত্য কর্ম : কাব্য :

Prufrock and Other Observation / The Waste Land [1922 -> আলী আহসানের জন্ম, নজরুলের অগ্নীবিদ্যা]

The Hallow man / Poems / Ash Wednesday / Four Quarters

নাটক : Murder in the Cathedral / The Family Reunion / The Cocktail Party

কৌশল : ফোনাল্যাপ : ফোনে বলতেছে -> ইলিয়টগঞ্জের একটি Wasteland আছে যার জন্য Family Reunion হবে Wednesday এর Cocktail Party তে এবং Observation করার পর Quarterly , 4 ভাগে ভাগ করা হবে, যতি ঠিক মতো না পাই তাহলে Cathedral এ নিয়ে Murder করবো আর পেলে মনে সুখে কবিতা (Poem) আবৃত্ত করবো, Hellow man, ঠিক আছে??

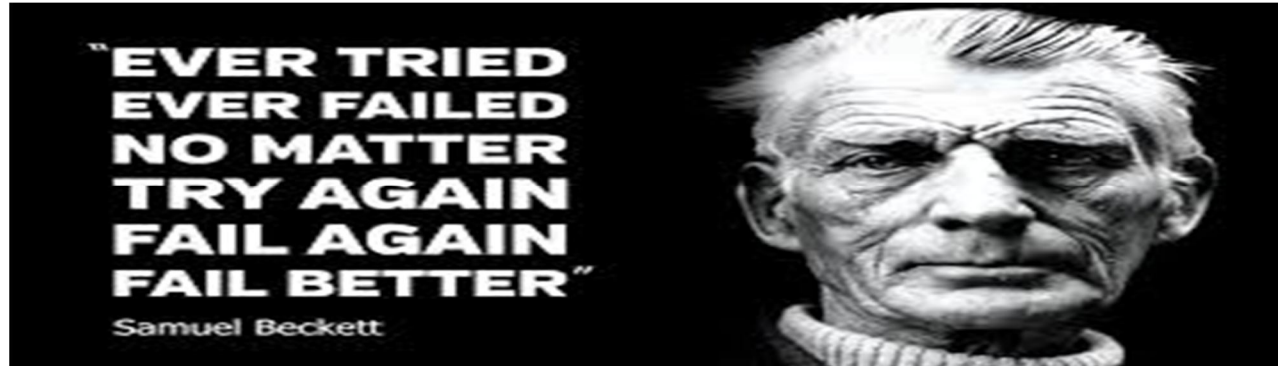
" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

কোটেশান :

1. " You are the music while the music lasts."
2. " Home is where one starts from."
3. " I have measured out my life with coffee spoons."
4. " Television is a medium of entertainment which permits millions of people to listen to the same joke at the same time, and yet remain lonesome."
5. " April is the cruellest month."
6. " Immature poets imitate; mature poets steal."
7. " This is the way the world ends, not with a bang, but a whimper."
8. " It's not wise to violate rules until you know how to observe them."

★ Samuel Beckett



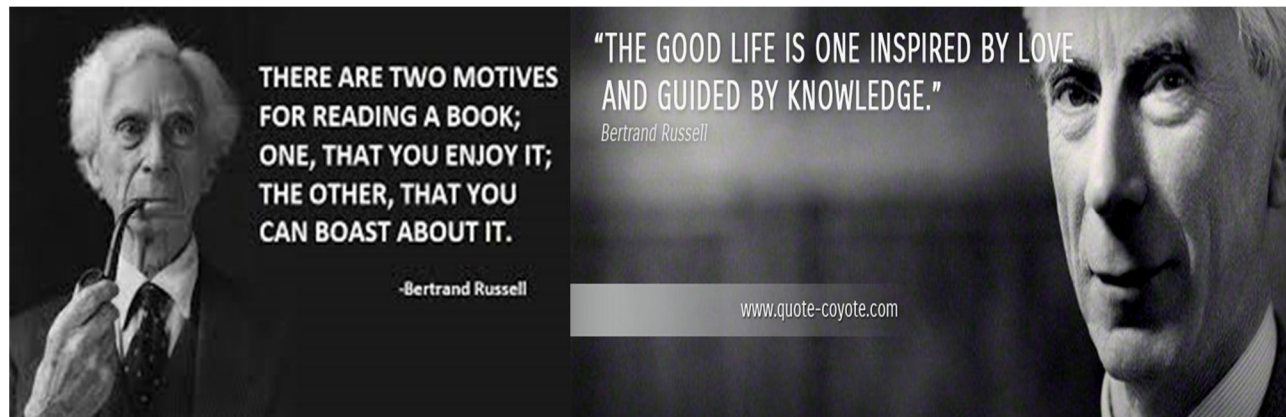
- > ১৯০৬ সালে জন্ম গ্রহন করেন [মুসলিম লীগ প্রতিষ্ঠা]
- > ১৯৮৯ সালে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন [এপেক প্রতিষ্ঠা]
- > Samuel Barclay Beckett একজন ফরাসি নাট্যকার। -> তিনি Andrew Belis ছদ্মনামে লিখতেন যার পুরো নাম Edward James Hughes.
- > তিনি বিখ্যাত তাঁর ' Waiting for Goddot ' নাটকটির জন্য। -> ১৯৬৯ সালে তিনি সাহিত্যে নোবেল পান।

নাটক :

Waiting for Goddot (1952)
[Translated in English 1954]
Words and Music
Come and Go
Happy Days

Endgame
Not I
Play
Watt (নোবেল)

Bertrand Russell :



" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

Russell (18 May 1872 – 2 February 1970) was a British philosopher, logician, mathematician, historian, writer, social critic and political activist. At various points in his life he considered himself a liberal , a socialist , and a pacifist, but he also admitted that he had never been any of these in any profound sense. He was born in Monmouthshire into one of the most prominent aristocratic families in Britain. In the early 20th century, Russell led the British "revolt against idealism ". He is considered one of the founders of analytic philosophy along with his predecessor Gottlob Frege , colleague G. E. Moore, and his protégé Ludwig Wittgenstein . He is widely held to be one of the 20th century's premier logicians.

Awards :

De Morgan Medal (1932)

Kalinga Prize (1957)

Sylvester Medal (1934)

Jerusalem Prize (1963)

Nobel Prize in Literature (1950)

Works :

Marrige and Morals

ABC of Reality

Human Knowledge

Religion and Science

The Problem Philoshopy

On Education

A History of Western Philoshopy

Roads to freedom

Principia Mathamatica

Theory of Knowledge

What I believe

কোটেশান :

1. " The good life is one inspired by love and guided by knowledge."
2. " War does not determine who is right - only who is left."
3. " The time you enjoy wasting is not wasted time."
4. " Men are born ignorant, not stupid. They are made stupid by education."
5. " Men are born ignorant, not stupid. They are made stupid by education."
6. " I would never die for my beliefs because I might be wrong."
7. " There is much pleasure to be gained from useless knowledge."

Günter Wilhelm Grass [German] 16 October 1927 – 13 April 2015)



The job of a citizen is to keep his
mouth open.

— Gunter Grass —

AZ QUOTES

Grass was a German novelist, poet, playwright, illustrator, graphic artist, sculptor, and recipient of the 1999 Nobel Prize in Literature Grass, who considered himself to be Kashubian, was born in the Free City of Danzig (now Gdańsk, Poland). As a teenager, he served as a drafted soldier from late

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1944 in the Waffen-SS, and was taken prisoner of war by U.S. forces at the end of the war in May 1945. He was released in April 1946. Trained as a stonemason and sculptor, Grass began writing in the 1950s. In his fiction, he frequently returned to the Danzig of his childhood.

Grass is best known for his first novel, *The Tin Drum* (1959), a key text in European magic realism. It was the first book of his Danzig Trilogy, the other two being *Cat and Mouse* and *Dog Years*. His works are frequently considered to have a left-wing political dimension, and Grass was an active supporter of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD). *The Tin Drum* was adapted as a film of the same name, which won both the 1979 Palme d'Or and the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film. In 1999, the Swedish Academy awarded him the Nobel Prize in Literature, praising him as a writer "whose frolicsome black fables portray the forgotten face of history".

Major works

Danzig Trilogy

Grass best-known work is *The Tin Drum* (German: *Die Blechtrommel*), published in 1959 (and adapted as a film of the same name by director Volker Schlöndorff in 1979). It was followed in 1961 by *Cat and Mouse* (German: *Katz und Maus*), a novella, and in 1963 by the novel *Dog Years* (German: *Hundejahre*).

The books are collectively called the Danzig Trilogy and focus on the rise of Nazism and how World War II affected Danzig (now Gdańsk, Poland), which was separated from Germany after World War I and became the Free City of Danzig (German: *Freie Stadt Danzig*). *Dog Years* is considered a sequel of sorts to *The Tin Drum*, as it features some of the same characters. It portrays the area's mixed ethnicities and complex historical background in lyrical prose that is highly evocative.

The Tin Drum established Grass as one of the leading authors of Germany, and also set a high bar of comparison for all of his subsequent works, which were often compared unfavorably to this early work by critics.^[27] Nonetheless, in the West Germany of the late '50s and early '60s the book could be controversial, and its "immorality" prompted the city of Bremen to revoke a prize it had bestowed upon him.^[20] When Grass received the Nobel Prize in literature in 1999 the Nobel Committee stated that the publication of *The Tin Drum* "was as if German literature had been granted a new beginning after decades of linguistic and moral destruction"

The Flounder

The 1977 novel *The Flounder* (German: *Der Butt*) is based on the folktale of "The Fisherman and His Wife", and deals with the struggle between the sexes. It has been read as an anti-feminist novel, since in the novel the magical flounder of the folk tale, now representing male triumphalism and the patriarchy is caught by a group of 1970s feminists, who put it on trial. The book interrogates male-female relations from the past and the present through the relationship between the narrator and his wife, who as the wife in the folk tale, insatiably craves more.^[29] In spite of the fact that the book could be read as a defense of women and a denouncement of male chauvinism, the book was harshly critiqued and rejected by feminists, partly due to its use of gender essentialism, sexualization and objectification, violence and male narcissism.

My Century and Crabwalk

The 1999 book *My Century* (German: *Mein Jahrhundert*) was an overview of the 20th-century's many brutal historic events, conveyed in short pieces, a mosaic of expression. In 2002, Grass returned to the forefront of world literature with *Crabwalk*. This novella, one of whose main characters first appeared in *Cat and Mouse*, was Grass's most successful work in decades. It dealt with the events of a refugee ship, full of thousands of Germans, being sunk by a Russian submarine, killing most on board. It was one of a number of works since the late 20th century that have explored the victimization of Germans in World War II.

Memoir trilogy :In 2006 Grass published the first volume in a trilogy of autobiographic memoirs. Titled *Peeling the Onion* (German: *Beim Häuten der Zwiebel*), it dealt with his childhood, war years, early efforts as a sculptor and poet, and finally his literary success with the publication of *The Tin Drum*. In a prepublication interview Grass for the first time revealed that he had been a member of the Waffen-SS, and not only a Flakhelfer (anti-aircraft assistant) as he had long said. On being asked what caused the need for public confession and revelation of his past in the book he answered: "It was a weight on me, my silence over all these years is one of the reasons I wrote the book. It had to come out in the end."

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The interview and the book caused critics to accuse him of hypocrisy for having hidden this part of his past, while simultaneously being a strong voice for ethics and morality in the public debate.^[32] The book itself was also praised for its depictions of the German postwar generation and the social and moral development of a nation burdened simultaneously by destruction and a deep sense of guilt. Throughout the memoir Grass plays with the frailty of memory, for which the layers of the onion are a metaphor. Grass second-guesses his own memories, throws his own autobiographical statements into doubt and questions whether the person inhabiting his past was really him. This struggle with memory comes to represent the struggle of the German people during the same period with Germany's Nazi past.

Others

His literary style combines elements of magical realism, with a penchant for questioning and complicating questions of authorship by intermingling realistic autobiographical elements with unreliable narrators and fantastic events or happenings that creates irony or satirizes events to form social critiques

In the 1980s, he became active in the peace movement and visited Calcutta for six months.^[20] A diary with drawings was published as *Zunge zeigen*, an allusion to Kali's tongue. president of the Israel Council on Foreign Relations, Grass was the only important German cultural figure who had refused to meet with him when he served as Israeli ambassador to Germany.

April 2012, Grass wrote a poem criticizing European policy for the treatment of Greece in the European sovereign-debt crisis. In "Europe's Disgrace", Grass accuses Europe of condemning Greece to poverty, a country "whose mind conceived Europe.

Occupation	Novelist, poet, playwright, sculptor, graphic designer
Notable works	<div>The Tin Drum (1959)</div> <div>Cat and Mouse (1961)</div> <div>Dog Years (1963)</div> <div>Crabwalk (2002)</div> <div>What Must Be Said (2012)</div>
Notable awards	<div>Georg Büchner Prize 1965</div> <div>Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature 1993</div> <div>Nobel Prize in Literature 1999</div> <div>Prince of Asturias Awards 1999</div>

★ Virginia Woolf (1882 - 1941)



" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

-> আধুনিক যুগের একজন প্রখ্যাত ঔপন্যাসিক। -> পরিচিতি " Presentation of inner realities " এর জন্য।

-> তিনি লন্ডনে জন্ম গ্রহণ করেন, তাঁর বাবা ছিলেন নামকরা পণ্ডিত, তিনি গৃহেই পড়াশোনা করেন। তাঁর স্বামী বিখ্যাত প্রাবন্ধিক ও রাজনৈতিক লিওনার্ড উলফ।

সাহিত্য কর্ম : উপন্যাস :

The Voyage Out

Flush

Mrs. Dalloway

Pilgrimage

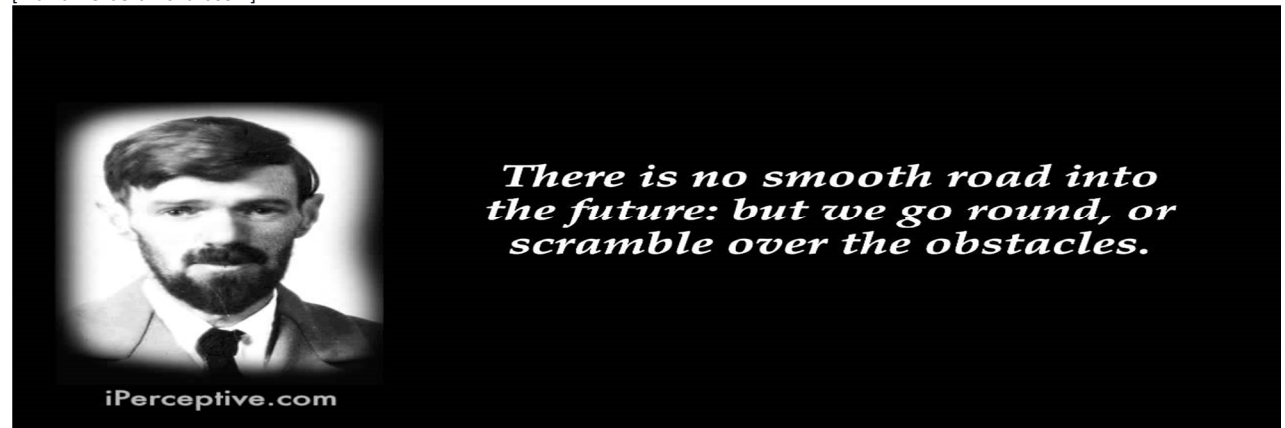
To the Light House (1927)

The Room of one's own

The Waves

★ D. H. Lawrence :

[David Herbert Richardson]



-> ১৮৮৫ সালে UK তে জন্ম (শহীদুল্লাহর জন্ম) বাবা কয়লা শ্রমিক । -> ১৯৩০ সালে মারা যান (সূর্যসেন কর্তৃক চট্রগ্রাম অস্ত্রাগার লুণ্ঠন)

-> তিনি ছিলেন একজন ঔপন্যাসিক, কবি, নাট্যকার, প্রবন্ধকার, সাহিত্য সমালোচক ও চিত্রশিল্পী (রবি ঠাকুরের কাছাকাছি) তবে তিনি ঔপন্যাসিক হিসাবেই বেশি পরিচিত।

-> তিনি কিছুদিন শিক্ষকতা করেন এবং এক জার্মান অধ্যাপক কে বিয়ে করেন। স্ত্রী জাতীয়তা, নিজের রচনার অম্লতা ইত্যাদির কারণে তাঁকে ইংল্যান্ড ছাড়তে হয়।

-> তিনি মাএ চুয়াল্লিশ বছর বয়সে যক্ষা রোগে মারা যান [জন কিটস ২৬ বছর বয়সে এবং সুকান্ত ২০ বছর ৯ মাস বছর বয়সে, এ রোগে অকালে মারা যান]

-> উপন্যাস সমূহ :

The White Peacock

Women in Love (1921)

The Trespasser

Kangaroo

Sons and Lovers

Lady Chatterley's Lover (1928)

The Rainbow (1915)

★ H. G. Wells :

Human history becomes
more and more a race between
education and catastrophe.
H. G. Wells

@santabanta.com



" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

-> Herbert George Wells ১৮৬৬ সালে ইংল্যান্ডের কেন্ট প্রদেশে জন্ম গ্রহন করেন। [বাংলা সাহিত্যের প্রথম সার্থক রোমান্টিক উপন্যাস বঙ্কিমের 'কপালকুণ্ডলা' প্রকাশিত] -> ১৯৪৬ সালে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন।

-> উপন্যাস সমূহ :

The Time Machine (1985)

The Invisible Man (1897)

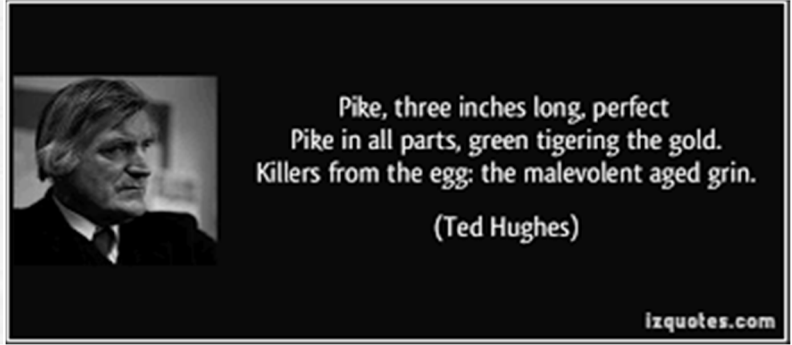
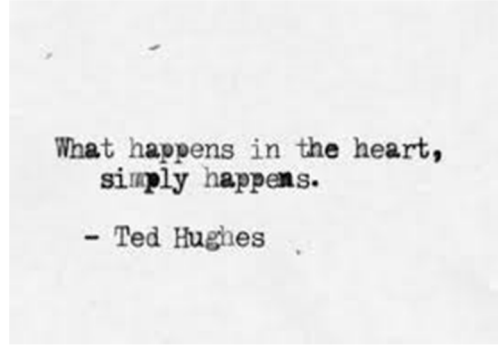
The First Man in the moon

The Undying Fire

The World Set Free

The Food of the Gods and How It Came to Earth

★ Ted Hughes : (1930 - 1998)



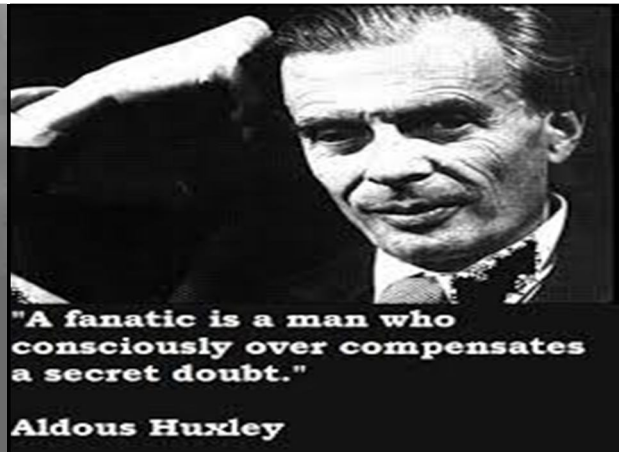
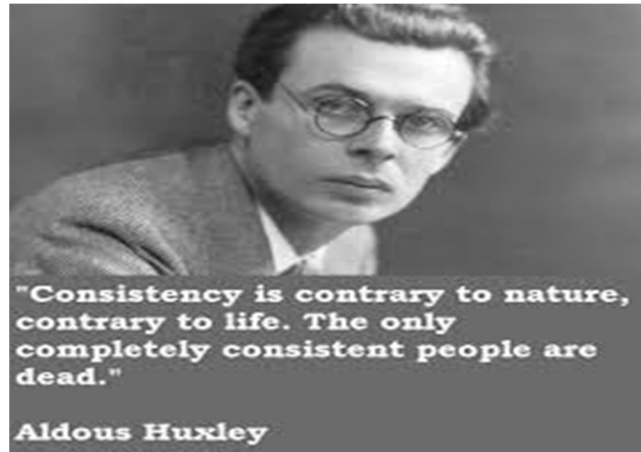
-> Edward James Hughes ইংল্যান্ডের রাজকবি ছিলেন (Poet Laureate of England)

-> তাঁর কবিতার বিষয়বস্তুর জন্য তাঁকে জুলরেট পোয়েট বলা হয়।

-> সাহিত্য কর্ম : কাব্য : The Hawk in the Rain / Lupercal / Wodow / Crow / Cave Birds / Moortown

কবিতা : দি জাওয়ার / পাইক

Aldous Huxley (১৮৯৪ - ১৯৬৩)



-> একজন প্রখ্যাত ঔপন্যাসিক ও প্রবন্ধকার।

-> তাঁর জন্ম ইংল্যান্ডের চ্যাটার হাউসে, পড়াশোনা করেন ইটন ও অক্সফোর্ড বালিওল কলেজে।

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

-> বিখ্যাত উপন্যাস " The Brave new World ' যার নামকরণ করা হইছে Shakespeare এর ' Tempest ' নাটক থেকে।

-> উপন্যাস : The Brave new world / Eyles in Gaza (1936) / Antic Hay / Point Counter Point / Time Must Have a stop

Modern Period others (By Shahedul)

Henry James



Three things in human life are important.
The first is to be kind.
The second is to be kind.
And the third is to be kind.
—Henry James

=> Born 15 April 1843, 2 Washington Place, New York City, United States.
=> Nationality: native-born American acquired British citizenship in July 1915.
=> Died: 28 February 1916 (aged 72)Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London , England

=> Notable works:

The American
The Turn of the Screw
The Portrait of a Lady
What Maisie Knew

The Wings of the Dove
Daisy Miller
The Ambassadors

=> Henry James: was an American writer who spent most of his writing career in Britain. He is regarded as one of the key figures of 19th-century

literary realism. He was the son of Henry James, Sr. and the brother of philosopher and psychologist William James and diarist Alice James .

Franz Kafka

Suffering is the positive element in this world, indeed it is the only link between this world and the positive.

Franz Kafka

quotespedia.info



About:

Franz Kafka (3 July 1883 – 3 June 1924) was a German-language writer of novels and short stories, widely regarded as one of the major figures of 20th century literature . His work, which fused elements of realism and the fantastic, typically featured isolated protagonists faced by bizarre or surrealistic predicaments and incomprehensible social- bureaucratic powers, and has been interpreted as exploring themes of alienation , existential anxiety , guilt, and absurdity . His best known works include "Die Verwandlung " ("The Metamorphosis"), Der Process (The Trial), and Das Schloss (The Castle).

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

The term Kafkaesque has entered the English language to describe situations like those in his writing.

Notable work :

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| -The Metamorphosis | -A Hunger Artist |
| -The Trial | -Letters to Felice |
| -The Judgment | - The castle |
| -The Castle | - Amerika |
| - Contemplation | |

Ezra pound



**A slave is one who waits for someone to
come and free him.**

(Ezra Pound)

About : Ezra Weston Loomis Pound (30 October 1885 – 1 November 1972) was an expatriate American poet and critic who was a major figure in the early modernist movement. His contribution to poetry began with his development of Imagism , a movement derived from classical Chinese and Japanese poetry, stressing clarity, precision and economy of language. His best-known works include Ripostes (1912), Hugh Selwyn Mauberley (1920) and the unfinished 120-section epic, The Cantos (1917–69).

Notable Works:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| - In a station of the Metro(imagist two line poetry) | |
| - Umbra:Collected poems (1920) | - Literary Essay (1954) |
| - Cantos-I (1925-1928) | - Make it new (1934) |

James Joyce



**"A man of genius
makes no mistakes;
his errors are
volitional and are the
portals of discovery."**

James Joyce

=>About:

James Augustine /Aloysius Joyce (2 February 1882 – 13 January 1941) was an Irish novelist and poet, considered to be one of the most influential writers in the modernist avant-garde of the early 20th century.

Joyce is best known for Ulysses (1922), a landmark work in which the episodes of Homer's Odyssey are paralleled in an array of contrasting literary styles, perhaps most prominent among these the stream of consciousness technique he utilized. Other well-known works are the short-story collection Dubliners (1914), and the novels A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man (1916) and Finnegans Wake (1939). His other writings include three books of poetry, a play, occasional journalism, and his published letters.

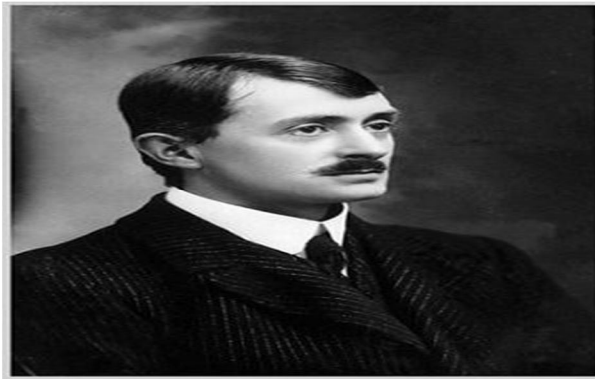
=> Notable Works

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Chamber Music (poem 1907) | Ulysses (novel 1922) |
| Dubliners(short story 1914) | Finnegans Wake (1939) |
| A portrait of the artist as a Young Man(novel 1916) | Pomes penyeache(poem 1927) |
| Exiles (play 1918) | |

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

John Masefield



***"Once in a century
a man may be
ruined or made
insufferable by
praise. But surely
once in a minute
something generous
dies for want of it."***

John Masefield

=> About: John Edward Masefield (1 June 1878 – 12 May 1967) was an English poet and writer, and Poet Laureate of the United Kingdom from 1930 until his death in 1967. He is remembered as the author of the classic children's novels *The Midnight Folk* and *The Box of Delights*, and poems, including "The Everlasting Mercy" and "Sea-Fever".

=> Notable Works

Salt-Water Ballads (1902)

Dauber (1912)

The Daffodil Fields (1913)

A Mainsail Haul (1905)

The midnight Folk (1922)

Collected Poems (1923)

The bird of dawning (1933)

Dead Ned (1928)

W. Somerset Maugham



***"When you choose your
friends, don't be short-
changed by choosing
personality over
character."***

W. Somerset Maugham

About: William Somerset Maugham CH (25 January 1874 – 16 December 1965) was a British playwright, novelist and short story writer. He was among the most popular writers of his era and reputedly the highest paid author during the 1930s. After losing both his parents by the age of 10, Maugham was raised by a paternal uncle who was emotionally cold. Not wanting to become a lawyer like other men in his family, Maugham eventually trained and qualified as a medical doctor (physician). The first run of his first novel, *Liza of Lambeth* (1897), sold out so rapidly that Maugham gave up medicine to write full-time.

=> Notable Works:

1) *Liza of Lambeth*

2) *The Magician*

3) *Of Human Bondage*

4) *The Moon and Sixpence*

5) *Cakes and Ale: or, the Skeleton in the Cupboard*

6) *The Razor's Edge*

7) *Then and Now*

8) *Creatures of Circumstance*

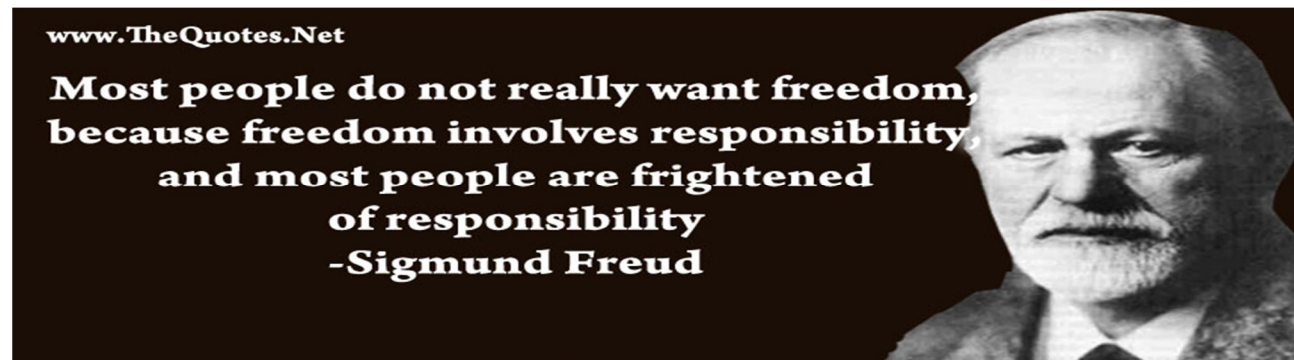
9) *Catalina*

10) *The Narrow Corner*

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

Sigmund Freud



=> Was born 6 May 1856 – 23 September 1939)

Was an Austrian neurologist, now known as the father of psychoanalysis. Freud qualified as a doctor of medicine at the University of Vienna in 1881, and then carried out research into cerebral palsy, aphasia and

microscopic neuroanatomy at the Vienna General Hospital. Upon completing his habilitation in 1885, he was appointed a docent in neuropathology and became an affiliated professor in 1902.

=> Notable Books:

1891 On Aphasia

1895 Studies on Hysteria (co-authored with Josef Breuer)

1900 The Interpretation of Dreams

1901 On Dreams (abridged version of The Interpretation of Dreams)

1904 The Psychopathology of Everyday Life

1905 Jokes and Their Relation to the Unconscious

1905 Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality

1907 Delusion and Dream in Jensen's Gradiva

1910 Five Lectures on Psycho-Analysis

1910 Leonardo da Vinci, A Memory of His Childhood

1913 Totem and Taboo:

Resemblances between the Psychic Lives of Savages and Neurotics

1915–17 Introductory Lectures on Psycho-Analysis

1920 Beyond the Pleasure Principle

1921 Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego

1923 The Ego and the Id

1926 Inhibitions, Symptoms and Anxiety

1926 The Question of Lay Analysis

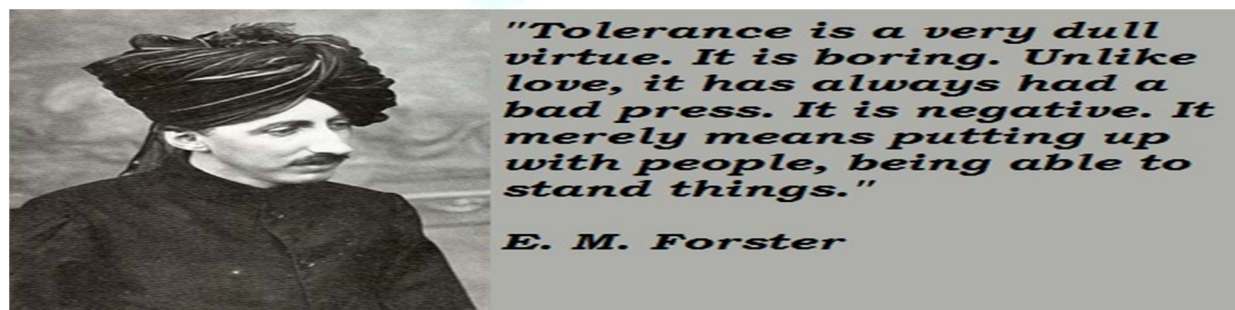
1927 The Future of an Illusion

1930 Civilization and Its Discontents

1933 New Introductory Lectures on Psycho-Analysis

1939 Moses and Monotheism

E.M Foster



" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

Edward Morgan Forster OM , CH (1 January 1879 – 7 June 1970) was an English novelist, short story writer, essayist and librettist . He is known best for his ironic and well-plotted novels examining class difference and hypocrisy in early 20th-century British society. Forster's humanistic impulse toward understanding and

sympathy may be aptly summed up in the epigraph to his 1910 novel *Howards End* : "Only connect ... ". His 1908 novel, *A Room with a View* , is his most optimistic work, while *A Passage to India* (1924) brought him his greatest success. He was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 13 different years.

=> Notable Works :

Novels

Where Angels Fear to Tread
(1905)

The Longest Journey (1907)

A Room with a View (1908)

Howards End (1910)

A Passage to India (1924)

Maurice (written in 1913–14,
published posthumously in 1971)

Short stories

The Celestial Omnibus (and
other stories)
(1911)

The Eternal Moment and other
stories
(1928)

Collected Short Stories (1947) a
combination of the above two
titles, containing:

"The Story of a Panic"

" The Other Side of the
Hedge "

"The Celestial Omnibus"

"Other Kingdom"

"The Curate's Friend"

"The Road from Colonus"

" The Machine Stops "

"The Point of It"

"Mr Andrews"

"Co-ordination"

"The Story of the Siren"

"The Eternal Moment"

=> Plays and pageants

Abinger Pageant (1934)

England's Pleasant Land (1940)

=> Collections of essays and
broadcasts

Abinger Harvest (1936)

Two Cheers for Democracy
(1951)

The Prince's Tale and Other
Uncollected Writings (1998)

John Millington Synge.



In a good play every speech should be as fully
flavored as a nut or apple.

(John Millington Synge)

izquotes.com

=> Born: 16 April 1871

Rathfarnham , Dublin, Ireland

=> Occupation:

novelist short story writer

playwright poet essayist

=> Nationality:

Irish (British subject)

=> Died: 24 March 1909 (aged 37)

Elpis Nursing Home, Dublin, Ireland.

=> Works:

-In the Shadow of the Glen, 1903

-Riders to the Sea, 1904

-The Well of the Saints, 1905

-The Aran Islands , 1907 (The book
at wikisource: The Aran Islands)

-The Playboy of the Western World,
1907

-The Tinker's Wedding , 1908

-Poems and Translations , 1909

-Deirdre of the Sorrows 1910

-In Wicklow and West Kerry , 1912

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

-Collected Works of John Millington Synge.

=> About :

was

an Irish playwright, poet, prose writer,

travel writer and collector of folklore .

He was a key figure in the Irish

Literary Revival and was one of the

co-founders of the Abbey Theatre . He

is best known for his play The

Playboy of the Western World, which
caused riots in Dublin during its

opening run at the Abbey Theatre.

Although he came from an Anglo-

Irish background, Synge's writings

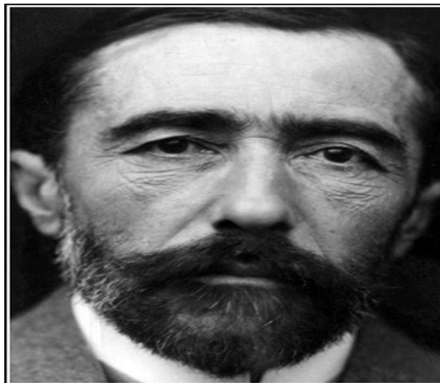
are mainly concerned with the world

of the Roman Catholic peasants of

rural Ireland and with what he saw as

the essential paganism of their world
view.

Joseph Conrad



We live as we dream - alone. While
the dream disappears, the life
continues painfully.

— *Joseph Conrad* —

AZ QUOTES

=> Born: 3 December 1857 Terekhove near Berdychiv, Kiev Governorate , Russian Empire.

=> Died 3 August 1924 (aged 66) Bishopsbourne , England

=> Nationality : Polish

=>Citizenship: British

=> Notable Works:

The Nigger of the 'Narcissus' (1897)

Heart of Darkness (1899)

Lord Jim (1900)

Typhoon (1902)

Nostromo (1904)

The Secret Agent (1907)

Under Western Eyes (1911)

The end of the Tether(1902)

The mirror of the Sea(1906)

Under western Eyes(1911)

Chance(1913)

Victory (1915)

The Shadow line (1917)

The rescue (1920)

The rover(1923)

About: (Born 3 December

1857 – 3 August 1924) was a Polish-

British writer regarded as one of the

greatest novelists to write in the

English language. He was granted

British nationality in 1886 but always

considered himself a Pole.

Though he did not speak English

fluently until he was in his twenties

(and always with a marked accent),

he was a master prose stylist who

brought a distinctly non-English

sensibility into English literature.He wrote stories and

novels, many with a nautical setting,

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reason of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

that depict trials of the human spirit
in the midst of an impassive,

inscrutable universe.

A.C. Bradley(Andrew Cecil Bradley)

Nor does the idea of a moral order asserting itself against attack or want of conformity answer in full to our feelings regarding the tragic character.

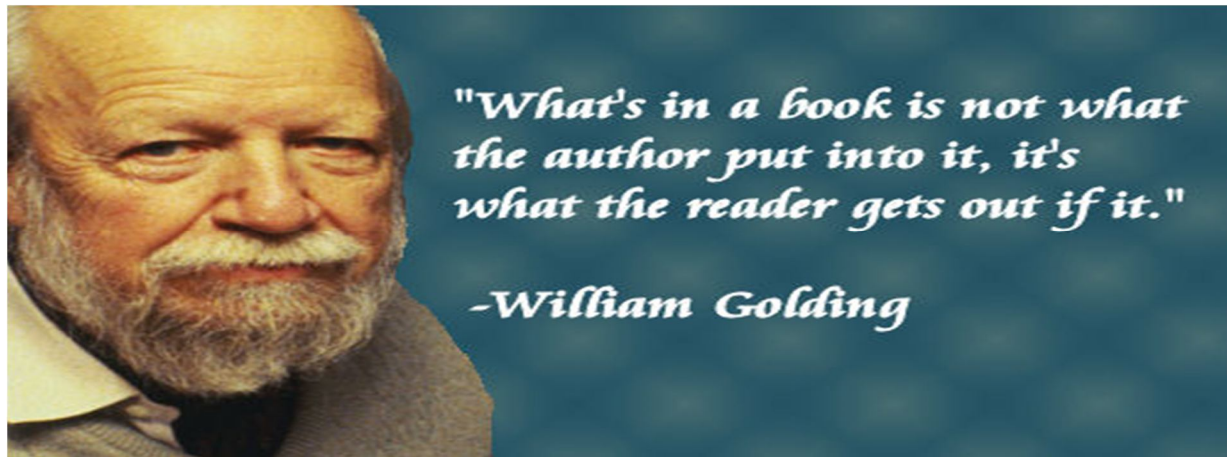
(Andrew Coyle Bradley)

izquotes.com

=> Born : 26 March 1851
– 2 September 1935 was an English
literary scholar, best remembered
for his work on Shakespeare .
=>Works:

1) Shakespearean Tragedy
(1904)
2) Oxford Lectures on Poetry
(1909)

William Gerald Golding



About: Sir William Gerald Golding CBE (19
September 1911 – 19 June 1993)
was an English novelist, playwright,
and poet. Best known for his novel
Lord of the Flies , he won a Nobel
Prize in Literature , and was also
awarded the Booker Prize for
literature in 1980 for his novel Rites
of Passage, the first book in what

became his sea trilogy, To the Ends
of the Earth.
Golding was knighted by Elizabeth
II in 1988. He was a fellow of
the Royal Society of Literature . In
2008, The Times ranked Golding
third on their list of "The 50
greatest British writers since 1945"

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

Novels

Lord of the Flies (1954)

The Inheritors (1955)

Pincher Martin (1956)

Free Fall (1959)

The Spire (1964)

The Pyramid (1967)

The Scorpion God (1971)

Darkness Visible (1979)

The Paper Men (1984)

To the Ends of the Earth (trilogy)

Rites of Passage (1980)

Close Quarters (1987)

Fire Down Below (1989)

The Double Tongue (posthumous
publication 1995)

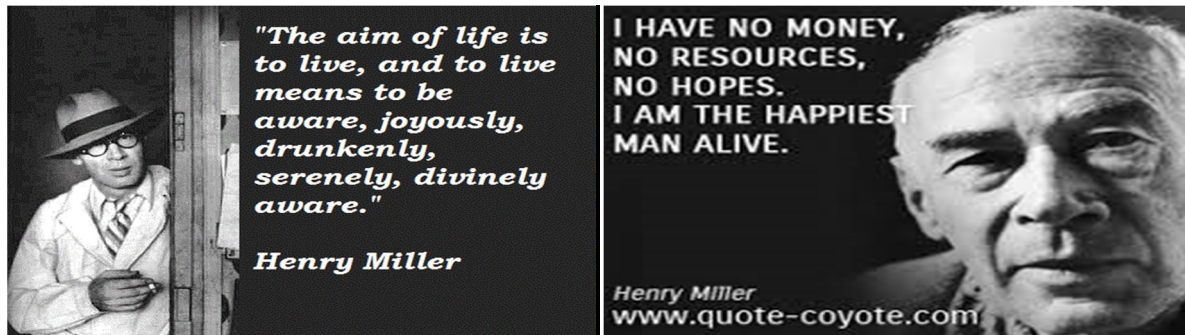
>> Non-fiction:

The Hot Gates (1965)

A Moving Target (1982)

An Egyptian Journal (1985)

Henry Miller



=> About:

Henry Valentine Miller (December 26, 1891 – June 7, 1980) was an American writer. He was known for breaking with existing literary forms, developing a new sort of semi- autobiographical novel that blended character study, social criticism, philosophical reflection, explicit language, sex, surrealist free association and mysticism. His most characteristic works of this kind are Tropic of Cancer (1934), Black Spring (1936), Tropic of Capricorn (1939) and The Rosy

Crucifixion trilogy (1949–59), all of which are based on his experiences in New York and Paris, and all of which were banned in the United States until 1961. He also wrote travel memoirs and literary criticism, and painted watercolors.

=> Notable Works

Tropic of Cancer

Black Spring

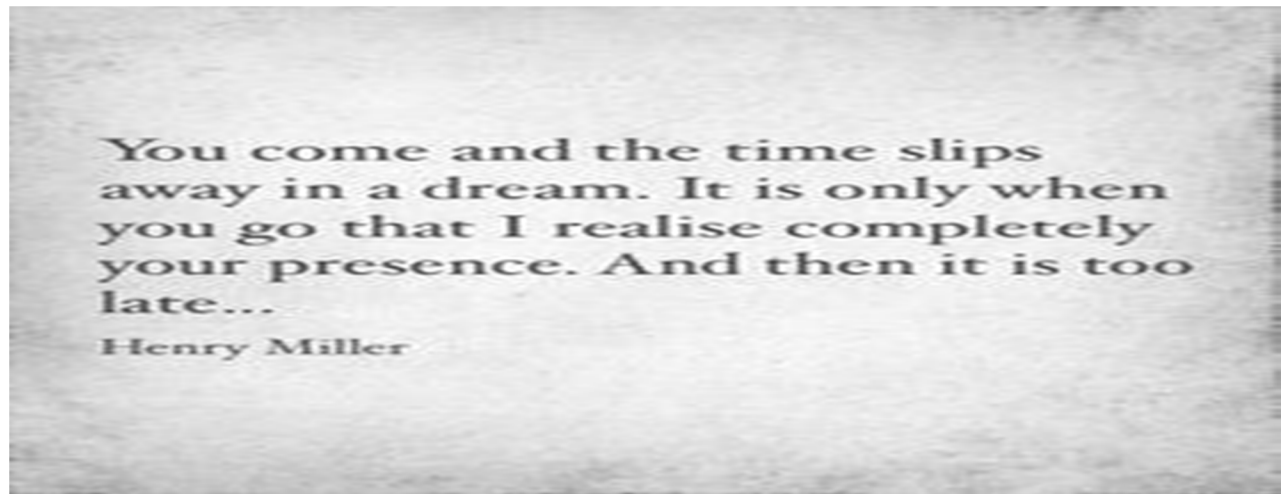
Tropic of Capricorn

The Colossus of Maro

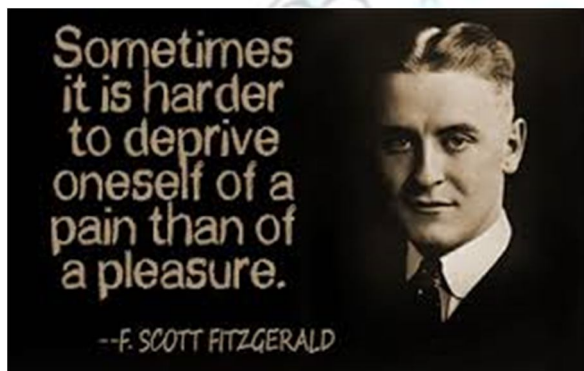
The Rosy Crucifixion

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

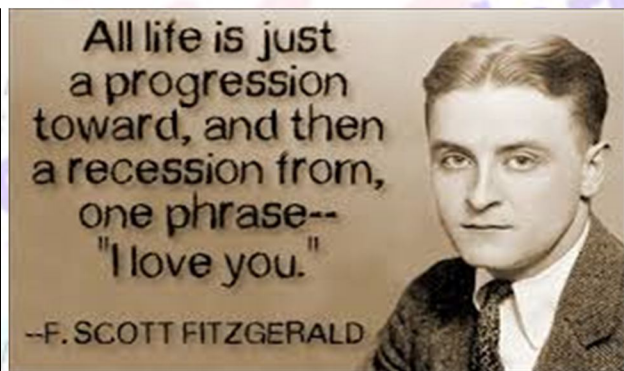
" Prejudice is the reason of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle



Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald



=> About:
(September 24, 1896 – December 21, 1940) was an American novelist and short story writer, whose works are the paradigmatic writings of the Jazz Age. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest American writers of the 20th century. [1]
Fitzgerald is considered a member of the "Lost Generation" of the



1920s. He finished four novels: This Side of Paradise, The Beautiful and Damned, The Great Gatsby (his best known), and Tender Is the Night. A fifth, unfinished novel, The Love of the Last Tycoon, was published posthumously. Fitzgerald also wrote many short stories that treat themes of youth and promise along with age and despair.



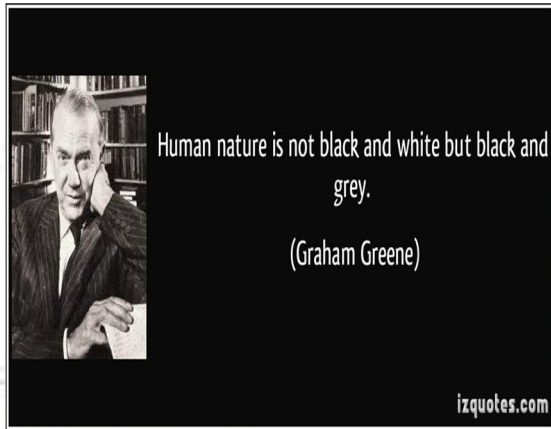
" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
 " God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

Graham Greene

=> About: Henry Graham Greene , OM , CH (2 October 1904 – 3 April 1991) was an English novelist and author regarded as one of the greatest writers of the 20th century. Combining literary acclaim with widespread popularity, Greene had acquired a reputation early in his own lifetime as a great writer, both of serious Catholic novels and of thrillers (or "entertainments" as he

termed them); however, even though shortlisted in 1967, he was never awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature . Through 67 years of writings which included over 25 novels, he explored the ambivalent moral and political issues of the modern world, often through a Catholic perspective.



Works:

- The Man within (début –1929)
- Stamboul Train (1932)(also published as Orient Express in the U.S.)
- It's a Battlefield (1934)
- England Made Me (also published as The Shipwrecked) (1935) -A Gun for Sale (1936)
- Journey without Maps (1936)
- Brighton Rock(1938)
- The Lawless Roads (1939) (also published as Another Mexico in the U.S.)
- The Confidential agent (1939)
- The Power and the Glory(1940)
- The Ministry of Fear (1943)
- The Heart of the Matter (1948)
- The Third Man (1949)
- The End of the Affair (1951)

- Twenty-One Stories (1954) (short stories)
- Loser Takes All (1955)
- The Quiet American (1955)
- The Potting Shed (1956)
- Our Man in Havana (1958)
- A Burnt-Out Case (1960)
- The Comedians (1966)
- Travels with My Aunt (1969)
- The Honorary Consul (1973)
- The Human Factor (1978)
- Doctor Fischer of Geneva (1980)
- Monsignor Quixote (1982)
- The Tenth Man (1985)
- The Last Word (1990) (short stories)

George Orwell

About

Eric Arthur Blair (25 June 1903 – 21 January 1950), who used the pen name George Orwell, was a British novelist, essayist, journalist and critic. His work is marked by lucid prose, awareness of social injustice , opposition to

totalitarianism , and outspoken support of democratic socialism. Orwell wrote literary criticism , poetry, fiction, and polemical journalism. He is perhaps best known for his dystopian novel Nineteen Eighty-Four (1949) and the

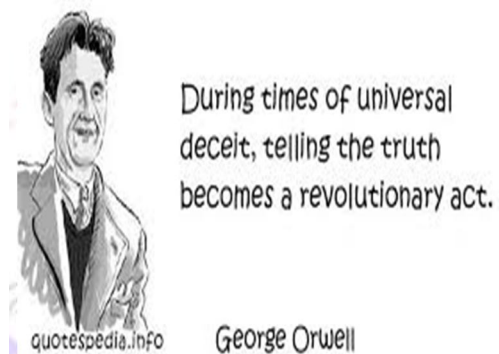
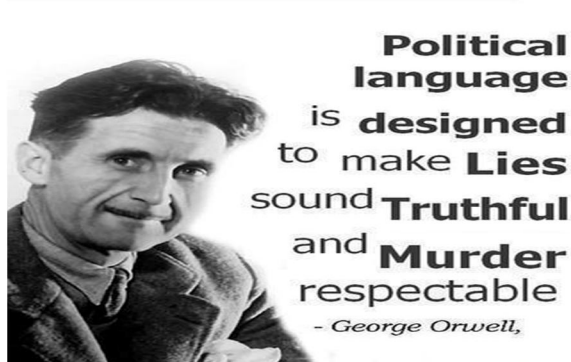
" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

allegorical novella Animal Farm (1945). His non-fiction works, including The Road to Wigan Pier (1937), documenting his experience of working class life in the north of England, and Homage to Catalonia (1938), an account of his experiences in the Spanish Civil War , are widely acclaimed, as are his essays on politics, literature, language , and culture. In 2008, The Times ranked him second on a list of "The 50 greatest British writers

since 1945".

Orwell's work continues to influence popular and political culture , and the term Orwellian — descriptive of totalitarian or authoritarian social practices—has entered the language together with many of his neologisms, including, but not limited to, cold war , Big Brother , Thought Police, Room 101, memory hole , doublethink , and thoughtcrime

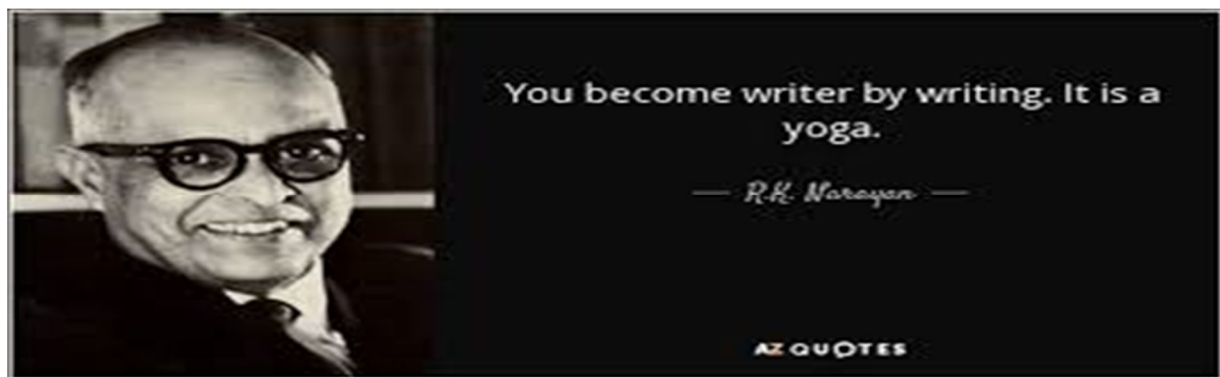


Novels:

1934 – Burmese Days
1935 – A Clergyman's Daughter
1936 – Keep the Aspidistra Flying
1939 – Coming Up for Air
1945 – Animal Farm
1949 – Nineteen Eighty-Four

1933 – Down and Out in Paris and London
1937 – The Road to Wigan Pier
1938 – Homage to Catalonia

R. K. Narayan



" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

=> About: R. K. Narayan (10 October 1906 – 13

May 2001), full name Rasipuram

Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami,

was an Indian writer, best known

for his works set in the fictional

South Indian town of Malgudi. He is

one of three leading figures of early

Indian literature in English

(alongside Mulk Raj Anand and

Raja Rao), and is credited with

bringing the genre to the rest of the

world. Narayan broke through with the

help of his mentor and friend,

Graham Greene , who was

instrumental in getting publishers

for Narayan's first four books,

including the semi- autobiographical trilogy

of Swami and Friends , The Bachelor of Arts

and The English Teacher. Narayan's

works also include The Financial

Expert , hailed as one of the most

original works of 1951, and Sahitya

Akademi Award winner The Guide ,

which was adapted for film and for Broadway.

Novels:

Swami and Friends (1935, Hamish Hamilton)

The Bachelor of Arts (1937, Thomas Nelson)

The Dark Room (1938, Eyre)

The English Teacher (1945, Eyre)

Mr. Sampath (1948, Eyre)

The Financial Expert (1952, Methuen)

Waiting for the Mahatma (1955, Methuen)

The Guide (1958, Methuen)

The Man-Eater of Malgudi (1961, Viking)

The Vendor of Sweets (1967, The Bodley Head)

The Painter of Signs (1977, Heinemann)

A Tiger for Malgudi (1983, Heinemann)

Talkative Man (1986, Heinemann) The World of Nagaraj (1990,

Heinemann) Grandmother's Tale (1992, Indian Thought Publications)

W. H. Auden



About:

Wystan Hugh Auden (21 February 1907 –

29 September 1973) was an Anglo-

American poet, best known for love

poems such as "Funeral Blues,"

poems on political and social

themes such as "September 1, 1939"

and "The Shield of Achilles," poems

on cultural and psychological

themes such as The Age of Anxiety ,

and poems on religious themes

such as "For the Time Being" and

"Horae Canonicae. He was

born in York, grew up in and near

Birmingham in a professional

middle-class family.

=> Notable works:

- Poems (London, 1930)

- The Orators

- The Dance of Death (London,
1933, play)

- The Dog Beneath the Skin

- Letters from Iceland

- On the Frontier (London, 1938;

New York 1939; play)

- Journey to a War (London, New

York, 1939; verse and prose, with

Christopher Isherwood)

- Another Time (London, New York

1940; poetry) (dedicated to Chester

Kallman). For the Time Being (New York,

1944; London, 1945)

- The Age of Anxiety: A Baroque

Eclogue (New York, 1947; London)

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

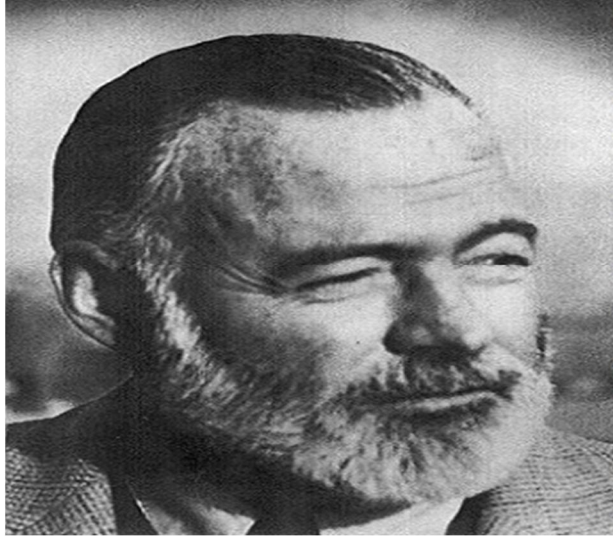
" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

- The Shield of Achilles (New York,

London, 1955; poems)

★ American Literature : [Modern Age]

Ernest Hemingway :



"About morals, I know only that what is moral is what you feel good after and what is immoral is what you feel bad after."

Ernest Hemingway

-> বিশ শতকের একজন শ্রেষ্ঠ মার্কিন ওপন্যাসিক এবং সাংবাদিক।

-> ১৮৯৯ সালে তিনি যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের শিকাগোর ইলিনয়ের ওক পার্কে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন (নজরুল ও জীবনানন্দ এর জন্ম)

-> ১৯৬১ সালে তিনি আত্মহত্যা করেন (এই সালে Coxbazar রাস্তাতে প্রথম রাবার বাগান করা হয়)

-> রেডক্রস এর কার্যক্রমে সাড়া দিয়ে প্রথম বিশ্বযুদ্ধে ইতালিয়ান ফ্রন্টে অ্যাড্ভলেন্স চালক হিসাবে যোগদান করেন তবে ১৯১৮ সালে আহত হয়ে দেশে ফিরে যান, তাঁর যুদ্ধকালীন অভিজ্ঞতাই " A Farewell to Arms "(১৯২৯) ও " For Whom the Bell Tolls "(১৯৪০) উপন্যাস দুটি রচনা করতে সহায়তা করে।

-> রেডক্রসে থাকার সময়ে তিনি এক নার্সের প্রেমে পড়েন, বিয়ে করার জন্য ঠিক থাকলে ও ঐ নার্স (করোভস্কি) ইতালীয় অফিসারকে বিয়ে করেন, বিধবস্ত হয়ে রচনা করেন " A very Short Story ".

-> এক বৃদ্ধ জেলের সমুদ্রে অসীম ধৈর্যের সঙ্গে প্রকৃতির বিরুদ্ধে দু:সাহসিক সংগ্রামের কাহিনী নিয়ে রচনা করেন " The Old Man and the sea "(১৯৫১) উপন্যাসটি যা ১৯৫৩ সালে পুলিৎজার পুরস্কার লাভ করে।

তাছাড়া,

The sun also rises

Across the river and into the tress

The Garden of Eden

A Moveable Fest

To Have and Have not

Under Kilimanjaro

The Torrent of Spring

Island in the stream

-> ১৯৫৪ সালে তিনি সাহিত্যে নোবেল লাভ করেন।।

-> কৌশল :

১। The old man হার্মেংওয়ে Bell তলায় যায় Sun Rise এর আগে Army দেব Fare দেখবে বলে।

২। কিলিমাঞ্জারো পাহাড়ের নিচের Island এ Stream কম থাকে তবে কখনো কখনো Moveable হয় Spring এর সময়ে যা Have not পসিবল Eden Garden এ।।

কোটেশান :

১। " The best way to find out if you can trust somebody is to trust them."

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

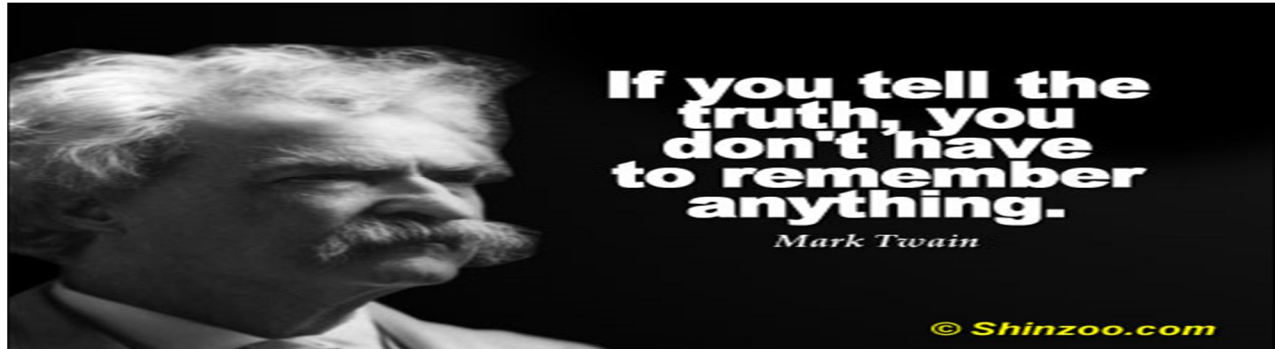
২। " Never mistake motion for action."

৩। " There's no one thing that is true. They're all true."

৪। " All things truly wicked start from innocence."

৫। " Switzerland is a small, steep country, much more up and down than sideways, and is all stuck over with large brown hotels built on the cuckoo clock style of architecture."

Mark Twain :



Samuel Langhorne Clemens (November 30, 1835 – April 21, 1910), better known by his pen name Mark Twain , was an American author and humorist. He wrote The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876) and its sequel, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1885), and Life on Mississippi, the latter often called "The Great American Novel "

কোটেশন :

১। " The secret of getting ahead is getting started."

২। " Part of the secret of a success in life is to eat what you like and let the food fight it out inside."

৩। " All you need in this life is ignorance and confidence, and then success is sure."

৪। " Anger is an acid that can do more harm to the vessel in which it is stored than to anything on which it is poured."

৫। " Whenever you find yourself on the side of the majority, it is time to pause and reflect."

৬। " The lack of money is the root of all evil."

৭। " You can't depend on your eyes when your imagination is out of focus."

৮। " All generalizations are false, including this one."

৯। " If you tell the truth, you don't have to remember anything."

১০। " Giving up smoking is the easiest thing in the world. I know because I've done it thousands of times."

১১। " Good friends, good books and a sleepy conscience: this is the ideal life."

১২। " Honesty is the best policy - when there is money in it."

১৩। " When we remember we are all mad, the mysteries disappear and life stands explained."

১৪। " Laws control the lesser man... Right conduct controls the greater one."

১৫। " My mother had a great deal of trouble with me but I think she enjoyed it"

১৬। Herman Melville : কাজ : Moby Dick

১৭। Saul Bellow : কাজ : Seize The day / The Adventure of Arabic March

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

William Faulkner :



William Cuthbert Faulkner (September 25, 1897 – July 6, 1962) was an American writer and Nobel Prize laureate from Oxford, Mississippi .
Faulkner wrote novels, short stories, a play, poetry, essays, and screenplays. He is primarily known for his novels and short stories set in the fictional Yoknapatawpha County , based on Lafayette County, Mississippi , where he spent most of his life.

Faulkner is one of the most celebrated writers in American literature generally and Southern literature specifically. Though his work was published as early as 1919, and largely during the 1920s and 1930s, Faulkner was relatively unknown until receiving the 1949 Nobel Prize in Literature, for which he became the only Mississippi -born Nobel laureate. Two of his works, A Fable (1954) and his last novel The Reivers (1962), won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction .In 1998, the Modern Library ranked his 1929 novel The Sound and the Fury sixth on its list of the 100 best English-language novels of the 20th century ; also on the list were As I Lay Dying (1930) and Light in August (1932). Absalom, Absalom! (1936) is often included on similar lists.

Notable works :

The Sound and the Fury

As I Lay Dying

Light in August

Absalom, Absalom!

A Rose for Emily

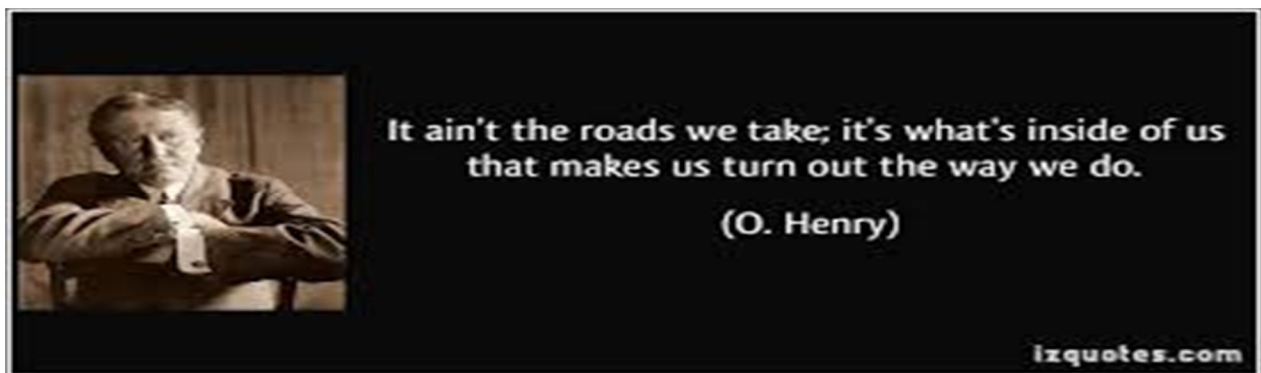
Notable awards :

Nobel Prize in Literature 1949

Pulitzer Prize for Fiction 1955, 1963

National Book Award 1951, 1955

O' Henry :



" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

William Sydney Porter (September 11, 1862 – June 5, 1910), known by his pen name O. Henry, was an American short story writer. O. Henry's short stories are known for their wit, wordplay, warm characterization, and surprise endings.

কাজ : Sixes and Sevens / Road Destiny / Cableages and kings

৭। Marjorie Kinnam Rawlings : (মহিলা)



Marjorie Kinnam Rawlings (August 8, 1896 – December 14, 1953)[1] was an American author who lived in rural Florida and wrote novels with rural themes and settings. Her best known work, *The Yearling*, about a boy who adopts an orphaned fawn, won a Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1939 and was later made into a movie of the same name . The book was written long before the concept of young-adult fiction, but is now commonly.

কাজ :

A mother in Manville (Famous) / The Yearling / Gedal Yong Un

Edgar Allan Poe: (born Edgar Poe; January 19, 1809 – October 7, 1849) was an American writer, editor, and literary critic. Poe is best known for his poetry and short stories, particularly his tales of mystery and the macabre. Widely regarded as a central figure of Romanticism in the United States and American literature as a whole, he was one of the country's earliest practitioners of the short story. Poe is generally considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre and is further credited with contributing to the emerging genre of science fiction. He was the first well-known American writer to try to earn a living through writing alone, resulting in a financially difficult life and career.



"The death of a beautiful woman, is unquestionably the most poetical topic in the world."

Edgar Allan Poe

Born in Boston, Poe was the second child of two actors. His father abandoned the family in 1810, and his mother died the following year. Thus orphaned, the child was taken in by John and Frances Allan, of Richmond, Virginia. Although they never formally adopted him, Poe was with them well into young adulthood.

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

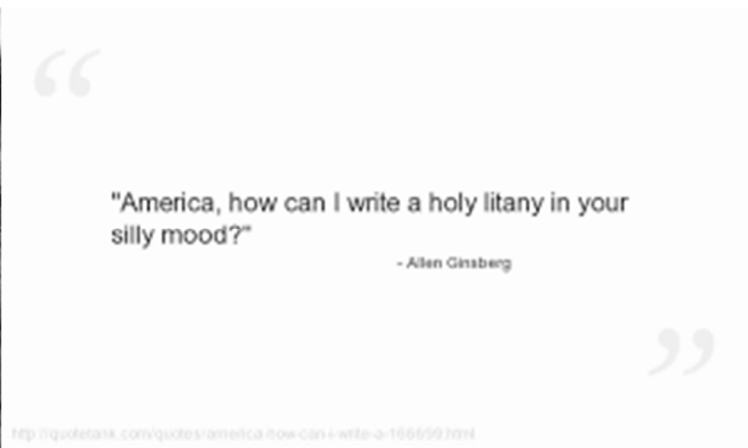
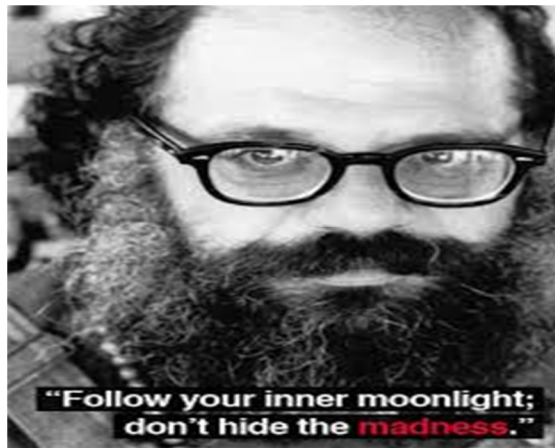
" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

Tales : "The Black Cat", "The Cask of Amontillado", "A Descent into the Maelström", "The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar" "The Fall of the House of Usher", "The Gold-Bug", "Hop-Frog""The Imp of the Perverse "Ligeia" "The Masque of the Red Death", "Morella", "The Murders in the Rue Morgue""The Oval Portrait", "The Pit and the Pendulum,"The Premature Burial", "The Purloined Letter""The System of Doctor Tarr and Professor Fether", "The Tell-Tale Heart"

Poetry : "Al Aaraaf" "Annabel Lee" "The Bells" "The City in the Sea" "The Conqueror Worm" "A Dream Within a Dream" "Eldorado" "Eulalie" "The Haunted Palace" "To Helen" "Lenore" "Tamerlane" "The Raven" "Ulalume"

Other works : Politian (1835) – Poe's only play /The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket (1838) – Poe's only complete novel/"The Balloon-Hoax" (1844) – A journalistic hoax printed as a true story/"The Philosophy of Composition" (1846) – Essay/Eureka: A Prose Poem (1848) – Essay/"The Poetic Principle" (1848) – Essay/"The Light-House" (1849) – Poe's last incomplete work

Irwin Allen Ginsber :



__June 3, 1926 – April 5, 1997 was an American poet and one of the leading figures of both theBeat Generation of the 1950s and the counterculture that soon would follow. He vigorously opposed militarism, economic materialism and sexual repression and was known as embodying various aspects of this counterculture, such as his views on drugs, hostility to bureaucracy and openness to Eastern religions.^[1] Ginsberg is best known for his epic poem "Howl", in which he denounced what he saw as the destructive forces of capitalism and conformity in the United States.

Bangladeshi war victims

Allen Ginsberg will also be remembered by **Bengalis** for calling the world's attention to the suffering of victims during the **Bangladesh Liberation War** in 1971. He wrote his legendary 152-line poem, **September on Jessore Road**, after visiting refugee camps and witnessing the plight of millions fleeing the violence.

Millions of daughters walk in the mud

Millions of children wash in the flood

A Million girls vomit & groan

Millions of families hopeless alone

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

Ginsberg's poem also serves as an indictment of the United States:

Where are the helicopters of U.S. AID?

Smuggling dope in Bangkok's green shade.

Where is America's Air Force of Light?

Bombing North Laos all day and all night?

Out of the poem, he made a song that was performed by Bob Dylan, other musicians and Ginsberg himself.

The last few lines of the poem read:

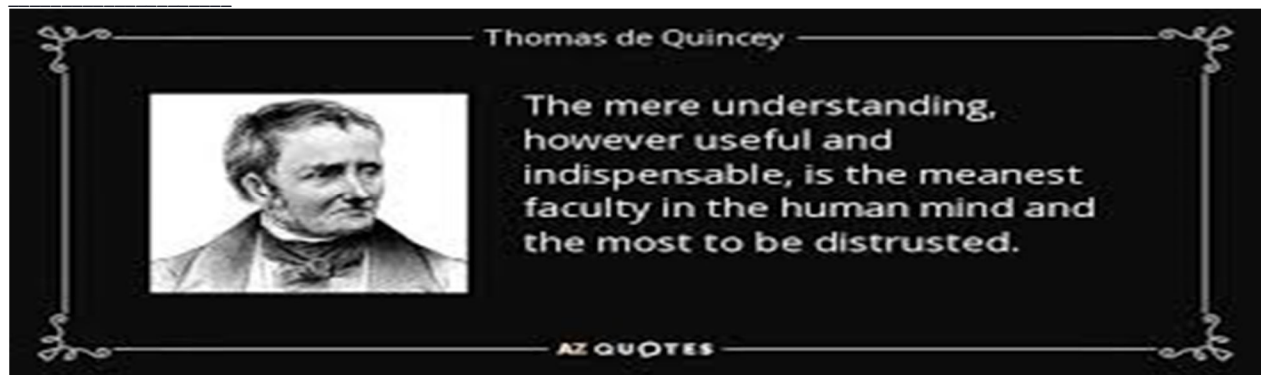
Millions of babies in pain

Millions of mothers in rain

Millions of brothers in woe

Millions of children nowhere to go

Thomas De Quincey



About : Thomas Penson De Quency (15 August 1785 – 8 December 1859) was an English essayist, best known for his Confessions of an English Opium- Eater (1821). Many scholars suggest that in publishing this work De Quincey inaugurated the tradition of addiction literature in the West.

Notable works:

- Confessions of an English Opium- Eater, 1822
- On the Knocking at the Gate in Macbeth , 1823
- On Murder Considered as one of the Fine Arts , 1827
- Memorials , 1891

French সাহিত্যিক:

Honore de Bazac

Anatole France

Guy de Maupassant

Gustave Flaubert

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

Jules Verne

Emile Zola

Victor Hugo

About: Victor Marie Hugo (26 February 1802 – 22 May 1885) was a French poet, novelist, and dramatist of the Romantic movement . He is considered one of the greatest and best-known French writers. In France, Hugo's literary fame comes first from his poetry and then from his novels and his dramatic achievements. Among many volumes of poetry, Les Contemplations and La Légende des siècles stand particularly high in critical esteem. Outside France, his best-known works are the novels Les Misérables, 1862, and Notre- Dame de Paris , 1831 (known in English as The Hunchback of Notre- Dame). He also produced more than 4,000 drawings, which have since been admired for their beauty, and earned widespread respect as a campaigner for social causes such as the abolition of capital punishment .

Notable Works :

Hernani

Les Contemplations

The Hunchback of

La Légende des siècle

Notre-Dame

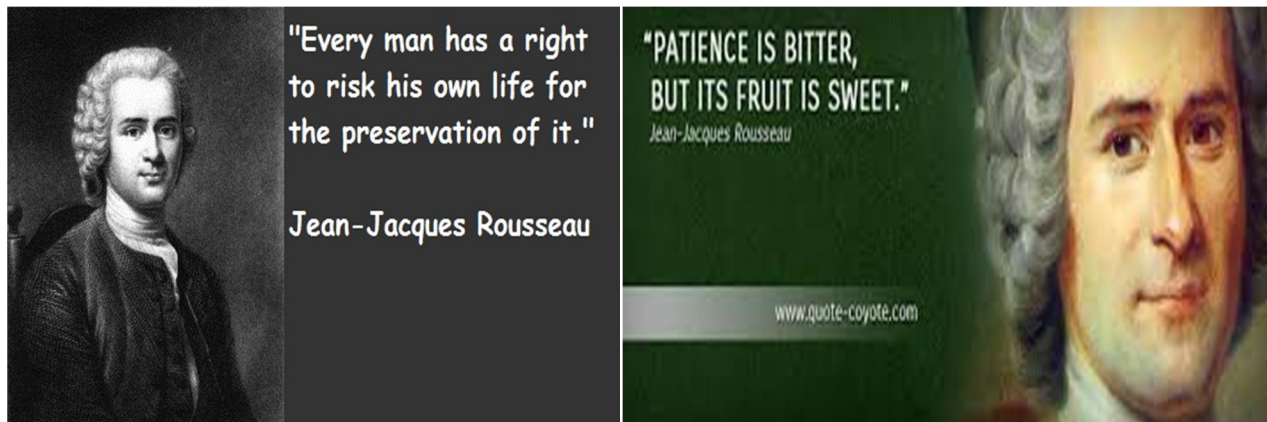
Les Misérables

Ruy Blas

Toilers of the Sea

Les Châtiments

Jean-Jacques Rousseau



About:28 June 1712 – 2 July 1778) was a philosopher, writer, and composer of the 18th century. His political philosophy influenced the Enlightenment in France and across Europe, as well as aspects of the French Revolution and the overall development of modern political and educational thought. Rousseau's novel Emile, or On Education is a treatise on the education of the whole person for citizenship. His sentimental novel Julie, or the New Heloise was of importance to the development of pre-romanticism and romanticism in fiction. Rousseau's autobiographical writings — his Confessions , which initiated the modern autobiography, and his Reveries of a Solitary Walker — exemplified the late 18th-century movement known as the Age of Sensibility, and featured an increased focus on subjectivity and introspection that later characterized modern writing. His Discourse on Inequality and The Social Contract are cornerstones in modern political and social thought.

Notable works

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

- Discourse on the Arts and Sciences
- Discourse on Political Economy
- Le devin du village
- Discourse on the Origin and Basis of Inequality Among Men
- The Social Contract, or Principles of Political Right
- Pygmalion: a Lyric Scene
- Essay on the Origin of Languages

Voltaire

About : (21 November 1694 – 30 May 1778), known by his nom de plume Voltaire was a French Enlightenment writer, historian, and philosopher famous for his wit, his attacks on the established Catholic Church, and his advocacy of freedom of religion , freedom of expression , and separation of church and state.

Voltaire was a versatile writer, producing works in almost every literary form, including plays, poems, novels, essays, and historical and scientific works. He wrote more than 20,000 letters and more than 2,000 books and pamphlets. He was an outspoken advocate of several liberties, despite the risk this placed him in under the strict censorship laws of the time. As a satirical polemicist , he frequently made use of his works to criticize intolerance, religious dogma, and the French institutions of his day.

Notable works:

- Letters concerning the English nation
- Le Mondain / - Dictionnaire philosophique / - Candide

Alexander Dumas

About: Dumas Davy de la Pailletterie(24 July 1802 –5 December 1870), [1] also known as Alexandre Dumas, père , was a French writer. His works have been translated into nearly 100 languages, and he is one of the most widely read French authors. Many of his historical novels of high adventure were originally published as serials, including The Count of Monte Cristo , The Three Musketeers , Twenty Years After , and The Vicomte de Bragelonne: Ten Years Later. His novels have been adapted since the early twentieth century for nearly 200 films. Dumas' last novel, The Knight of Sainte-Hermine , unfinished at his death, was completed by a scholar and published in 2005, becoming a bestseller. It was published in English in 2008 as The Last Cavalier.

Notable works :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| The Three Musketeers , | Ten Years Later , The |
| Twenty Years After , Th | Count of Monte Cristo |
| Vicomte of Bragelonne: | |

German সাহিত্যিক :

Goethe

Works	Faust; The Sorrows of Young Werther; Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship; Elective Affinities;"Prometheus"; Zur Farbenlehre; Italienische Reise;Westöstlicher Diwan
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Adolf Hitler

Emile Ludvig

Thomas Mann

Eric Maria Remarque

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

Greek সাহিত্যিক:

Aesop	Homer
Aristotle [Details in Wikipedia]	Plato
Epicurus	Socrates
Euripides	Theocritus
Herodotus	

Italian সাহিত্যিক:

Boccaccio	Machiavelli
Dante	Alberto Moravia
Carlo Goldoni	

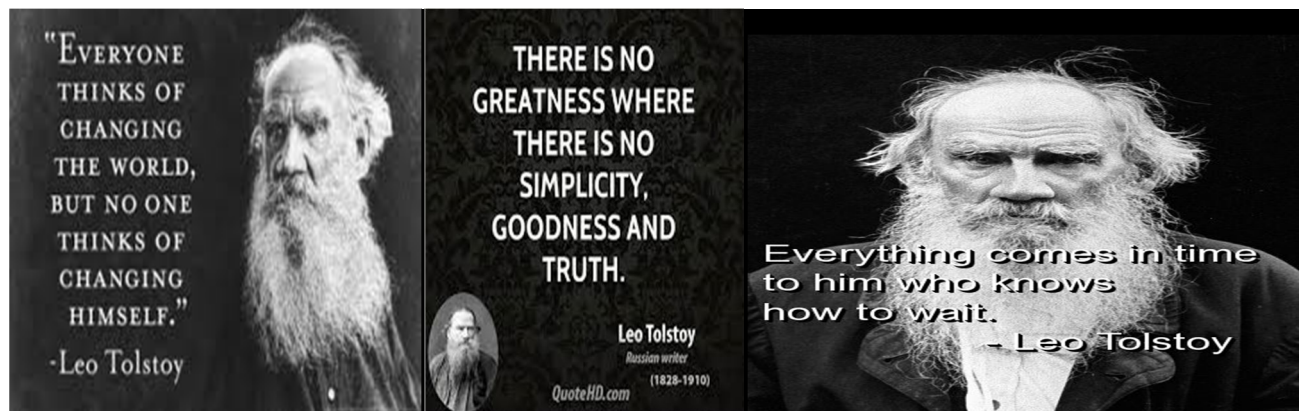
Latin সাহিত্যিক:

Horace	Seneca
Julius Caesar	Terence
Ovid	Virgil

Russian সাহিত্যিক:

Leo Tolstoy

About : Count Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy (9 September 1828 – 20 November [O.S. 7 November] 1910), usually referred to in English as Leo Tolstoy , was a Russian writer regarded as one of the greatest of all time. He is best known for the long novels War and Peace (1869) and Anna Karenina (1877), often cited as pinnacles of realist fiction. He first achieved literary acclaim in his 20s with his semi-autobiographical trilogy, Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth (1852–1856), and Sevastopol Sketches (1855), based upon his experiences in the Crimean War . Tolstoy's fiction includes dozens of short stories and several novellas such as The Death of Ivan Ilyich ,Family Happiness ,and Hadji Murad.He also wrote plays and numerous philosophical essays.



" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

Notable Works:

War and Peace

A Confession

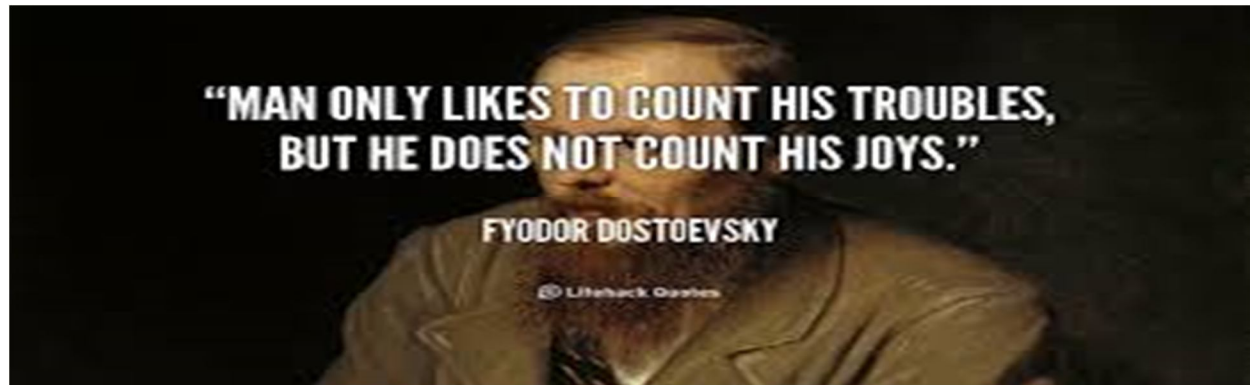
Within You

Anna Karenina

The Kingdom of God Is

Resurrection

Dostoyvosky

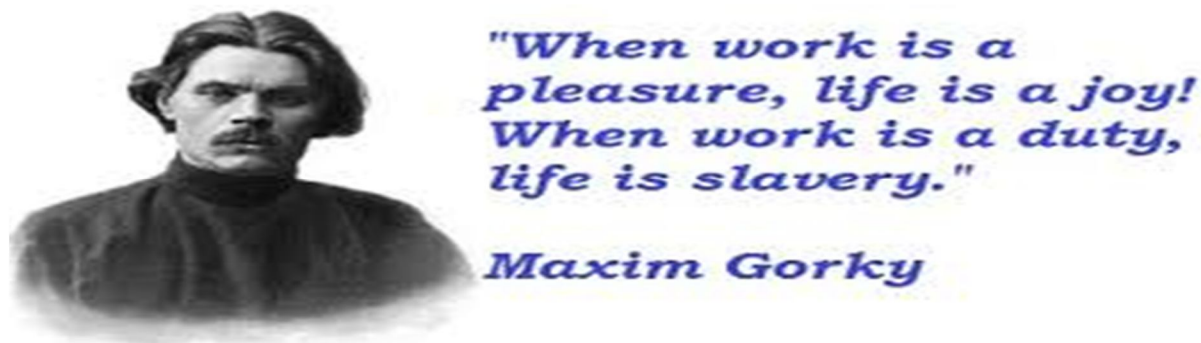


About & notable works: Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyvesky (11 November 1821 – 9

February 1881), sometimes transliterated Dostoevsky, was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. Dostoyevsky's literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th- century Russia. Many of his works are marked by a preoccupation with Christianity, explored through the prism of the individual confronted with life's hardships and beauty. He began writing in his 20s, and his first novel, Poor Folk , was published in 1846 when he was 25.

His major works include { Crime and Punishment (1866), The Idiot(1869), Demons (1872) and The Brothers Karamazov (1880) }. His output consists of 11 novels, three novellas, 17 short novels and numerous other works. Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest psychologists in world literature . His 1864 novella Notes from Underground is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature.

Maxim Gorky



About & notable works: Alexei Maximovich Peshkov (28 March 1868 – 18 June 1936), primarily known as Maxim was a Russian and Soviet writer, a founder of the socialist realism literary method and a political activist. Around fifteen years before success as a writer, he frequently changed jobs and

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roamed across the Russian Empire; these experiences would later influence his writing. Gorky's most famous works were [[The Lower Depths (1902), Twenty-six Men and a Girl , The Song of the Stormy Petrel , The Mother , Summerfolk and Children of the Sun]] . He had an association with fellow Russian writers Leo Tolstoy and Anton Chekhov ; Gorky would later write his memoirs on both of them. Gorky was active with the emerging Marxist social-democratic movement. He publicly opposed the Tsarist regime, and for a time closely associated himself with Vladimir Lenin and Alexander Bogdanov's Bolshevik wing of the party. For a significant part of his life, he was exiled from Russia and later the Soviet Union. In 1932, he returned to Russia on Joseph Stalin 's personal invitation and died in June 1936.

Persian সাহিত্যিক :

Abul Fazal

Ghalib

Omar Khayyam

Amir Khusro

Faizi

Firdausi

Hafiz Shirazi

Iqbal

Saddi Shirai

Post Modern Period এর বাকি লেখক :

★ John Steinbeck (1902 - 68)

The Grapes of Wrath

East of Eden

★ Albert Camus (1913 - 60)

The outsider or The Stranger

The Plague

★ Dylan Marilais Thomas [1914 – 53]

The Map of Love

Deaths and Entrance

★ Jerome David Salinger (1919 - 2010)

The Catcher in the Rye

Franny and Zooey

★ Doris May Leasing (Again)

[1919 - 2013]

The Grass Is Singing (1950)

The Golden Notebook (1962)

Memoirs of a Survivor (1974)

The Good Terrorists (1985)

★ Philip Larkin (1922 - 1985)

The less Deceived

The Whitsun Wedding

High Windows

★ Joseph Heller (1923 - 1999)

Under Milk Wood

★ Arthur Asher Miller (1915 - 2005)

Death of a Salesman

After the Fall

The price

★ Saul Below (1915 - 2005)

The Adventure of Augie March

Seize the Day

Catch - 22

★ John James Osborne (1929 - 94)

Look Back in Anger

Epitaph for George Dillon

The Entertainer

★ John Summons Barth : (1930 - Present)

Girls Coat Boy

The Sot - Weed Factor

Sabbatical

★ Derek Alton Walcott (1930 - Present)

Dream on Monkey Mountain

Omeros

★ Tom Morrison (1931 - Present)

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" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

The Bluest Eye
Beloved

★ Sylvia Plath (1932 - 63)

The Colossus
Crossing the Water

★ V. S. Naipaul (1932 - Present)

A House of Mr. Biswas

★ Wole Soyinka (1934 - Present)

The Lion and the Jewel
The Interpreters
Idanre and Other poems

★ Thomas R. Pynchon (1937 - Present)

The Crying of lot 49
Gravity Rainbow
Mason & Dixon

★ John Heyder Updike (1932 - 2009)

Rabbit, Run
Couples

★ S. J. Heaney (1939 - 2013)

Selected Poems
Preoccupations

Indian English literature (IEL)

Indian English Literature refers to the body of work by writers in India who write in the English language and whose native or co-native language could be one of the numerous languages of India. Its early history began with the works of R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao who contributed to Indian fiction in the 1930s. It is also associated with the works of members of the Indian diaspora, such as V. S. Naipaul, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Agha Shahid Ali, Rohinton Mistry and Salman Rushdie, who are of Indian descent. It is frequently referred to as **Indo-English** literature. (Indo-English is a specific term in the sole context of writing that should not be confused with the term Anglo-Indian).

History

IEL has a relatively recent history, being only one and a half centuries old. The first book written by an Indian in English was Travels of Dean Mahomet, a travel narrative by Sake Dean Mahomet published in England in 1793. In its early stages, IEL was influenced by the Western novel. Early Indian writers used English unadulterated by Indian words to convey an experience which was essentially Indian. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (1838–1894) wrote Rajmohan's Wife and published it in the year 1864; it the first Indian novel written in English. Raja Rao (1908–2006), Indian philosopher and writer, authored Kanthapura and The Serpent and the Rope, which are Indian in terms of their storytelling qualities. Kisari Mohan Ganguli translated the Mahabharat into English, the only time the epic has ever been translated in its entirety into a European language. Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941) wrote in Bengali and English and was responsible for the translations of his own work into English. Dhan Gopal Mukerji (1890–1936) was the first Indian author to win a literary award in the United States. Nirad C. Chaudhuri (1897–1999), a writer of non-fiction, is best known for his The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian (1951), in which he relates his life experiences and influences. P. Lal (1929–2010), a poet, translator, publisher and essayist, founded a press in the 1950s for Indian English writing, Writers Workshop. Ram Nath Kak (1917–1993), a Kashmiri veterinarian, wrote his autobiography Autumn Leaves, which is one of the most vivid portraits of life in 20th century Kashmir and has become a sort of a classic.^[who?]

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R.K. Narayan (1906–2001) contributed over many decades and continued to write till his death. He was discovered by Graham Greene in the sense that the latter helped him find a publisher in England. Greene and Narayan remained close friends till the end. Similar to the way Thomas Hardy used Wessex, Narayan created the fictitious town of Malgudi where he set his novels. Some criticise Narayan for the parochial, detached and closed world that he created in the face of the changing conditions in India at the times in which the stories are set. Others, such as Greene, however, feel that through Malgudi they could vividly understand the Indian experience. Narayan's evocation of small town life and its experiences through the eyes of the endearing child protagonist Swaminathan in *Swami and Friends* is a good sample of his writing style. Simultaneous with Narayan's pastoral idylls, a very different writer, Mulk Raj Anand (1905–2004), was similarly gaining recognition for his writing set in rural India, but his stories were harsher, and engaged, sometimes brutally, with divisions of caste, class and religion. According to writer Lakshmi Holmström, "The writers of the 1930s were fortunate because after many years of use, English had become an Indian language used widely and at different levels of society, and therefore they could experiment more boldly and from a more secure position.

Among the later writers, the most notable is Salman Rushdie, born in India, now living in the United Kingdom. Rushdie with his famous work *Midnight's Children* (Booker Prize 1981, Booker of Bookers 1992, and Best of the Bookers 2008) ushered in a new trend of writing. He used a hybrid language – English generously peppered with Indian terms – to convey a theme that could be seen as representing the vast canvas of India. He is usually categorised under the magic realism mode of writing most famously associated with Gabriel García Márquez. Nayantara Sehgal was one of the first female Indian writers in English to receive wide recognition. Her fiction deals with India's elite responding to the crises engendered by political change. She was awarded the 1986 Sahitya Akademi Award for English, for her novel, *Rich Like Us* (1985), by the Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters. Anita Desai, who was shortlisted for the Booker Prize three times, received a Sahitya Akademi Award in 1978 for her novel *Fire on the Mountain* and a British Guardian Prize for *The Village by the Sea*. Her daughter Kiran Desai won the 2006 Man Booker Prize for her second novel, *The Inheritance of Loss*. Ruskin Bond received Sahitya Akademi Award for his collection of short stories *Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra* in 1992. He is also the author of a historical novel *A Flight of Pigeons*.

Vikram Seth, author of *The Golden Gate* (1986) and *A Suitable Boy* (1994) is a writer who uses a purer English and more realistic themes. Being a self-confessed fan of Jane Austen, his attention is on the story, its details and its twists and turns. Vikram Seth is notable both as an accomplished novelist and poet. Vikram Seth's outstanding achievement as a versatile and prolific poet remains largely and unfairly neglected.

Another writer who has contributed immensely to the India English Literature is Amitav Ghosh who is the author of *The Circle of Reason* (his 1986 debut novel), *The Shadow Lines* (1988), *The Calcutta Chromosome* (1995), *The Glass Palace* (2000), *The Hungry Tide* (2004), and *Sea of Poppies* (2008), the first volume of *The Ibis* trilogy, set in the 1830s, just before the Opium War, which encapsulates the colonial history of the East. Ghosh's latest work of fiction is *River of Smoke* (2011), the second volume of *The Ibis* trilogy.

Rohinton Mistry is an India born Canadian author who is a Neustadt International Prize for Literature laureate (2012). His first book *Tales from Firozsha Baag* (1987) published by Penguin Books Canada is a collection of 11 short stories. His novels *Such a Long Journey* (1991) and *A Fine Balance* (1995) earned him great acclaim.

Shashi Tharoor, in his *The Great Indian Novel* (1989), follows a story-telling (though in a satirical) mode as in the *Mahabharata* drawing his ideas by going back and forth in time. His work as UN official living outside India has given him a vantage point that helps construct an objective Indianness. Vikram Chandra is another author who shuffles between India and the United States and has received critical acclaim for his first novel *Red Earth and Pouring Rain* (1995) and collection of short stories *Love and Longing in Bombay* (1997). His namesake Vikram A. Chandra is a renowned journalist and the author of *The Srinagar Conspiracy* (2000). Suketu Mehta is another writer currently based in the United States who authored *Maximum City* (2004), an autobiographical account of his experiences in the city of Mumbai. In 2008, Arvind Adiga received the Man Booker Prize for his debut novel *The White Tiger*.

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Recent writers in India such as Arundhati Roy and David Davidar show a direction towards contextuality and rootedness in their works. Arundhati Roy, a trained architect and the 1997 Booker prize winner for her *The God of Small Things*, calls herself a "home grown" writer. Her award winning book is set in the immensely physical landscape of Kerala. Davidar sets his *The House of Blue Mangoes* in Southern Tamil Nadu. In both the books, geography and politics are integral to the narrative. In his novel *Lament of Mohini* (2000), Shreekumar Varma touches upon the unique matriarchal system and the sammandham system of marriage as he writes about the Namboodiris and the aristocrats of Kerala. Similarly, Arnab Jan Dekha, a trained engineer and jurist, writes about both physical and ethereal existentialism on the banks of the mighty river Brahmaputra, and his co-authored book of poetry with British poet-novelist Tess Joyce appropriately titled *A Stanza of Sunlight on the Banks of Brahmaputra* (1983) published from both India and Britain (2009) which is set under this backdrop evokes the spirit of flowing nature of life. His most recent book *Brahmaputra and Beyond : Linking Assam to the World* (2015) made a conscious effort to connect to a world divided by racial, geographic, linguistic, cultural and political prejudices. His highly acclaimed short story collection *The Mexican Sweetheart & other stories* (2002) was another landmark book of this genre. Jahnabi Barua, a Bangalore based author from Assam has set her critically acclaimed collection of short stories *Next Door* on the social scenario in Assam with insurgency as the background.

The stories and novels of Ratan Lal Basu reflect the conditions of tribal people and hill people of West Bengal and the adjacent states of Sikkim, Bhutan and Nepal. Many of his short stories reflect the political turmoil of West Bengal since the Naxalite movement of the 1970s. Many of his stories like 'Blue Are the Far Off Mountains', 'The First Rain' and 'the Magic Marble' glorify purity of love. His novel 'Oraon and the Divine Tree' is the story of a tribal and his love for an age old tree. In Hemingway style language the author takes the reader into the dreamland of nature and people who are inexorably associated with nature.

Syed Amir Ali [1849-1928] – "Ethics of Islam" " The Spirit of Islam" and " The legal position of Women in Islam

Tahmina Anam [Bangladesh] – A Golden Age [novel], The Good Muslim – [novel]

★ রাজনৈতিকদের লিটারি কাজ :

1. আডলফ হিটলার :

**One who Wins without Problem
It is just; "VICTORY"
But, One who Wins with a lot of
troubles That is; "HISTORY"**

Adolf Hitler



জার্মান ভাষায় : Adolf Hitler আডল্ফ হিটলার (২০শে এপ্রিল, ১৮৮৯ - ৩০শে এপ্রিল, ১৯৪৫) অস্ট্রীয় বংশোদ্ভূত জার্মান রাজনীতিবিদ যিনি ন্যাশনাল সোশ্যালিস্ট জার্মান ওয়ার্কার্স পার্টির নেতৃত্ব দিয়েছিলেন। হিটলার ১৯৩৩ থেকে ১৯৪৫ সাল পর্যন্ত জার্মানির চ্যান্সেলর এবং ১৯৩৪ থেকে ১৯৪৫ সাল পর্যন্ত সে দেশের ফিউরার ছিলেন।

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হিটলার প্রথম বিশ্বযুদ্ধে সৈনিক হিসেবে যোগ দিয়েছিলেন। পরবর্তীকালে ভাইমার প্রজাতন্ত্রে নাৎসি পার্টির নেতৃত্ব লাভ করেন। অভ্যুত্থান করতে গিয়ে ব্যর্থ হয়েছিলেন যে কারণে তাকে জেল খাটতে হয়েছিল। জেল থেকে ছাড়া পেয়ে মোহনীয় বক্তৃতার মাধ্যমে জাতীয়তাবাদ, ইহুদি বিদ্বেষ ও সমাজতন্ত্র বিরোধিতা ছড়াতে থাকেন। এভাবেই এক সময় জনপ্রিয় নেতায় পরিণত হন। নাৎসিরা তাদের বিরোধী পক্ষের অনেককেই হত্যা করেছিল, রাষ্ট্রের অর্থনীতিকে ঢেলে সাজিয়েছিল, সামরিক বাহিনীকে নতুন নতুন সব অস্ত্রশস্ত্রে সজ্জিত করেছিল এবং সর্বোপরি একটি সমগ্রতাবাদী ও ফ্যাসিবাদী একনায়কত্ব প্রতিষ্ঠা করেছিল। হিটলার এমন একটি বৈদেশিক নীতি গ্রহণ করেন যাতে সকল "লেবেনস্রাউম" (জীবন্ত অঞ্চল) দখল করে নেয়ার কথা বলা হয়। ১৯৩৯ সালে জার্মানরা পোল্যান্ড অধিকার করে এবং ফলশ্রুতিতে ব্রিটেন ও ফ্রান্স জার্মানির বিরুদ্ধে যুদ্ধ ঘোষণা করে। এভাবেই দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধ শুরু হয়। যুদ্ধের অক্ষ শক্তি তথা জার্মান নেতৃত্বাধীন শক্তি মহাদেশীয় ইউরোপ এবং আফ্রিকা ও এশিয়ার বেশ কিছু অঞ্চল দখল করে নিয়েছিল। কিন্তু অবশেষে মিত্র শক্তি বিজয় লাভ করে। ১৯৪৫ সালের মধ্যে জার্মানি ধ্বংসস্বরূপে পরিণত হয়। হিটলারের রাজ্য জয় ও বর্ণবাদী আগ্রাসনের কারণে লক্ষ লক্ষ মানুষকে প্রাণ হারাতে হয়। ৬০ লক্ষ ইহুদিকে পরিকল্পনামাফিক হত্যা করা হয়। ইহুদি নিধনের এই ঘটনা ইতিহাসে হলোকাস্ট নামে পরিচিত। ১৯৪৫ সালে যুদ্ধের শেষ দিনগুলোতে হিটলার বার্লিনেই ছিলেন। রেড আর্মি যখন বার্লিন প্রায় দখল করে নিচ্ছিল সে রকম একটা সময়ে ইভা ব্রাউনকে বিয়ে করেন। বিয়ের পর ২৪ ঘণ্টা পার হওয়ার আগেই তিনি ফিউরারবাংকারে স্বেচ্ছিক আত্মহত্যা করেন। ১৯৩৯ সালে তিনি গারহার্ড ডোমাগ নামীয় এক চিকিৎসাবিজ্ঞানীকে তাঁর প্রাপ্য নোবেল পুরস্কার গ্রহণে নিষেধাজ্ঞা প্রদান করেন।

-> সাহিত্যে কর্ম: হিটলারের লেখা গ্রন্থ হল "মেইন কামফ"। অজ্ঞতা বেশ ক'বছর তাকে একাকী ও বিচ্ছিন্ন জীবন যাপন করতে হয়। এ সময় পোস্টকার্ড ও বিজ্ঞাপনের ছবি একে সামান্য উপার্জন করতেন। এই অর্থ দিয়ে ভিয়েনার এক হোস্টেল থেকে আরেক হোস্টেলে বাস করতে থাকেন।

About his book :

Mein Kampf ("My Struggle") is an autobiographical manifesto by the

National Socialist leader Adolf Hitler , in which he outlines his political ideology and future plans for Germany. Volume 1 of Mein Kampf was published in 1925 and Volume 2 in 1926. The book was edited by Hitler's deputy Rudolf Hess.

Hitler began dictating the book to Hess while imprisoned for what he considered to be "political crimes" following his failed Putsch in Munich in November 1923. Although Hitler received many visitors initially, he soon devoted himself entirely to the book. As he continued, Hitler realized that it would have to be a two-volume work, with the first volume scheduled for release in early 1925. The governor of Landsberg noted at the time that "he [Hitler] hopes the book will run into many editions, thus enabling him to fulfill his financial obligations and to defray the expenses incurred at the time of his trial."

কোটেশন :

১। "As a Christian I have no duty to allow myself to be cheated, but I have the duty to be a fighter for truth and justice."

২। " Great liars are also great magicians."

৩। " Hate is more lasting than dislike."

৪। " Humanitarianism is the expression of stupidity and cowardice."

৫। " It is always more difficult to fight against faith than against knowledge."

৬। " All propaganda has to be popular and has to accommodate itself to the comprehension of the least intelligent of those whom it seeks to reach."

৭। " I do not see why man should not be just as cruel as nature."

৮। " I go the way that Providence dictates with the assurance of a sleepwalker."

৯। " If today I stand here as a revolutionary, it is as a revolutionary against the Revolution."

১০। " I use emotion for the many and reserve reason for the few."

2. Winston Churchill : (1874 - 1965)

He is the only Statesman and the prime Minister of England during the world war, Who was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1953. He won won the novel prize for " History of the Second World War " (৬ খন্ড)

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper



He is the only Statesman and the prime Minister of England during the world war, Who was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1953. He won the novel prize for " History of the Second World War " (৬ খন্ড)

Profession:

Member of Parliament

author

statesman

painter

soldier (Lieutenant Colonel)

journalist

historian

১৯৬৩ সালে তিনি আমেরিকার সন্মানজনক সিটিজেন হোন। ২০০২ সালে BBC ১০০ ব্রিটেন সেরা মানুষের তালিকায়।

-> কোটেশান :

১। " Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts."

২। " Success consists of going from failure to failure without loss of enthusiasm."

৩। " Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference."

৪। " Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak; courage is also what it takes to sit down and listen."

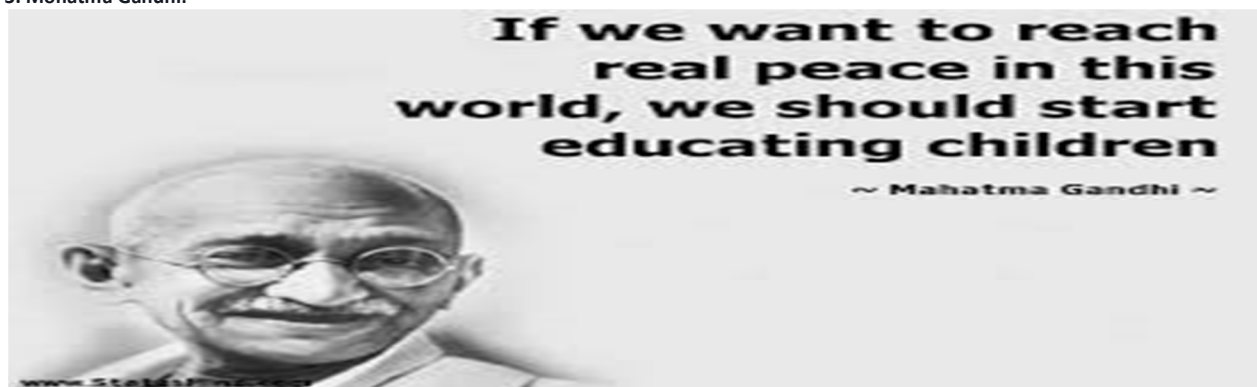
৫। " We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give."

৬। " Never, never, never give up."

৭। " If you're going through hell, keep going."

৮। " The price of greatness is responsibility."

3. Mohatma Gandhi:



" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

মোহনদাস করমচাঁদ গান্ধী (গুজরাট) বামহাত্মা গান্ধী (২রা অক্টোবর, ১৮৬৯ - ৩০শে জানুয়ারি, ১৯৪৮) অন্যতম প্রধান ভারতীয় রাজনীতিবিদ, ভারতের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের অগ্রগামী ব্যক্তিদের একজন এবং প্রভাবশালী আধ্যাত্মিক নেতা। তিনি ছিলেন সত্যগ্রহ আন্দোলনের প্রতিষ্ঠাতা।

গান্ধী ভারতে এবং বিশ্ব জুড়ে মহাত্মা (মহান আত্মা) এবং বাপু (বাবা) নামে পরিচিত। ভারত সরকারীভাবে তাঁর সম্মানার্থে তাকে ভারতের জাতির জনক হিসেবে ঘোষণা করেছে। ২রা অক্টোবর তাঁর জন্মদিন ভারতে গান্ধী জয়ন্তী হিসেবে যথাযোগ্য মর্যাদায় জাতীয় ছুটির দিন হিসেবে পালিত হয়। ২০০৭ সালের ১৫ই জুন জাতিসংঘের সাধারণ সভায় ২রা অক্টোবর –কে আন্তর্জাতিক অহিংস দিবস হিসেবে ঘোষণা করা। জাতিসংঘের সকল সদস্য দেশ এ দিবস পালনে সম্মতি জ্ঞাপন করে। ১৯৪৮ সালের ৩০ জানুয়ারি গান্ধীকে গুলি করে হত্যা করা হয়। সে সময় তিনি নতুন দিল্লীর বিরলা ভবন (বিরলা হাউস) মাঝে রাত্রিকালীন পথসভা করছিলেন। তার হত্যাকারী নাথুরাম গডসে ছিলেন একজন হিন্দু মৌলবাদী যার সাথে চরমপন্থী হিন্দু মহাসভার যোগাযোগ ছিল। হিন্দু মহাসভা পাকিস্তানী দের অর্থ সাহায্য দেবার প্রস্তাব করে ভারতকে দুর্বল করার জন্য গান্ধীকে দোষারোপ করে। গোডসে এবং সহায়তাকারী নারায়ণ আপতেকে পরবর্তীতে আইনের আওতায় এনে দোষী সাব্যস্ত করা হয়। ১৯৪৯ সালের ১৪ নভেম্বর তাদের ফাঁসি দেয়া হয়।

লেখালেখি:

গান্ধী ছিলেন বহুমুখী লেখক, সম্পাদক। দশক ধরে তিনি সম্পাদনা করেছেন গুজরাটী, হিন্দি ও ইংরেজি ভাষায় প্রকাশিত পত্রিকা হরিজন। কেবল ইংরেজি ভাষায় প্রকাশিত তাঁর সম্পাদিত পত্রিকার মধ্যে রয়েছে দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকায় থাকাকালীন ইন্ডিয়ান অপিনিয়ন ও দেশে ফেরার পর ইয়ং ইন্ডিয়া। তাছাড়া তার হাতেই সম্পাদিত হতো গুজরাটী ভাষার মাসিকপত্র নবজীবন যা পরে হিন্দি ভাষায়ও প্রকাশিত হতো। গান্ধী পত্র-পত্রিকায় প্রচুর চিঠি লিখতেন। প্রায় প্রতিদিনই কোন না কোন পত্রিকায় তার চিঠি প্রকাশিত হতো।

গান্ধীর বেশ কিছু বই প্রকাশিত হয়েছে। এর মধ্যে রয়েছে তার আত্মজীবনী, সত্যের সঙ্গে আমার অভিজ্ঞতার গল্প (The Story of My Experiments with Truth), দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার সংগ্রাম নিয়ে “দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকায় সত্যগ্রহ (Satyagraha in South Africa), স্বাধীকার বিষয়ে মেনিফেস্টো “হিন্দি স্বরাজ” (Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule) ও গুজরাটী ভাষায় জন রাসকিন-এর Unto This Last। শেখোক্তটি গান্ধীর অর্থনৈতিক কর্মসূচী হিসাবে বিবেচনা করা যেতে পারে। এছাড়া নিরামিষভোজন, আহার ও স্বাস্থ্য, ধর্ম, সমাজ সংস্কার ইত্যাদি বিষয়েও তিনি প্রচুর লেখালেখি করেছেন। গান্ধী মূলত লিখতেন গুজরাটী ভাষায়। তবে, তাঁর বই-এর হিন্দি ও ইংরেজি অনুবাদ তিনি দেখে দিতেন। ১৯৬০ এর-এর দশকে ভারত সরকার গান্ধীর রচনাবলী (The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi) প্রকাশ করে। প্রায় শতাধিক খন্ডে প্রকাশিত এই রচনাবলীতে প্রায় ৫০,০০০ পাতা আছে। ২০০০ সালে এর একটি পুনর্মার্জিত সংস্করণ প্রকাশিত হলে বিতর্কের সূত্রপাত হয়। গান্ধীর অনুসারীরা অভিযোগ করে যে, রাজনৈতিক উদ্দেশ্যে সেখানে পরিবর্তন করা হয়েছে।

গান্ধী বিষয়ক বই:

বেশ কয়েকজন জীবনীকার গান্ধীর জীবনী রচনার কাজ করেছেন। এর মধ্যে দুইটি রচনা প্রাধান্যযোগ্য। ডি. জি. তেডুলকরের আট খণ্ডের Mahatma. Life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi ও পিয়ারীলাল ও সুশীলা নায়ারের দশখণ্ডের Mahatma Gandhi। বলা হয়ে থাকে আমেরিকান সেনাবাহিনীর জি বি সিংহ ২০ বছর ধরে গান্ধীর মূল বক্তৃতা ও রচনা সংগ্রহ করেছেন তার গবেষণা গ্রন্থ Gandhi Behind the Mask of Divinity এর জন্য।

অনুসারী ও প্রভাব:

অনেক রাজনৈতিক নেতা ও আন্দোলনকে গান্ধী প্রভাবিত করেছেন। আমেরিকার নাগরিক অধিকার আন্দোলন-এর অন্যতম নেতা মার্টিন লুথার কিং ও জেসম লওসন গান্ধীর অহিংস নীতির আলোকে নিজেদের কর্মপন্থা ঠিক করতেন। দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার সাবেক প্রেসিডেন্ট ও বর্ণবাদ বিরোধী আন্দোলনের অন্যতম নেতা নেলসন মেন্ডেলাও গান্ধীর দ্বারা প্রভাবিত হয়েছেন। এই তালিকায় আরো আছেন খান আবদুল গাফফার খান, স্টিফ বিকো ও অং সান সু চী। গান্ধীর জীবন ও শিক্ষা অনেককে অনুপ্রাণিত করেছে। এদের অনেকে পরবর্তী সময়ে গান্ধীকে তাদের শিক্ষাগুরু হিসাবে বর্ণনা করেছেন। আবার অনেকে সারাজীবন গান্ধীর আদর্শ প্রচার করেছেন। ইউরোপে রোমেন রাোল্যান্ড ১৯২৪ সালে প্রথম তার “মহাত্মা গান্ধী” গ্রন্থে তাঁকে ইউরোপে তুলে ধরেন। ১৯৩১ সালে পদার্থবিজ্ঞানী অ্যালবার্ট আইনস্টাইন গান্ধীর সঙ্গে পত্রালাপ করেন। গান্ধীর কাছে লেখা এক চিঠিতে আইনস্টাইন গান্ধীকে “আগামী প্রজন্মের জন্য আদর্শ” (a role model for the generations to come) হিসাবে বর্ণনা করেন।

এছাড়া ব্রিটিশ গায়ক জন লেনন অহিংসা নিয়ে তার অভিনত ব্যক্ত করতে গিয়ে গান্ধীকে উল্লেখ করতেন। ২০০৭ সালে এক সম্মেলনে আমেরিকার সাবেক ভাইস প্রেসিডেন্ট তার ওপর গান্ধীর প্রভাবের কথা উল্লেখ করেন।

সমালোচনা

দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকায় লেখা গান্ধীর কিছু নিবন্ধ বিতর্কিত। পূর্ণবুদ্ধিত “দি কালেকটেড ওয়ার্কস অফ মহাত্মা গান্ধী” (ভলিউম ৮, পৃষ্ঠা.১২০) এ গান্ধী “ইন্ডিয়ান ওপিনিয়ন” প্রবন্ধে ১৯০৮ সালের দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার সময় সম্পর্কে বলেন, অনেক স্থানীয় কয়েদী পশুত্ব থেকে কেবল একধাপ উপরে এবং প্রায়ই নিজেদের ভিতরে বিবাদ ও হানাহানি করত। একই সংকলনের (ভলিউম ২, পৃষ্ঠা.৭৪)তে, গান্ধীর ২৬ সেপ্টেম্বর ১৮৯৬ সালে দেয়া একটি ভাষণের উল্লেখ করা হয়

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

যেখানে তিনি কাফির বলেন, যাদের পেশা শিকার করা এবং একমাত্র লক্ষ্য একটি নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যক গবাদি পশু জমিয়ে বউ ক্রয় করা। কাফির শব্দটিকে বর্তমানে আক্রমণাত্মক শব্দ হিসেবে বলা হয়। এমন সব উক্তির জন্য গান্ধীর বিরুদ্ধে বর্ণবাদের কিছু অভিযোগ উঠেছে।

-> কোটেশান :

১। " You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is an ocean; if a few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty."

২। " Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony."

৩। " An eye for an eye only ends up making the whole world blind."

৪। " The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong."

৫। " My life is my message"

৬। " A nation's culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people."

৭। " Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever."

৮। " Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will."

৯। " Nobody can hurt me without my permission."

১০। " First they ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they fight you, then you win."

১১। " Prayer is the key of the morning and the bolt of the evening."

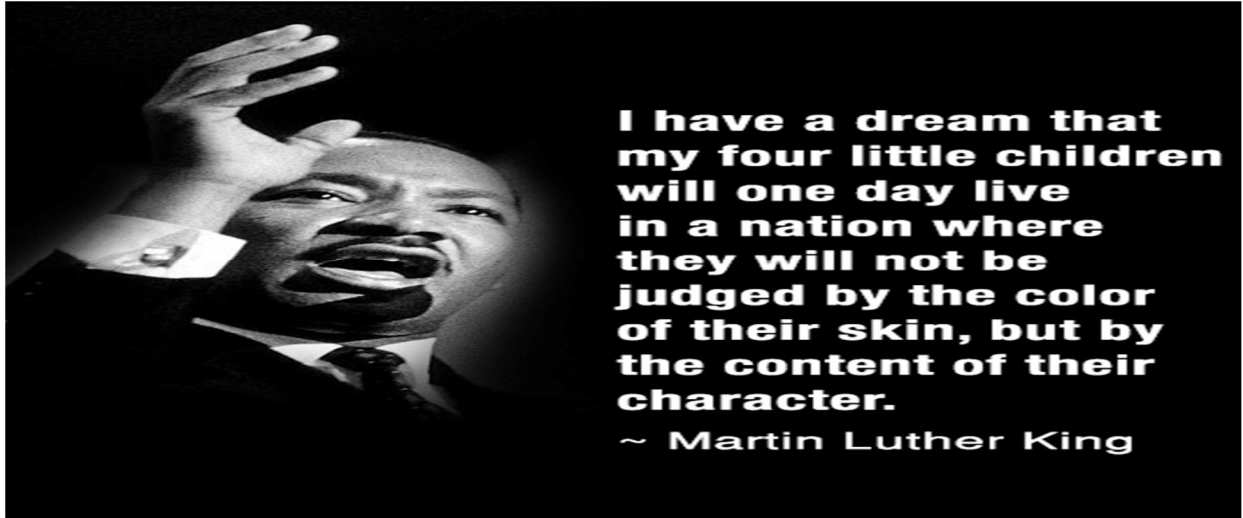
১২। " Where there is love there is life."

[Huge!!! I can't, Sorry]

4. মার্টিন লুথার কিং বা মার্টিন লুথার কিং, জুনিয়র :

(ইংরেজি: Martin Luther King, Jr) (জন্মঃ ১৫ই জানুয়ারি, ১৯২৯ - মৃত্যুঃ ৪ঠা এপ্রিল, ১৯৬৮) বিখ্যাত

আফ্রিকান-আমেরিকান মানবাধিকার কর্মী। আমেরিকায় নাগরিক ও মানবাধিকার প্রতিষ্ঠায় অহিংস আন্দোলনের জন্য ১৯৬৪ সালে নোবেল শান্তি পুরস্কারে ভূষিত হন। নোবেল শান্তি পুরস্কারপ্রাপ্ত কৃষ্ণাঙ্গদের মধ্যে তিনিই সর্বকনিষ্ঠ।



জন্ম ও শিক্ষাজীবন ১৯২৯ সালের ১৫ জানুয়ারি জর্জিয়ার আটলান্টায় মার্টিন লুথার কিং জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। ১৯৫৫ সালে তিনি

বোস্টন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে ডক্টর অব ফিলোসোফি ডিগ্রি লাভ করেন। মহান এই নেতা আফ্র-আমেরিকানদের নাগরিক অধিকার রক্ষায় কাজ করেছেন।

১৯৬০ সালে ওয়াশিংটন অভিনুখে পদযাত্রা কর্মসূচীতে তার ঐতিহাসিক ভাষনের শিরোনাম ছিলঃ আই হ্যাভ এ ড্রিম।

কর্মজীবন

কর্মজীবনের শুরুতে মার্টিন লুথার কিং, জুনিয়র মানবাধিকার কর্মী ছিলেন, নাগরিক অধিকার রক্ষাই তার উদ্দেশ্য ছিল। মহান এই খ্রীষ্টাননেতা ১৯৫৫ সালে মন্টগোমারীতে বাস বয়কটের Montgomery Bus Boycott নেতৃত্বদান করেন। প্রথমবার রাষ্ট্রপতি হয়ে ১৯৫৭ সালে তিনি খ্রীষ্টান সম্প্রদায়ের জন্য তহবিল গঠন

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

করেন। ১৯৬২ সালে তিনি আলবেনিয়া ও জর্জিয়া তে ব্যারথ অভিযান চালান। ১৯৬৩ সালে তিনি ওয়াশিংটন মাচ সুসংগঠিত করেন। তিনি একজন সফল বক্তা হিসেবে পরিচিত।

রাজনৈতিক জীবন :

মার্টিন লুথার কিং, জুনিয়র তার খ্রীষ্টীয়মানুসারে অহিংস উপায় নাগরিক অধিকার রক্ষায় অদানের জন্য অধিকজনপ্রিয়তা লাভ করেছেন। সফল এই রাজনীতিবিদ তার মন্ত্রমুগ্ধকর বক্তৃতা দ্বারা জনমনে স্থায়ী আসন করে নিয়েছেন।

পুরস্কার ও সম্মাননা

নোবেল শান্তি পুরস্কার, ১৯৬৪ সালের ১৪ ই অক্টোবর তিনি তাঁর অহিংস আন্দোলনের জন্য, বিশ্ব শান্তি রক্ষায়, শান্তিতে নোবেল পুরস্কার লাভ করেন।

মৃত্যু : ১৯৬৮ সালের ৪ এপ্রিল শ্বেতাঙ্গ উগ্রপন্থী যুবক জেমস আর্ল রে নামক আততায়ীর হাতে গুলিবিদ্ধ হয়ে মার্টিন মৃত্যুবরণ করেন।

কিছু কাজ :

Why We Can't Wait (১৯৬৩)

I Have a Dream / Letter from Birmingham Jail (১৯৬৩)

Strength to Love

Where Do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community? (১৯৬৬)

Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story (১৯৫৭)

কোটেশান :

১। " Darkness cannot drive out darkness; only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate; only love can do that."

২। " I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.

৩। " Nothing in all the world is more dangerous than sincere ignorance and conscientious stupidity."

৪। " I have decided to stick with love. Hate is too great a burden to bear."

৫। " Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

৬। " We must learn to live together as brothers or perish together as fools."

৭। " Everything that we see is a shadow cast by that which we do not see."

৮। " The time is always right to do what is right."

৯। " We may have all come on different ships, but we're in the same boat now."

১০। " There can be no deep disappointment where there is not deep love."

5. [Sheikh Mujibur Rahman \(❤\)](#)

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (17 March 1920 – 15 August 1975), also popularly known in Bangladesh and West Bengal as Bangabandhu (Friend of Bengal) and Sheikh Mujib, was a Bengali politician and the founding leader of Bangladesh. He is widely revered in the country as the Father of the Nation. Mujib served twice as the President of Bangladesh, including the first presidency of the country and later during one party rule. He was assassinated by junior army officers in a military coup on 15 August, 1975.

-> Book : "Unfinished Memories "

[বাংলায় প্রকাশ ২০১২ সালে]

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper



-> কোটেশান :

1. This time the struggle is for our freedom (1971)" Public Address at the Ramna Race Course Maidan in Dhaka (7 March 1971)
2. We gave blood in 1952, we won a mandate in 1954. But we were not allowed to take up the reins of this country. In 1958, Ayub Khan clamped Martial Law on our people and enslaved us for the next 10 years. In 1966, our people fought for the Six points but the lives of our young men and women were stilled by government bullets.
3. I had said, Mr. Yahya Khan, you are the President of this country. Come to Dhaka, come and see how our poor Bengali people have been mown down by your bullets, how the laps of our mothers and sisters have been robbed and left empty and bereft, how my helpless people have been slaughtered. Come, I said, come and see for yourself and then be the judge and decide. That is what I told him.
3. Nor did they succeed in hanging me on the gallows, for you rescued me with your blood from the infamous conspiracy case. That day, right here on this racecourse, I had pledged to you that I would pay this debt with my own blood. Do you remember? I am ready today to fulfill that promise!
4. There shall be no transaction between East and West Pakistan. All communications, telegraph and telephone, will be confined within Bangladesh. The people of this land are facing elimination. If need be, we will bring everything to a total standstill. Collect your salaries on time. If the salaries are held up, if a single bullet is fired upon us henceforth, if the murder of my people does not cease, I call upon you to turn every home into a fortress against their onslaught. Use whatever you can put your hands on to confront this enemy. Every last road must be blocked.
5. As we have already learned how to sacrifice our own lives, now no one can stop us!
6. As we have already shed blood, we are ready to shed more blood!
7. This time the struggle is for our freedom, this time the struggle is for our independence!
8. Other I have given you independence, now go and preserve it. Sir, you will see that they want to place the word 'East Pakistan' instead of 'East Bengal'. We have demanded so many times that you should use Bengal instead of Pakistan. The world Bengal has a history, has a tradition of its own. You can change it only after the people have been consulted. If you want to change it, then we have to go back to Bengal and see whether Bengalis will accept it.

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

9. Speaking to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in Karachi in 1955 during a debate on whether to adopt the One Unit scheme in Pakistan and divide the country into two provinces- East and West Pakistan.

10. You know, they can't keep me here for more than six months.

While speaking with a western journalist during proceedings of the

Agartala conspiracy trial. Mujib was released within in seven months of his arrest as a result of mass agitation and wide scale civil disobedience in East Pakistan.

11. Anyone who wishes to stay in Bangladesh will have to talk to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Shouting out aloud during proceedings of the Agartala conspiracy trial. It was in response to a journalist, to whom he was whispering, who told him that it was inappropriate to talk under the watch of undercover officers.

12. The people of East Pakistan will owe it to the million who have died in the cyclone to make the supreme sacrifice of another million lives, if need be, so that we can live as a free people.

Addressing a rally before the 1970 general elections in Pakistan.

13. I have given you independence, now go and preserve it.

While speaking to Awami League leaders a few hours before his arrest on the night of 25th March, 1971.

Mujib:Triumph and Tragedy by S A Karim

14. This may be my last message. From today Bangladesh is independent. I call upon the people of Bangladesh wherever you are and with whatever you have, to resist the occupation army. Our fight will go on till the last soldier of the Pakistan Occupation Army is expelled from the soil of independent Bangladesh. Final victory is ours. Joy Bangla!

The Declaration of Independence on the night of 26th March, 1971. The declaration was made minutes before his arrest by the Pakistan Army.

15. My greatest strength is the love for my people, my greatest weakness is that I love them too much.Interview with Sir David Frost on the BBC, 1972.



My greatest strength is the love for
my people, my greatest weakness is
that I love them too much.

— Sheikh Mujibur Rahman —

AZ QUOTES

16. If we had remained in Pakistan, it would be a strong country. Again, if India had not been divided in 1947, it would be an even stronger country. But, then, Mr. President, in life do we always get what we desire?

Speaking about the break up of Pakistan with Nigerian leader Yakubu Gowon.

17. I am happy with my Bangladesh.

Replying to a question on whether he contemplated the Indian state of West Bengal joining his country and creating a "Greater Bangladesh". He was speaking to reporters at a press conference in London in January, 1972 after his release from prison in Pakistan.

18. Yes, but there is a difference. You see, I am a very poor sheikh.

While being cheered with UAE ruler Sheikh Zayed Al Nahiyen as both men had the name Sheikh.

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" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

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Quotes about Mujib [Important]



• Poet of Politics

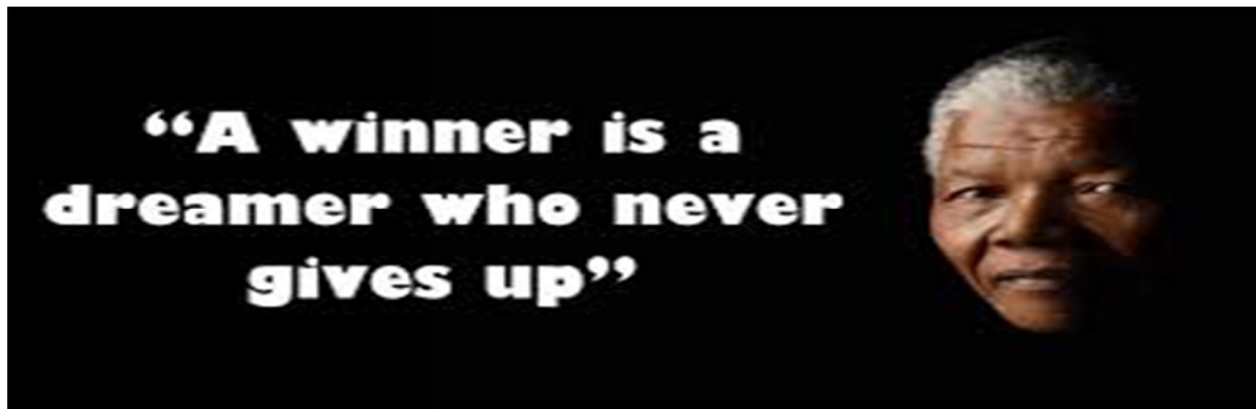
- Newsweek magazine, April 1971
- **I have not seen the Himalayas. But I have seen Sheikh Mujib.** In personality and in courage, this man is the Himalayas. I have thus had the experience of witnessing the Himalayas.
 - Cuban leader [Fidel Castro](#) speaking about Mujib during the Non-Aligned Summit held in Algiers in 1973.
- The appearance of Sheikh Mujib was the biggest event in the national history of Bangladesh. His burial did not take place through his death. More pragmatic, efficient, capable and dynamic political personalities than Sheikh Mujibur Rahman might have emerged or may emerge, but it will be very difficult to find someone who has contributed more to the independence movement of Bangladesh and the shaping of its national identity.
 - [Moudud Ahmed](#), Former Prime Minister of Bangladesh and Bangladesh Nationalist Party leader, in his book "Bangladesh, era of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman".
- A man of vitality and vehemence, Mujib became the political Gandhi of the Bengalis, symbolizing their hopes and voicing their grievances. **Not even Pakistan's founder, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, drew the million-strong throngs that Mujib has attracted in Dacca. Nor, for that matter, has any subcontinent politician since Gandhi's day spent so much time behind bars for his political beliefs.**
 - TIME magazine, August 1971.
- He was so arrogant and so stupid – one of the most stupid men I've ever met in my life, maybe the most stupid. So I said: "Listen, Mujib, I'm not going to go on like this, you know. If you're not polite, I'm not going to do this interview." Argh, argh, argh... he started yelling. We both yelled, there was a big fight, and he said: "Get out of my country, don't come back again, leave my people, leave us alone, leave us alone!" And I yelled back: "Be sure I'll leave you alone!" It went on and on and on like that. The Mukti Bahini – the guerrillas – almost lynched me because of that, and I was only saved by two Indian officers.
 - [Oriana Fallaci](#), Rolling Stone interview, June 1976.
- As long as Padma, Meghna, Gouri, Jamuna flows on, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, your accomplishment will also live on.
 - Anandashankar Ray.

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" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman does not belong to Bangladesh alone. He is the harbinger of freedom for all Bengalis. His Bengali nationalism is the new emergence of Bengali civilization and culture. Mujib is the hero of the Bengalis, in the past and in the times that are.
- Egyptian journalist [Mohamed Hassanein Heikal](#).
- In the thousand year history of Bengal, Sheikh Mujib is her only leader who has, in terms of blood, race, language, culture and birth, been a full blooded Bengali. His physical stature was immense. His voice was redolent of thunder. His charisma worked magic on people. The courage and charm that flowed from him made him a unique superman in these times.
- Journalist Cyril Dunn.
- In a sense, Sheikh Mujib is a greater leader than George Washington, Mahatma Gandhi and De Valera.
- [Lord Fenner Brockway](#). [Brockway was born to W. G. Brockway and Frances Elizabeth Abbey in [Calcutta, British India](#). While attending the School for the Sons of Missionaries, then in Blackheath, London (now Eltham College) from 1897 to 1905 he developed an interest in politics.]

6. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela



(18 July 1918 – 5 December 2013) was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, politician, and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black chief executive, and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election. His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid through tackling institutionalised racism and fostering racial reconciliation. Politically an African nationalist and democratic socialist, he served as President of the African National Congress (ANC) party from 1991 to 1997. Internationally, Mandela was Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1998 to 1999.

Occupation	Activist
	Politician
	Philanthropist
	Lawyer
Religion	Methodist
Known for	Anti-Apartheid Movement

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Awards	Sakharov Prize (1988) Bharat Ratna (1990) Nobel Peace Prize (1993) Order of Lenin Presidential Medal of Freedom
Notable work(s)	Long Walk to Freedom

Long Walk to Freedom is an autobiographical work written by South African President Nelson Mandela, and published in 1995 by Little Brown & Co. The book profiles his early life, coming of age, education and 27 years in prison. Under the apartheid government, Mandela was regarded as a terrorist and jailed on the infamous Robben Island for his role as a leader of the then-outlawed ANC. He has since achieved international recognition for his leadership as president in rebuilding the country's once segregated society.^[1] The last chapters of the book describe his political ascension, and his belief that the struggle continues against apartheid in South Africa.

Others Work :

Nelson Mandela's Favorite African Folktales

Conversations with Myself by Nelson Mandela and Barack Obama

Quotations:

- I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.
- It always seems impossible until it's done.
- Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.

7. Barack Obama :



Barack Hussein Obama II (born August 4, 1961) is the 44th and current President of the United States, as well as the first African American to hold the office. Born in Honolulu, Hawaii, Obama is a graduate of Columbia University and Harvard Law School, where he served as president of the *Harvard Law Review*. He was a community organizer in Chicago before earning his law degree. He worked as a civil rights attorney and taught constitutional law at University of Chicago Law School between 1992 and 2004. He served three terms representing the 13th District in the Illinois Senate from 1997 to 2004, running unsuccessfully for the United States House of Representatives in 2000 against Bobby Rush. In 2004, Obama received national attention during his campaign to represent Illinois in the United States Senate with his victory in the March Democratic Party primary, his keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in July, and his election to the Senate in November. He began his presidential campaign in 2007 and, after a close primary campaign against Hillary Rodham Clinton in 2008, he won sufficient delegates in

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the Democratic Party primaries to receive the presidential nomination. He then defeated Republican nominee John McCain in the general election, and was inaugurated as president on January 20, 2009. Nine months after his inauguration, Obama was named the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

Works:

Dreams from My Father:

A Story of Race and Inheritance is a memoir by Barack Obama. It was first published in 1995 as Obama was preparing to launch his political career in a campaign for Illinois Senate,^[1] five years after being elected as the first African-American president of the Harvard Law Review in 1990.^[2] The book chronicles the events of Obama's life up until his entry into law school in 1988.

The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream is the second book written by then-Senator Barack Obama.^[1] In the fall of 2006 it became number one on both the New York Times and Amazon.com bestsellers lists after Obama was endorsed by Oprah Winfrey.^[2] In the book, Obama expounds on many of the subjects that became part of his 2008 campaign for the presidency. The book advance from the publisher totalled \$1.9 million contracted for three books.^[3] Obama announced his ultimately successful presidential campaign on February 10, 2007, a little more than three months after the book's release.

Change We Can Believe In

Change We Can Believe In outlines Barack Obama's vision for America and its standing in the world. It was first published in 2008.

Of Thee I Sing: A Letter to My Daughters is a children's book by United States President Barack Obama, with illustrations by Loren Long.^[1] It is described by the publisher as "a moving tribute to thirteen groundbreaking Americans and the ideals that have shaped our nation."^[2] The stories of thirteen Americans are told in the book: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Neil Armstrong, Sitting Bull, Cesar Chavez, Billie Holiday, Maya Lin, Albert Einstein (who was born in Germany), Georgia O'Keeffe, Jackie Robinson, Helen Keller, and Jane Addams. The proceeds from the sale of the book will be donated to a scholarship fund for the children of fallen and disabled US service personnel.^[4] Obama finished writing the book in 2008, after he was elected but before taking office.

[Bord/ University Syllabus \(Shared by Zakir Brother\)](#)

কৃতজ্ঞতা >> আশরাফুল ইসলাম সোহেল, স্যার (ইংরেজি সাহিত্যের গুরু!!)

A Reputed Public University Syllabus of Honours

Introduction to Poetry

Shakespeare : "Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day"; "My Mistress's Eyes are Nothing Like the Sun" Herrick : "Delight in Disorder"; "Upon Julia's Clothes"

Seamus Heaney : "Digging"

Donne : "The Sun Rising"; "Better my Hurt"

Gray : "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"

Keats : "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer"

T.S. Eliot : "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock"

Dylan Thomas : "Fern Hill"

Ted Hughes : "Pike", "Jaguar"

Adrienne Rich : "Living in Sin"; "Aunt Jennifer's Tigers"

Archibald Macleish : "Ars Poetica"

Introduction to Prose and Drama Prose:

Bacon : "Of Studies" Lamb : "Witches and Other Night Fears"

Newman : From "The Idea of a New University"

Woolf : "Women and Fiction"

Mansfield : "The Garden Party"

Orwell : "Shooting an Elephant"

O'Connor : "My Oedipus Complex"

Desai : "Games at Twilight"

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

Drama:

Sophocles : "Oedipus Rex" or "Oedipus the King" Shakespeare : "The Merchant of Venice"

G.B. Shaw : "Arms and the Man"

National University
Syllabus of M.A. in English Subject Code – 1151:

Chaucer and Shakespeare

1. Chaucer : "The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales", "The Nuns Priests Tale", "Troilus and Cresyde".
2. Shakespeare : "Hamlet", "Othello", "King Lear", "The Tempest", "Measure for Measure".

Subject Code – 1152: Modern Poetry

1. Walt Whitman : "Song of Myself"
2. W.B. Yeats : Selected Poems (ed. Norman Jeffer excluding the Pieces included in the First year Honours Course).
3. Robert Frost : Poems (excluding "Stopping by Woods on A Snowy Evening).
4. W.H. Auden : Poems (as in Norton)
5. Dylan Thomas : Poems (as in Norton excluding "Fern Hill").
6. Seamus Heaney : Poems (as in Norton)

Subject Code – 1153: Modern Drama

1. Synge : "Riders to the Sea"
2. G.B. Shaw : "Man and Superman"
3. O'Neil : "Desire Under the Elms"
4. Samuel Becket : "Waiting for Goddot"
5. Arthur Miller : "Death of a Salesman"
6. John Osborne : "Look Back in Anger"

Modern Novel and Prose

1. E. Hemingway : "A Farewell to Arms"
2. W. Golding : "Lord of the Flies"
3. N. Hawthorne : "The Scarlet Letter"
4. Aldous Huxley : "Brave New World"
5. J. Paul Sartre : "Nausea"

Prose:

1. F.R. Leavis : "Literature and Society"
2. Virginia Woolf : "Shakespeare's Sister"

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

Private University

Syllabus of M.A. in English

Shakespeare – I:-

1. "As You Like It"

2. "Measure for Measure"

3. "The Tempest"

4. "Twelfth Night"

5. "The Merchant of Venice"

1. "Hamlet"

2. "Othello"

3. "Macbeth"

4. "King Lear"

5. "Julius Caesar"

6. "Henry IV" (Part-I & Part-II)

Shakespeare – II:-

20th Century Fiction:-

1. E.M. Forster : "Where Angels Fear to Tread"

2. Joseph Conrad : "Heart of Darkness"

3. Virginia Woolf : "To the Lighthouse"

4. James Joyce : "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"

5. William Golding : "Lord of the Flies"

20th Century English Drama:-

1. Samuel Becket : "Waiting for Godot"

2. Harold Pinter : "The Birthday Party"

3. Tom Stoppard : "The Real Inspector Hound"

4. Henrik Ibsen : "A Doll's House"

5. Sean O'Casey : "Juno and the Paycock"

6. Christopher Fry : "The Lady's not for Burning"

Continental Literature-II:-

1. Gustav Flaubert : "Madame Bovary"

2. Dostoevsky : "Crime and Punishment"

3. L. Tolstoy : "Ana Karenina"

Continental Literature-II:-

1. Franz Kafka : "Metamorphosis"

2. Albert Camus : "The Outsider"

3. Maxim Gorkey : "The Mother"

4. Chekov : "The Cherry Orchard"

New Literature in English:-

1. V.S. Naipal : "A House for Mr. Biswas"

2. R.K. Narayan : "The Guide"

3. Chinua Achebe : "Things Fall Apart"

4. Anita Desai : "Clear Light of Day"

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

HSC এর পুরাতন ইংরেজি সিলেবাস

Poetry:

1. The Passionate Shepherd to his Love – Christopher Marlowe
2. Under the Greenwood Tree – William Shakespeare
3. To Celia – Ben Jonson
4. Death – John Donne
5. To Daffodils – Robert Herrick
6. The Solitary Reaper – William Wordsworth
7. Patriotism – Sir Walter Scott
8. The Cloud – Percy Bysshe Shelley
9. Justice – Henry Wordsworth Longfellow
10. Ulysses – Alfred Lord Tennyson
11. The Patriot – Robert Browning

12. The Crocodile – Lewis Carroll
13. The Wild Swans at Coole – William Butler Yeats
14. Time, You Old Gypsy Man – Ralph Hodgson
15. Tree at my Window – Robert Frost

Prose:

1. A Homage to President Roosevelt – Winston S. Churchill
2. The Luncheon – W. Somerset Maugham
3. A Mother in Manville – Marjorie Kennan Rawlings
4. Reading for Pleasure – L.A.G. Strong
5. The Origin of Life On Earth – Sir James Jeans
6. The Gift of the Magi – O' Henry

★ বাংলা সাহিত্যে - ইংরেজী সাহিত্যের প্রভাব:

- ১। মার্কিন নাট্যকার Irwin Shaw রচিত " Bury The Deed (1936) নাটকের অনুসরণে এদেশীয় ঘটনা কেন্দ্র করে রনেশ দাশগুপ্ত এর অনুরোধে মুনীর চৌধুরীর 'কবর' (১৯৫৩ সালে রাজবন্দীদের দ্বারা অভিনীত যা প্রকাশ ১৯৬৬ সালে, ৩ অঙ্ক ও ৮ দৃশ্য সম্বলিত)
- ২। মুনীর চৌধুরী (১৯২৫ - ১৯৭১) William Shakespeare (1564 -1616) এর " The Taming of The Shrew " অনুবাদ করেন " মুখরা রমণী বশীকরণ যা কমেডি এবং ৫ অঙ্কক বিশিষ্ট (১৯৭০)।
- ৩। Shakespeare এর " Comedy of Errors " নাটক অবলম্বনে অনুবাদ - গদ্য গ্রন্থ " ভ্রান্তিবিলাস " রচনা করেন ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগর (১৮২০ - ১৮৯১)
- ৪। জার্মান মহাকাবি ও নাট্যকার ' কবিশুরু গ্যেটে (১৯৪৬ - দুই খন্ড) " নিয়ে প্রথম বাংলা ভাষায় বই রচনা করেন - মুসলিম সাহিত্য সমাজের নেতা (১৯২৬)/' শিখা' (১৯২৭) পত্রিকার অন্যতম সম্পাদক ও ' শাস্ত্রত বঙ্গ ' (১৯৫১) প্রবন্ধের সংকলক - কাজী আবদুল ওহুদ (১৮৯৪ - ১৯৭০)
- ৫। পল্লী কবি জসীম উদ্দিনের (১৯০৩ -৭৬) " বিখ্যাত কাব্য " নকশী কাথার মাঠ " (১৯২৯) অনুবাদ করেন E.M. Milford যার নাম দেন -> " Field of the Embroidery quilt "
- ৬। জীবনানন্দ দাশের (১৮৯৯ - ১৯৫৪) ধূসর পাণ্ডুলিপি (১৯৩৬) কাব্যটি আইরিশ কবি W.B.Yeats এর ' The failing of the leaves ' কবিতার সাথে মিল রয়েছে।
- ৭। জীবনানন্দ দাশের ' হায় চিল ' (মহাপৃথিবী কাব্যের ১৯৪৪) কবিতাটি W.B. Yeats এর " He reproves the curlew " কবিতাটির মিল আছে।
- ৮। বিখ্যাত কবিতা ' বনলতা সেন (১৯৪২) কবিতাটি অ্যাডগার এলেন পো-র ' টু হেলেন ' কবিতার প্রভাব রয়েছে।
- ৯। জীবনানন্দ প্রভাবিত পাশ্চাত্যের কবি - ইয়েটস, বোদলেয়ার, অ্যাডগার এলেন পো।
- ১০। দীনবন্ধু মিত্রের (১৮৩০ - ১৮৭৩) " নীল-দর্পণ " (১৮৬০, কাহিনী - মেহেরপুর, ঢাকার বাংলা প্রেস হতে প্রকাশিত) নাটকটি ইংরেজীতে অনুবাদ করেন মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত (Nil Darpan or The Indigo Planting Mirror - 1861)

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

১১। দীনেশ চন্দ্র সেন (১৮৬৬ - ১৯৩৯) কর্তৃক রচিত ' History of Bengal Language and literature (1911) এর জন্য পাশ্চাত্য বহু মনীষী ভূয়সী প্রশংসা করেন।।

১২। দীনেশচন্দ্র সেন কর্তৃক সংকলিত ' পূর্ববঙ্গ /মৈমনসিংহ গীতাকা (১ম খন্ড - ১৯২৩, ২য় - ১৯২৬, ৩য় - ১৯৩০, ৪র্থ - ১৯৩২) চার খন্ডে ইংরেজীতে " Eastern Bengal Ballads " নামে অনূদিত হয়।।

১৩। বঙ্কিমের (১৮৩৮ - ১৮৯৪) ' রজনী " (১৮৭৭) উপন্যাসটির নায়িকা রজনীর সঙ্গে লর্ড লিটন প্রণীত ' দি লাস্ট ডেজ অফ পম্পেই ' নামক উপন্যাসের নিডিয়া চরিত্রের কিছু ঐক্য আছে।

১৪। বঙ্কিমের ' অানন্দমঠ ' (১৮৮২ যা সন্ন্যাসী বিদ্রোহ আলোকে + বন্দে মাতারম গান) যা ইংরেজীতে " The Abbey of Bliss " (1907) by Noresh Chandru এবং " Ananda Math (1910) by Arbindu নামে অনূদিত।

১৫। বঙ্কিমের প্রবন্ধ 'কমলাকান্তের দপ্তর' (১৮৭৫) ইংরেজ সাহিত্যিক ও সমালোচক ডি - কুইনসির " Cofession of on English Opium Eater এর প্রেরণায় রচিত। (কমলাকান্ত বঙ্কিমের ছদ্মনাম)

১৬। মার্কসবাদী সাহিত্যিক সুকান্ত, বিষুদে, বিজয় ভট্টাচার্য, সত্যন সেন (উদীচি ১৯৬৮)

১৭। মধুসূদন (১৮২৪ - ১৮৭৩) বা বাংলা সাহিত্যের ১ম পএকাব্য ' বীরঙ্গনা কাব্য টি ' (১৮৬২) রোমান কবি পাবলিয়াস ওভিডিয়াস ন্যাসো সংক্ষেপে ওভিদের ' হেরোইদাইদস' কাব্যের অনুসরণ।

১৮। মধুসূদন এর স্বার্থক মহাকাব্য মেঘনাদবধ কাব্য (১৮৬০, কাহিনি - রামায়ণ, ৯ টি সর্গ, মোট ৩ দিন ২ রাকের ঘটনা) যা ভার্জিলের ' Enid', (নরক বর্ণনায়), দান্তের ' Divine ' (নরক বর্ণনায়), হোমারের ' Iliad ' ও মিল্টনের ' Paradise Lost ' থেকে কাহিনী সূত্র ও চরিত্রাদর্শ অনুসরণ করেন তবে চরিত্রে রূপায়নে মধুসূদন মিল্টনের ' Paradise Lost ' এর চরিত্র আংশিক স্বীকার করেছেন।

১৯। মধুসূদন সনেট রচনায় ইতালীয় পেত্রার্ক ও শেকসপিয়ার কে অনুসরণ করেন।

২০। মধুসূদন এর বাংলা গদ্য ' হেকটরবধ ' রচনা করেন - হোমারের " Iliad " অবলম্বনে।

২১। রনেশ দাশগুপ্তের (১৯১২-১৯৯৭) 'আয়ত দৃষ্টিতে আয়ত রূপ' প্রবন্ধটিতে (১৯৮৬) পাশ্চাত্য সাহিত্যিক দস্তয়েভস্কি, টলস্টয়, পাবলো নেরুদা, গিওনি লুকাচ, শলোকভয়ের কাব্য আলোচনা রয়েছে। [তিনি ' প্রগতি লেখক সংঘের প্রতিষ্ঠাতা (১৯৩৯ - ৪০), ক্রান্তি এর প্রকাশক]

২২। রবি ঠাকুরের (২ বার ঢাকাতে আসেন ১৮৯৮/ ১৯২৬) হৈমন্তী গল্পে (সবুজপত্র পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত) Edmund Burke এর 'French Revolution '(1790) গ্রন্থটির কথা উল্লেখিত।

২৩। রবি ঠাকুরের (ঢা: বি: ডিলিট পান ১৯৩৬ সালে) গীতাঞ্জলী অনুবাদ করেন (Songs Offering) W.B.Yeats ১৯১২ সালে যার জন্য ১৯১৩ সালে প্রথম এশীয় হিসাবে নোবেল পান।

২৪। রুশ সাহিত্যের একজন দক্ষ অনুবাদক সমর সেন (১৯১৬ - ১৯৮৭), তিনি রবি কাব্যধারার বিপরীত, তাঁকে আধুনিক যুগের নাগরিক কবি বলা হয়।

২৫। বাংলাদেশের বাংলা সাহিত্যের সত্যেন সেনই (১৯০৭ - ১৯৮১) একমাএ ব্যক্তি যিনি বাইবেলের কাহিনি অবলম্বন করে উপন্যাস রচনা করেন (অভিশপ্ত নগরী - বাইবেলের ' বুক অব দ্যা প্রফেট : যেরোমিয়া খন্ড হতে, ১৯৬৭ এবং পাপের সন্তান ১৯৬৯ যা অভিশপ্ত নগরীর ২য় খন্ড)

২৬। বাংলা নাটকের অ্যাবসার্ড ধারা প্রবর্তক - সাঈদ আহমেদ (১৯৩১ - ২০১০)। ১৯৫৪ সালে লন্ডনে স্যামুয়েল বেকেট এর নাটক দেখে এ ধারার প্রতি আকৃষ্ট হোন।

২৭। " নট আই " সাঈদ আহমদের ইংরেজী নাটক যার পাণ্ডলিপি তিনি ছিড়ে ফেলেন

২৮। 'কালবেলা' (১৯৬২) নাটকটি সাঈদ আহমদের যা বাংলায় অনূদিত হয়, এর ইংরেজী নাম ' দ্য থিংক ' (১৯৬০ সালের পূর্ব বাংলার ঘণিঝড় পটভূমি) যা করাচীতে মঞ্চায়ন করে আমেরিকান নাট্য দল।

২৯। সাঈদ আহমদের " তৃষা " নাটকটি তাঁর ইংরেজী নাটকের অনুবাদ।

৩০। হেমচন্দ্রের (১৮৩৮ - ১৯০৩) ছায়াময়ী (১৮৮০) কাব্যটি দান্তের ডিবাইন কমেডির অনুসরণ।

৩১। হেমচন্দ্রের ' জীবন-সঙ্গীত ' কাব্যটি লংফেলোর ' The Psalm if life ' এর বঙ্গানুবাদ।

৩২। সৈয়দ ওয়ালীউল্লাহ (১৯২২ - ১৯৭১) লালসালু (১৯৪৮, কলকাতায় প্রকাশিত) উপন্যাসটি ইংরেজী অনুবাদ " Tree without Roots " (১৯৬৭)নামে অনূদিত, ফরাসি অনুবাদক তাঁর পত্নী অ্যান মেরি (ল্য অরবরে সামস মায়েমঁ নামে ১৯৬১ সালে)

৩৩। সৈয়দ ওয়ালীউল্লাহ এর ইংরেজী উপন্যাস " The Ugly Asian " বঙ্গানুবাদ করেন শিবব্রত বর্মা (কদম্ব এশীয় ২০০৬ সালে)

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

৩৩। " Rajmohan's Wife " (1864) বঙ্কিমের প্রথম উপন্যাস যা ইংরেজী ভাষায়।

৩৪। " The Captive Lady " (1849) ইংরেজীতে লেখা মধুসূদন এর প্রথম কাব্য।

৩৫। " Vission of the past " রচয়িতা মধুসূদন

৩৬। বেগম রোকেয়া সাখাওয়াত এর (১৮৮০ - ১৯৩২) ইংরেজী উপন্যাস " Sultana's Dream " [অন্যান্য - অবরোধবাসিনী ও পদ্মরাগ]

৩৭। Jonathan Swift –Guliver Travels - গালিভারেরসফরনামা (রম্যরচনা) - আবুলমনসুরআহমেদ।।

Also, বিদ্যাসাগর চেম্বার্সের " Rudiments of Knowledge " অবলম্বনে বোধোদয় (১৮৫১)

ঈশপের 'Fables ' অবলম্বনে ' কথামালা' (১৮৫১) রচনা করেন

Others :

বাংলা সাহিত্যের প্রথম কবি কে?

ইংরেজিসাহিত্যেরপ্রথমকবিকে?

ans: English: Jeoffrey Chaucer

Bangla: corzapoder aadi kobi lui pa, tobe sohidullah er mote sobor

বাংলাসাহিত্যেরপ্রথমমহাকাব্যকোনটি? মেঘনাদবধ

ইংরেজিসাহিত্যেরপ্রথমমহাকাব্যকোনটি? বিউলফ

বাংলাসাহিত্যেরপ্রথমগদ্যকোনটি? - কৃপারশাস্ত্রেরঅর্থভেদ,

ইংরেজিসাহিত্যেরপ্রথমগদ্যকোনটি? - The Anglo Saxon Cronicle

প্রথমপ্রতিষ্ঠাতা English Printer? - William Caxton

প্রথমপ্রতিষ্ঠাতা English printing? - William Caxton

Anglo-Saxon যুগের মিষ্টন ? Caedmon

বাংলা সাহিত্যের মিষ্টন ? Hemchandru

★ Important Characters of Some Literary Pieces

-> Shakespeare : [All Drama]

- king Lear = King Lear,

Goneril, Regan, Cordelia.

- Hamlet =

Hamlet -> the protagonist

[প্রধান চরিত্র/ নায়ক / প্রধান যোদ্ধা]

Ophelia -> lover to hamlet

Claudius -> King of Denmark

Gertrude -> Mather to hamlet

Othello = Othello, Desdemona.

- Macbeth =

Macbeth -> the protagonist

Lady Macbeth -> wife of Macbeth

Duncan -> King of Scotland

Banquo -> Companion of Macbeth

Three Witches.

-Twilight Night =

Viola -> protagonist of the play

Duke Orsino -> lover to viola

Malvolia

Olivia -> She is courted by Orsina

Sebastian.

- Measure for Measure = Isabella,

Julliet, Lucio,Angelo,

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

Claudio (Brothe of Isabella) ,
Vincentio (Duke of Vienna)

- The Tempest =

Prospero -> The rightful duke of Milan

Miranda -> Prospero's daughter

Alonso -> King of Naples

Ferdinand

*Calliban

Ariel

- Merchant of Venice =

*Shylock -> A rich of Jew

Portia ->

Antonia -> A merchant of Venice

Bassanio -> friend to atonio

Jessica.

- Julius Caesar =

Julius Caesar -> the protagonist

Culpuernia -> wife of Caesar

Brutus

Portia -> wife to Brutus

-> John Milton :

- Paradise Lost (Epic) =

Adam -> The 1st human

Eve -> The 1st woman

Satan -> head of the rebellious angels

Beelzebub -> Satans 2nd Command

Raphael

Michael

Mammon -> A devil known in the Bible as the epitaph if wealth

-> Jane Austen :

- Pride & Prejudice (Novel) = Mr.Darcy, Elizabeth Bennett, Jane Bennett,

Charles Bingley, Mr.William Collins, Kitty Bingley, Lydia Bennett.

-> Charlotte Bronte :

- Jane Eyre (Novel) = Jane Eyre, Edward Rochester, Georgiana Reed,Bertha Barkley, Helen Ferguson, Lieutenant Rinaldi.

Mason,Helen Burns.

-> Aeschylus :

- Agamemnon (play) = Agamemnon, Clytemnestra, Cassandra,
Aegisthus,Watchman.

-> Homer :

- The Iliad (Epic) = Achilles, Hector, Agamemnon, *Helen, Paris, Cassandra,
Chraseis, Nestor,Priam, *Menelaus, *Apollo, Athena,Thelis.

-> Christopher Marlowe :

- Doctor Faustus (Play) = Faustus, Mephistopheles, Cornelius, Good Angel,
Bad Angel.

-> Thomas Hardy :

- Tess of the D'urberrilles (Novel) = Tess Durbeyfield, Alec D'urberville,
Angel Clare.

-> Ben Jonson :

- Volpone (Play) = Volpone, Mosca, Celia, Bonario, Lady Would be,
Corvino,Voltore.

-> William Congreve :

- The Way of the World (Play) = Mirabell, Millamant, Fainall,Mrs. Fainall,
Lady Wishort.

-> Daniel Defao :

- Robinson Crusoe (Novel) = Robinson Crusoe, Friday (Servant) , xury.

-> D. H. Lawrence :

- Sons and Lovers (Novel) = Paul Morel, Gertrude Morel, William Morel,
Annie Morel, Water Morel.

G. B. Show :

- Arms and The Man (Play) = Captain Bluntschili (A Chocolate cream
solider) , Raina Petkoff (Lover to Bluntschl), Catherine Petkoff, Louka (Servant) ,Nicola.

- Man & Superman (Play) = Hector Malone, Ann White Field, John Tanner,
Medoza.

-> Ernest Hemingway :

- A Farewell to Arms (Novel) = Lieutenant Frederick Henry, Catherine

-> Emily Bronte :

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
" Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
" God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

- Withering Heights (Novel) = Catherine Earnshaw, Cathy Linton, Edgar -----
Linton, Heathcliff, Lockwood.

-> Lord Byron :

- Don Juan (Poem) = Don Juan, Donna Inze, Donna Julia, Don Alfonso তাঁর মানে ডন যুক্ত সব গুলোই এই কাব্যের চরিত্র।

-> Sophocles :

- Oedipus Rex / Oedipus the King (Play) = Oedipus, Jocasta, Teiresias, Creon.

-> Colridge :

- The Rime if the Ancient Mariners (Poem) = The Mariner, Wedding Guest, * Albatross, The Nightmare, Life in Death.

-> E. M. Forster :

- A passage to India (Novel) = Dr. Aziz, Cyril Fielding, Miss Adela quested, Hamidullah, Muhammad Ali, Stella Moore, Ronny Heaslop, Professor Godbole.

-> Jonathan Swift :

- Gulliver Travels (Fiction) = Gulliver, Blufuscudian, Brobding-nagians, Glumdalclitch, Yahoos (the human - like creatures) , Houyhnhnms, Laputans, * Liliputians.

-> Leo Tolostoy :

- Anna Karenina = Anna Karenina, Alexis Karenin, Count Vronsky.

-> Charles Dickens :

- Oliver Twist (Novel) = Oliver Twist, Fagin, Bill Sikes, Alexei Alexandrovich Karenin.

- Great Expectation (Novel) = Philip Pirrip, Mis Havisham, Estella

-> Arthur Miller :

- Death of a Salesman (Play) = Willy Loman, Biff Loman, Howard Wagner,

-> J. M. Synge :

- Riders to the sea (Play) = Maurya, Bartly, Cathleen, Nora

-> J. Conrad :

- Heart of Darkness :

- Marlowe, Kurtz, Fresleven

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

" Prejudice is the reson of fools " – Voltaire
"Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

Books and Authors By Sanjoy Barman

Name of the book	Author	Type
A Doll's House	Ibsen	Play
A Farewell to Arms	Ernest Hemingway	Novel
A Haunted House	Virginia Woolf	Novel
A Mid Summer Night's Dream	Shakespeare	Comedy
A Pair of Blue Eyes	Thomas Hardy	Short story
A Passage to England	Nirad C Chaudhury	Novel
A Passage to India	E M Forster	Novel
A Tale of Tub	Jonathan Swift	Satire
A Woman of n Importance	Oscar Wilde	Novel
Adonais	PB Shelly	Poem
Adventures of Sherlock Holmes	Arthur Conan Doyle	Detective Novel
Aeneid	Virgil	Epic
Age of Reason	Jean Paul Sartre	Essay
Alice in Wonderland	Lewis Carrol	Fairy Tale
Allegro	John Milton	Verse
Amoretti	Edmund Spenser	Sonnet
An Ideal Husband	Oscar Wilde	Novel
Anecdotes of Islam	Principal Ibrahim Khan	Essay
Animal Farm	George Orwell	Novel
Antony and Cleopatra	W Shakespeare	Comedy
Arabian Nights	Sir Richard Burton	Fairy Tales
Arms and the Man	GB Shaw	Play
As You Like It	W Shakespeare	Comedy
Ash Wednesday	TS Eliot	Poetical Work
Asian Drama	Gunnar Myrdal	
Back o Methuselah	GB Shaw	
Balder Dead	Mathew Arnold	Poetical work
Ben Hur	Lewis Wallace	A Tale of the Christ
Between the Lines	Kuldip Nayar	Novel
Biographia Literaria	Samuel Taylor Coleridge	Autobiography
Bleak House	Charles Dickens	Novel
Cabbages and Kings	O' Henry	Series of short stories
Caesar and Cleopatra	GB Shaw	Play

" The path of glory lead but to the grave " – Gray
 " Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

" Handsome is that handsome does " – Goldsmith
 " God made the country and man made the town " – Cowper

Candida	GB Shaw	Play
Canterbury Tales	Chaucer	Collectin of Tales
Child Harold's Pilgrimage	Lord Byron	Religious Poem
Comedy of Errors	W Shakespeare	Comedy
Comus	John Milton	Poem
Confidential Clerk	TS Eliot	Poem
Continent of Circle	Nirad C Chowdhury	Collective essay
Crossing the Bar	Lord Tennyson	Poetical work
Crown of the Wild Olive	John Ruskin	
Das Capital	Karl Marx	Theory
David Copperfield	Charles Dickens	Novel
Discovery of India	Jawaharlal Nehru	History
Divine Comedy	Dante	
Divine Life	Shivananda	Essay
Doctor's Dilemma	GB Shaw	Play
Don Juan	Lord Byron	Epic satire
Dramatis Personae	Robert Browning	Poetical work
Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard	Thomas Gray	Elegies
Emma	Jane Austen	Novel
Essays of Elia	Charles Lamb	Essays
Fairie Queen	Edmund Spenser	
Family Reunion	TS Eliot	Verse
Far From the Madding Crowd	Thomas Hardy	Novel
Faust	Goethe	Dramatic poem
For Whom the Bells Toll	Ernest Hemingway	Novel
Frankenstein	Mary Godwin (Mrs. Shelly)	Terror tales
French Revolution	Thomas Carlyle	Historical work
From Here to Eternity	James Jones	
Glimpses of world History	Jawaharlal Nehru	Historical writing
Great Expectations	Charles Dickens	Novel
Gulliver's Travels	Jonathan Swift	Novel
Hamlet	W Shakespeare	Tragedy
Heart of the West	O' Henry	Collection of short stories
Huckleberry Finn	Mark Twain	Novel
Hyperion	John Keats	Long Poem
Idylls of the king	A Tennyson	Verse
Iliad	Homer	Epic
Importance of Being Ernest	Oscar Wilde	Novel
In Memoriam	A Tennyson	Verse
India Wins Freedom	M Abul Kalam Azad	Auobiography
India: A Wounded Civilization	VS Naipaul	Essay
Intimacy	Jean Paul Sartre	Verse
Invisible Man	HG Wells	Novel
Iron in the Soul	Jean Paul Sartre	Novel
Islands in the Streams	Ernest Hemingway	Novel

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

“কখনো আল্লাহ আমাদের হৃদয় চূর্ণ করে দেন, আমাদের পরিপূর্ণ করার জন্য কখনো আল্লাহ আমাদের দুঃখ সহিতে দেন, অধিক সহনশীল হবার জন্য, কখনো আল্লাহ আমাদের ব্যর্থতা দেন, জীবন সংগ্রামে জয়ী হবার জন্য” "সূরা আল বাক্বারাহ -১৫

Jane Eyre	Charlotte Bronte	Novel
Julius Caesar	W Shakespeare	Tragedy
Jungle Book	Rudyard Kipling	Fairy Tale
Kama Sutra	Vatsyayana	Sexology
Kim	Rudyard Kipling	Novel
King Lear	W Shakespeare	Tragedy
Kubla Khan	ST Coleridge	Poem
Lady Chatterley's Lover	DH Lawrence	Novel
Lady of the Lake	Sir Walter Scott	Novel
Les Miserable	Victor Hugo	Novel
Leviathan	Thomas Hobbes	Essay
Lord of the Flies	William Golding	Novel
Lycidas	John Milton	Verse
Lyrical Ballads	Wordsworth and ST Coleridge	Romantic Poem
Mac Flecknoe	John Dryden	Satire
Man and Superman	GB Shaw	Play
Man f Destiny	GB Shaw	Drama
Man the Unknown	Lewis Carroll	Juvenile story
Marriage and Morals	Bertrand Russell	Essay
Maurice	EM Forster	Novel
Mein Kamp	Hitler	Autobiography
Memories of Second World War	W Churchill	Autobiography
Merchant of Venice	W Shakespeare	Comedy
Moby Dick	Melville	Romantic story
Moon and Six Pence	Somerset Maugham	Novel
Mrs. Warren's Profession	GB Shaw	Play
Much Ado About Nothing	W Shakespeare	Comedy
Murder in Cathedral	TS Eliot	Play
My Experiment with Truth	M Gandhi	Autobiography
My Lost Youth	HW Longfellow	Poetical work
My Truth	Mrs. Indira Gandhi	Biography
Nicholas Nickleby	Charles Dickens	Novel
Night and Day	Virginia Woolf	Novel
Nineteen Eighty Four	George Orwell	Novel
Notre Dame de Paris	Victor Hugo	Novel
Ode on the Intimations of Immortality	William Wordsworth	Poem
Odessey	Homer	Epic
Of Human Bondage	Somerset Maugham	Novel
Old Man and the Sea	Ernest Hemingway	Novel
Oliver Twist	Charles Dickens	Novel
On Heroes, Hero Worship, and the Heroic in History	Thomas Carlyle	Essay
Origin of Species	Charles Darwin	Scientific writing
Othello	W Shakespeare	Tragedy
Paradise Lost / Paradise Regined	John Milton	Epic
Past and Present	Thomas Carlyle	Essay

" Politics is the last refuge of scoundrels " – Johnson
 " Nothing is good or bad thinking make it so " - Shakespeare

Pastorals	Alexander Pope	Essays
Pilgrims Progress	John Bunyan	Novel
Prelude	William Wordsworth	Verse
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen	Novel
Prince, The	Machiavelli	Political science
Prometheus Unbound	PB Shelley	Lyrical drama
Pygmalion	GB Shaw	Play
Rape of Bangladesh	Anthony Mascarenhas	Facts on Liberation War of Bangladesh
Rape of the Lock	Alexander Pope	Fiction
Razor's Edge	Somerset Maugham	Novel
Reflections of the French Revolution	Edmund Burke	Essay
Reprieve	Jan Paul Sartre	Verse
Republic	Plato	Philosophical essay
Resurrection	Count Leo Tolstoy	Novel
Rights of Man	Thomas Paine	Essay
Robinson Crusoe	Daniel Defoe	Novel
Rubaiyat Omar Khayyam	Edward Fitzgerald	Verse
Rugby Chapel	Mathew Arnold	Essay
Samson Agonistes	John Milton	Epic Poem
Satanic Verses	Salman Rushdie	Novel
Seize the Day	Saul Bellow	Novella
Sense and Sensibility	Jane Austen	Novel
Shah Nama	Ferdowsi	Epic
Shame	Salman Rushdie	Novel
Shape of Things to Come	HG Wells	Story
She Stoops to Conquer	O Goldsmith	Novel
Silent Women	Ben Johnson	Story
Social Contract	Rousseau	Essay
Sohrab and Rustum	Mathew Arnold	Fiction
Sons and Lovers	DH Lawrence	Novel
Sunny Days	Sunil Gavaskar	Autobiography
Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens	Novel
Tales from Shakespeare	Charles Lamb	Story
Talisman	Sir Walter Scott	Novel
Tempest, The	W Shakespeare	Drama
Tess of the D'Urbervilles	Thomas Hardy	Novel
The Alchemist	Ben Johnson	Story
The Black Arrow	RL Stevenson	Novel
The Countess Cathleen	WB Yeats	Play
The Dangerous Summer	Ernest Hemingway	Novel
The Idiot	Dostoevsky	Novel
The Judgement	Kuldip Nayar	Novel
The Light that Failed	Rudyard Kipling	
The Mayor of Casterbridge	Thomas Hardy	Novel

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth

❁ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

The Old Man and the Sea	Ernest Hemingway	Novel
The Other Side of Midnight	Sydney Sheldon	Novel
The Professor	Charlotte Bronte	Novel
The Rainbow	DH Lawrence	Short story
The Rape of the Lock	Alexander Pope	Novel
The Return of the Native	Thomas Hardy	Novel
The Rime of the Ancient Mariner	ST Coleridge	Poem
The Tale of a Tub	Jonathan Swift	Satire
The Tragical History of Dr Faustus	Marlowe	Drama
The Trumpet Major	Thomas Hardy	Novel
The Virginians	William Thackeray	Essay
The Way of All Flesh	Samuel Butler	Fiction
The White Peacock	DH Lawrence	Novel
Three Musketeers	Alexander Dumas	Novel
Thus Spake Zarathustra	FW Nietzsche	Essay
Time Machine	HG Wells	Science fiction
To the Light House	Virginia Woolf	Novel
Tom Jones	Henry Fielding	Novel
Tom Sawyer	Mark Twain	Novel
Treasure Island	RL Stevenson	Novel
Twelfth Night	W Shakespeare	Drama
Ulysses	James Joyce	Novel
Uncle Tom Cabin	HB Stowe	Novel
Utopia	Thomas More	Novel
Vanity Fair	William Thackeray	Novel
Vicar of Wakefield	Oliver Goldsmith	Novel
Waiting for Godot	Samuel Becket	Novel
Waste Land	TS Eliot	Verse
Wuthering Heights	Emily Bronte	Novel

★ কিছু কোটেশন :

কোটেশন ভালো রচনা বা Paragraph লেখতেও কাজে লাগে, mind it

1. " Absence of occupation is not rest, A mind quiet vacant is a mind distressed " - Cowper
2. " Crime strike the sight, but merit wins the soul " - Alexander Pope
3. " Eat to please thyself, but dress to please others " - Franklin
4. " Fools rush in where angels fear to tread " - Alexander Pope
5. " Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds " - Socrates
6. "Frailty, thy name is woman" - Shakespeare

7. " Government of the people, by the people, for the people " - Abraham Lincoln

8. " God made the country and man made the town " - Cowper

9. "Help thyself and God will help them " - Herbert

10. " I slept and dreamed that life was beauty, I waked and found that life was duty " - S. Hooper

11. " Knowledge is power " - Hobbes

12. " Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield

13. " Nothing is good or bad thinking make it so " - Shakespeare

13. " No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot

14. "Necessity is the mother of invention " - Latin Proverb

15. "Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world " - Thomas Carlyle

16. " Pain is the outcome of sin " - Gautam Buddha

17. " Politics is the last refuge of scoundrels " - Johnson

18. " Prejudice is the reson of fools " - Voltaire

19. " Power trends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely " - Lord Acton

20. " Superstition is a religion of feeble minded persons " - Edmund Barke "

21. "Self - Preservation is the first law of Nature " - Samuel Butler

22. " Success makes success, as money makes money " - Chamfort

23. " Speech is great, but silence is grater " - Thomas Carlyle

24. " The path of glory lead but to the grave " - Gray

25. " They think too little who talk too much " - John Dryden

26. " The child is the father of man " - Wordsworth

27. " A bad workman quarrels with his tools " - Proverb

28. " Patience is bitter but its fruit is sweet " - Rousseau

29. " Men are woman's playthings, Woman is the devil's " - Victor Hugo

30. " Ability is a poor man's wealth " - M. Wren

31. " Handsome is that handsome does " - Goldsmith

32. " He think our father fool sowiser we gron, Our sons, no doubt will things as so " - Alexander Pope

33. " Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains " - Rousseau

34. " I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to death your right to say " - Voltaire

35. " The first step to knowledge is to know that we are ignorant " - Cecil

36. " The life of man is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short " - Hobbes

37. " Prosperity's right hand is industry and her left hand is frugality " - Johnson

38. " Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty " - Jefferson

39. " There is no gambling like politics " - Disraeli

40. " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " - Wordsworth

41. " The government is the best which governs least " - H.D.Thoreau

42. " Oh,lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud ; I fall upon the thorns of life! U bleed " - P.B. Shelley (Ode to the West Wind)

43. " But I have promise to keep And miles to go before I sleep " - R. Frost

44. " An unexamined life is not worth loving?" - Socrates

45. " None but a fool is always right " - Hare

46. "Short absence quickens love ; long absence kills it " - Mirabeau

47. " England excepts everyone to do this duty " - Churchill

48. " Give me good mothers, I will give you a good nation " - Napoleon

49. "Good face is the best letter of recommendation " - Queen Elizabeth

50. " Religion is the opium of the people " Karl Marx

51. " A fool flatters himself ; a wise man flatters the fool " - Bulwer

52. " A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise mans tongue is in his heart " - Quarels

53. " A single step for man ; a giant leap for mankind " - Neil Armstrong

54. " All art is but imitation of nature " - Seneca

55. " All human activity is performed by desire " - B. Russell

56. " Anger begins in folly and ends in repentance " - Pythagoras

57. " Anger is short madness " - Bacon

58. " Bad news travels fast " - Robert Lynd

59. " Beauty and sadness always go together " - Macdonald

60. " Beauty is often worse than wine ; intoxicating both the holder and the beholder " - Zimmerman

61. " Beauty's tears are lovelier than her smiles " - Campbell

62. " Being ignorant is not as much a shame as being unwilling to learn " - Benjamin Franklin

64. " Charm strike the sight but merit wins the soul " - Young

65. " East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet" - Rudyard Kipling

66. " Every man is the maker of his own fortune " - Tattler

67. " Example teaches better than percept " - Smiles

68. " Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds " - Socrates

69. " Fear is the mother of safety " - Burke

70. " Fear not the future, weep not for the past " - Shelley

❁ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নিরোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

71. " Friendship is to be purchased only by friendship " - Bishop Wilson
72. " God is the heaven, all is right with the world " - Browning
73. " Great calamities always come suddenly " - Marie Corelli
74. " He is not poor that has little, but he that desire much " - Daniel
75. " " He that is good for making excuse is seldom good for anything else " - Benjamin Franklin
76. " He who fears being conquered is sure to defeat " - Napoleon
77. " I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweet " - Sir W. Churchill
78. " I know nothing except the fact of my ignorance " - Socrates
79. " I slept and dreamed that life was beauty, I woke and found that life was duty " - Ellen S Hooper
80. " If anything is sacred, the human body is sacred " - Walk Whitman
81. " If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him " - Voltaire
82. "Imitation is suicide " - Emerson
83. " Impatient is the most inseparable quality of all lover " - Shelley
84. " It is always a silly thing to give advice but to give advice is absolutely fatal " - Oscar Wilde
85. " It is natural to die as to born " - Bacon
86. " Jealousy is a proof of love " - Dryden
87. " Knowledge comes, but wisdom longers " - Tennyson
88. " Life is a tale told by an idiot / Full of sound and fury / Significant nothing " - Shakespeare
89. " Life is flower of which love is honey " - Victor Hugo
90. " Live and let live is a rule of common justice " - Lord Mansfield
91. " Love is blind " - Shakespeare
92. " Love is loveliest when embalmed in tears " - Sweden Born
93. " Man errs so long as he strives " - JW Won Goethe
94. " Man by nature is a political man " - Aristotle
95. " Marriage with a good woman is a harbour in the tempest of life,with a bad woman it is a tempest in the harbour " - Anonymous
96. " Men fear death as children fear to go in dark " - Bacon
97. " Necessity is the mother of invention " - Farquhar

98. " Of all things in the world, surely love is the best " - Mari Corelli
99. "Old wood best to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust and old authors to read " - Bacon
100. " Our first love and last love is self love " - Bovee
101. " Prejudice is the child of ignorance " - Hazlitt
102. " Sorrows are out best educators. A man can see further through a tear than a telescope " - Tennyson
103. " Sorrows like babies grow bigger by nursing " - Shakespeare
104. " The character is like white paper ; if once blotted, it can hardly be every made to appear white as before " - J Hawes
105. " The course of true love never runs smooth " - Shakespeare
106. "The secret of success is constancy of purpose" - Bacon
107. " The path of glory lead but to the grave " - Gray
108. " The use of adversity are sweet " - Shakespeare
109. " They always talk who never think " - Prior
110. " There are two tragedies in life, one is not to get your hearts desire, The other is to get it " G.B. Shaw
111. "Women are wiser than men. Because, they know less and understand more " - James Stephens
112. " The ultimate tendency of civilization is towards barbarism " - Hare
113. " To accept good advice is but to increase ones ability " - Goethe
114. " Who does nothing for other does nothing for himself " - Goethe
115. " Whom the gods love die young " - L. Byron

NOVEL PRIZE

নিচের টপিক হতে Exam a আসার সম্ভাবনা ১/২ / তার বেশি, যেমন
>
প্রশ্ন আসতে পারে নিচের কে নোবেল বিজয়ী সাহিত্যিক বা কে
নোবেল বিজয়ী সাহিত্যিক নয় অথবা নিচের কে মর্ডান যুগের লেখক
বা নয়, উল্লেখ্য নোবেল প্রথম পুরস্কার ১৯০১ সালে আর মর্ডান যুগ

তখন থেকে, তাছাড়া কোন বিষয়ে পুরস্কৃততাও থাকলে অবাক হওয়া যাবে না।

আলফ্রেড নোবেল

(সুয়েডীয় Alfred Nobel জন্মঃ ২১ অক্টোবর, ১৮৩৩ -

মৃত্যুঃ ১০ ডিসেম্বর, ১৮৯৬) একজন সুয়েডীয় রসায়নবিদ, প্রকৌশলী, উদ্ভাবক এবং অন্ধ্রনির্মাণা। তিনি ডায়নামাইট আবিষ্কার করেন। তিনি ব্যবসায়ে ও বিশেষ প্রসিদ্ধি অর্জন করেছিলেন। বিখ্যাত ইম্পাতনি র্মা ত প্রাতিষ্ঠান বোফোর্স এর মালিক ছিলেন অনেকদিন, প্রতিষ্ঠানটিকে এক সময় অন্যতম বৃহৎ অন্ধ্রনির্মাণকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানে পরিণত করেন। তারনা মে ৩৫০ টি ভিন্ন ভিন্ন পেটেন্ট ছিল যার মধ্যে সবচেয়ে বিখ্যাত হচ্ছে ডায়নামাইট। মৃত্যুর আগে উইল করে তিনি তার সুবিশাল অর্থ সম্পত্তি নোবেল ইনস্টিটিউট প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য রেখে যান। উইলে আরও বলে যান, নোবেল ইনস্টিটিউটের কাজ হবে প্রতি বছর নোবেল পুরস্কার এর অর্থ প্রদান করা।

ব্যক্তিগত জীবন

১৮৩৩ সালে সুইডেনের রাজধানী স্টকহোমে আলফ্রেড নোবেল জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। সে বছরই তার বাবা ইমানুয়েল নোবেল দেউলিয়া হন। ১৮৩৭ সালে ইমানুয়েল নোবেল স্টকহোমে তার পরিবারে প্রথম ফিনল্যান্ড এবং পেরাশিয়ার সেন্ট পিটার্সবার্গে যান। ভাগ্যের সন্ধানে সেন্ট পিটার্সবার্গে এক টিমেকানিক্যাল ওয়ার্কশপ প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন। ১৮৪২ সালে পরিবারের সবাই সেন্ট পিটার্সবার্গে নিয়ে আসেন ইমানুয়েল।

১৮৭২ সালে আলফ্রেড নোবেলের বাবা ইমানুয়েল মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। ১৮৮৯ সালে নোবেলের মা আন্দ্রিয়েতি মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। তিনি অবিবাহিত ছিলেন।

কর্ম জীবন

১৮৬২ সালে নোবেল নাইট্রোগ্লিসারিন নিয়ে পরীক্ষা নিরীক্ষা শুরু করেন। ১৮৬৩ সালে নোবেল তার প্রথম নাইট্রোগ্লিসারিন-

জাত পণ্যের পেটেন্ট করেন। একে ইংরেজিতে বলা হচ্ছিল

"ব্লাস্টিং অয়েল", এটি এক ধরণের বিস্ফোরক। এরপর

"ব্লাস্টিং ক্যাপ" নামক একটি ব্যবস্থা উদ্ভাবন করেন যান। নাইট্রোগ্লিসারিন বিস্ফোরণের দ্রুতগতির হিসেবে কাজ করবে। এসময়ই তিনি স্টকহোমে চলে আসেন এবং এখানেই গবেষণা চালিয়ে যান। ১৮৬৪ সালে স্টকহোমের হেলে নোবোর্গে নাইট্রোগ্লিসারিন প্রস্তুতির সময় বিস্ফোরণে আলফ্রেড নোবেলের ভাই এমিল মারা যান। নোবেল পরীক্ষা চালিয়ে যান এবং স্টকহোমে

"নাইট্রোগ্লিসারিন এবি"

নামক একটি প্রতিষ্ঠান তৈরি করেন। ১৮৬৫ সালে নোবেল তার ব্লাস্টিং ক্যাপনকশাটির আরও উন্নতি সাধন করেন। সুইডেন থেকে জার্মানি চলে এসে হামবুর্গ শহরের নিকট ক্রুমেল নামক স্থানে

"আলফ্রেড নোবেল অ্যান্ড কোম্পানি"

কারখানাটি নির্মাণ করেন। ১৮৬৬ সালে নোবেল যুক্তরাষ্ট্রে "ইউনাইটেড স্টেটস ব্লাস্টিং অয়েল কোম্পানি" প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন। একটি ভয়াবহ বিস্ফোরণে ক্রুমেলের কারখানাটি ধ্বংস হয়ে যায়। এলবেন দীতে একটি ভেলা ভাসি যেতে নোবেল নাইট্রোগ্লিসারিন বিস্ফোরককে আরও নিরাপদ করার চেষ্টা চালিয়ে যান। এসময়ই তিনি বুঝতে পারেন,

নাইট্রোগ্লিসারিনের সাথে কাইসেল গুঁড়

(সিলিকনের মত অধঃক্ষেপ, ডায়াটোমেশাস মাটি হিসেবে ও পরিচিত) মে শালে তা স্থিত হয়। এই নতুন মিশ্র বিস্ফোরকের নাম দেন ডায়নামাইট। ১৮৬৭ সালে ডায়নামাইটের জন্য পেটেন্ট অর্জন করেন। ১৮৭১ সালে নোবেল স্কটল্যান্ডের আর্ডিয়ারে "ব্রিটিশ ডায়নামাইট কোম্পানি"

প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন। ১৮৭৭ সালে এই কোম্পানির নাম পরিবর্তন করে রাখা হয়েছিল "নোবেল সএক্সপ্লোসিভ কোম্পানি"। ১৮৭৩ সালে ৪০ বছর বয়সে নোবেল প্রভূত সম্পত্তির অধিকারী হন। প্যারি (প্যারিস)

গিয়ে মালাকফ এভিনিউ এ থিতু হন। একই বছর আর্ডিয়ারের কারখানায় নাইট্রোগ্লিসারিন ও ডায়নামাইট উৎপাদন শুরু হয়। ১৮৭৫ সালে নোবেল "ব্লাস্টিং গিলাটিন" উদ্ভাবন করে পরের বছর পেটেন্ট করেন।

ফ্রান্সের প্যারিতে "সোসাইটি জেনারেল দে পৌরলাফে ব্রিকেশন দে লা ডাইনামাইট" প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন। ১৮৭৬ সালে জার্মানির হামবুর্গে আলফ্রেড নোবেল অ্যান্ড কোম্পানির নাম পরিবর্তন করে রাখা হয় ডাইনামাইট কাউন্সিল শাফট (ডিএজি)।

নোবেল একজন ব্যক্তিগত সচিব ও গৃহ পরিচারিকা খুঁজতে শুরু করেন। এসময় তার সাথে বার্থা কিনসেন ভন চিনিক আন্ডে টেভাউ-

এর পরিচয় হয় এবং তাকেই ব্যক্তিগত সচিব হিসেবে পছন্দ করেন। কিছুকিছু দিন পরেই তিনি নোবেলের চাকরি ছেড়ে দিয়ে শান্তি আন্দোলন শুরু করেন। এইনারীকেই আমরা বার্থা ফন সুটনার নামে চিনি যিনি শান্তিতে নোবেল পুরস্কার লাভ করেছিলেন।

১৮৮০ সালে নোবেলের ইতালীয় এবং সুইজারল্যান্ডীয় কোম্পানি একত্রিত করে "ডায়নামাইট নোবেল" গঠন করা হয়।

১৮৮১ সালে প্যারির বাইরে সেভরানে নোবেল জমি ও একটি গবেষণাগার ক্রয় করেন। ১৮৮৫ সালে ডিএজি এবং জার্মানির আরও কিছু ডায়নামাইট কোম্পানি একত্রিত করে "জার্মান ইউনিয়ন"

প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়। ১৮৮৬ সালে DAG

এবং নোবেল সএক্সপ্লোসিভ কোম্পানি একত্রিত করে যুক্তরাজ্যের লন্ডনে "নোবেল-ডায়নামাইট ট্রাস্ট কোম্পানি" প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়। ১৮৮৭ -

বিস্ফোরক পাউডার "ব্যালিস্টিট"

উদ্ভাবনের জন্য ফ্রান্সে পেটেন্ট লাভ করেন নোবেল।

১৮৯১ সালে ব্যালিস্টাইট নিয়ে ফরাসি সরকারের সাথে বিতর্কের পর আলফ্রেড নোবেল পারিত্যাগ করে ইতালির সান রেমো -

তে বসবাস শুরু করেন। ১৮৯৩ সালে নোবেল রাগেনার সোলম্যান কেনি যোগ করেন যাকে পরবর্তীতে তিনি তার উইল এবং টেস্টামেন্ট এর প্রয়োগ

❁ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না -----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

কর্তাহিসেবে আখ্যায়িত করেছিলেন। ১৮৯৪ সালে আলফ্রেড নোবেল সুই

ডেনের কার্লস্কোপাতে একটি ছোট মেশিন-

ওয়ার্কস এবং একটি বাড়ি ক্রয় করেন।

১৮৯৫ - পারি-রসুয়েডীয়-

নরওয়েজীয় ক্লাবে নোবেলের তৃতীয় এবং শেষ উইল স্বাক্ষরিত হয়।

মহাপ্রয়াণ:

১৮৯৬ - ১০ ডিসেম্বর নোবেল তার সানরেমো-র বাড়িতে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন।

-> ১৯০১ সালে ৫টি (পদার্থ, রসায়ন, চিকিৎসা, শান্তি, সাহিত্য) ক্ষেত্রে দেওয়া হয়। প্রথম প্রাপ্ত গণ

- পদার্থ -> রঞ্জন (জার্মানি)

- রসায়ন -> হফ (নেদারল্যান্ড)

- চিকিৎসা -> বিহরিং -> (জার্মানি)

- সাহিত্য -> সুলিফ্রুধোম -> (ফ্রান্স)

- শান্তি -> হেনরি ডুনাঁট (সুইজারল্যান্ড) এবং ফ্যাডরিক প্যাসি (ফ্রান্স)

> অর্থনীতিতে নোবেল পুরস্কার প্রবর্তিত হয় ১৯৬৮ খ্রিস্টাব্দে।

সুইডেনের কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংক এই পুরস্কার প্রবর্তনের সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করে।

এ কারণে এ পুরস্কারের মূল নাম The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel।

সুইডেনের রয়্যাল একাডেমী অফ সায়েন্স পুরস্কার প্রদানের বিষয়টি পরিচালনা করে এবং ১৯৬৯ সালে প্রথম চালু, প্রথম পান - রাগনার ফ্রেশ (নরওয়ে), জ্যান টিন বারজেন

(নেদারল্যান্ড)

-> নোবেল পুরস্কার অর্থমূল্য : ১ কোটি ক্রোনার

(১৪ লক্ষ ২০ হাজার ডলার)

-> পুরস্কার প্রধানকারী সংস্থা : ৪টি

১। শান্তি : নোবেল কমিটি অব দ্যা নরওয়েজিয়াল পার্লামেন্ট (নরওয়ে)

২। সাহিত্য : সুইডিশ একাডেমী

৩। পদার্থ, রসায়ন, অর্থনীতিতে (সুইডিশ কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংক) : রয়্যাল

সুইডিশ একাডেমী অব সায়েন্স

৪। চিকিৎসা : ক্যারোলাইনস্কা ইনস্টিটিউট

-> পুরস্কার প্রধান করা হয় নি - ১৯৪০, ১৯৪১ ও ১৯৪২ সালে (২য় বিশ্বযুদ্ধের কারণে)

-> অর্থনীতিতে প্রথম নোবেল জয়ী নারী - এলিনর অসট্রম

(যুক্তরাষ্ট্র) ২০০৯ সালে, মূলত রাষ্ট্র বিজ্ঞানী।

-> রাজনীতিবিদ হয়ে সাহিত্য নোবেল - চার্লস (ব্রিটেন - ১৯৫৩)। তাঁর "

The History of the Second World War "

-> দার্শনিক হয়ে সাহিত্য নোবেল - বার্ট্রান্ড রাসেল

(ব্রিটেন ১৯৫০ সালে)

-> মনোবিজ্ঞানী হয়ে অর্থনীতিতে নোবেল - ড্যানিয়েল ক্যানেম্যান (২০০২ সালে)

-> মরনোওর নোবেল ৩ জন - সাহিত্যে - এরিক কালাফেন্ট (সুইডেন) -

১৯৩১, দ্যগহেমারশোল্ড (সুইডেন) - ১৯৬১,

২০১১ চিকিৎসায় স্টেইনম্যান।

-> শান্তিতে সর্বাধিক - রেডক্রস কমিটি (১৯১৭, ১৯৪৪, ১৯৬৩)

-> এশিয় ও উপমহাদেশের প্রথম নোবেল জয়ী - রবিঠাকুর (১৯১৩ সালে Songs offerings এর জন্য)

-> প্রথম মুসলিম নোবেল জয়ী আনয়ারসাদাত - ১৯৭৮ (শান্তিতে, মিশর)

-> পিতা - পুএ একসাথে নোবেল - উইলিয়াম ব্রাগ, লরেন্স ব্রাগ

-> একই পরিবারের ৪ জন নোবেল পুরস্কৃত - পোল্যান্ড এর কুরী পরিবার -

১৯০৩ সালে পদার্থ ও ১৯১১ সালের রসায়ন -> মাদাম কুরী / স্বামী

: পিয়ের কুরী -> ১৯০৩ সালে পদার্থ /

তাঁদের কন্যা আইরিন জুলিয়েট কুরী ও কন্যার স্বামী ফ্রেডেরিক কুরী (জুলিও কুরী) ১৯৫৩ সালের সায়েন্সে নোবেল পুরস্কার পান।

- নোবেল পুরস্কার প্রাপ্ত: এশীয় প্রথম বিজ্ঞানী সি. ভি. রমন - ভারত (পদার্থ ১৯৩০)

- সাহিত্যে প্রথম মহিলা নোবেল জয়ী সালমালাগেরলফ (১৯০৯, সুইডেন)

- সাহিত্যে সর্বকনিষ্ঠ নোবেল জয়ী ব্রিটিশ লেখক রুড ইয়ার্ড ফিল্লিং (৪২ বছরে)

প্রথম ও একমাত্র বাংলাদেশী হিসাবে নোবেল জয়ী ড. মুহাম্মদ ইউনুস ও গ্রামীণ ব্যাংক (২০০৬)

- শান্তিতে প্রথম মুসলিম নারী শিরিন এবাদি (

৮ মাস মুসলমান ও ১১ তম মহিলা)

- সাহিত্যে নোবেল জয়ী নারী ১৩ জন (প্রথম : সালমালাগেরলফ, সর্বশেষ : এলিসমুনরো, কোনো এশীয় নাই)

- নারী :

রসায়নে : ৪ জন

পদার্থ : ২ জন

চিকিৎসা : ১০ জন

অর্থনীতি : ১ জন

শান্তিতে : ১৫ জন

- এশীয় নোবেল জয়ী :

সাহিত্য : ৭ জন

১। রবিঠাকুর - ভারত - ১৯১৩

২। এগনন - ইসরায়েল - ১৯৬৬

৩। কাওবাটা - জাপান - ১৯৬৮

৪। কেনজাবুরোয়ে - জাপান - ১৯৯৪

৫। জাওজিংজিয়ান - চীন - ২০০০

৬। ওরহামপামুক - তুরস্ক - ২০০৬

৭। মোইয়ান - চীন - ২০১২

- শান্তিতে ১৭ জন (বিশেষভাবে : ১ম সাতু - জাপান ১৯৭৪ সালে,
তেরেসা ১৯৭৯, দালাইলামা ১৯৮৯, অংসান সুচী - ১৯৯১,
ইয়াসির আরাফাত - ১৯৯৪, শিরিন - ২০০৪, ইউনুস - ২০০৬,
তাওয়াঙ্কুল - ২০১১ সর্বশেষ সত্যার্থী ও মালালা)
- অর্থনীতিতে - ২ জন (অর্ন্তসেন, জেআমান - ইসরায়েল)

- রসায়নে - ১১ জন (সর্বশেষ শেচম্যান ২০১১ - ইসরাইল Update?)

- পদার্থে - ৬ জন (সর্বশেষ : মাসকাওয়া - জাপান - ২০০৮ Update?)

- চিকিৎসা - ৩ জন (১ম তুনেগাওয়া - জাপান ১৯৮৭,

সর্বশেষ ইয়ামানাকা - জাপান - ২০১২ Update?)

#জাতিসংঘ ও তার অঙ্গসংগঠন +

সংগঠনের সাথে জড়িতদের #নোবেল :

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- জাতিসংঘের নোবেল বিজয়ী সংস্থা :

করডেল হাস - ১৯৪৫ ( জাতিসংঘ প্রতিষ্ঠার ভূমিকা)

লর্ড জন বয়েড - ১৯৪৯ ( খাদ্য সংকট)

রালফ বার্থ - ১৯৫০ ( মধ্যপ্রাচ্য সংকট)

UNHCR - 1954, 1981

লে. বিপারসন - ১৯৫৭ ( সুয়েজ সংকট)

দ্যা গহ্যামার শোন্ড ( মরণোত্তর ) - ১৯৬১ ( কঙ্গো সংকট)

UNICEF - 1965

ILO 1969

শিয়ান ম্যাকব্রাইট - ১৯৭৪ ( নামিবিয়া সংকট)

Peace keeping - 1988

UN - 2001 ওকফিআনান

IAEA - 2005 ওমোহাম্মদ আলবারাদী

IPCC - 2007

[

৭টি সংগঠন ৮ বার ও ব্যক্তি যৌথভাবে সংগঠনের সাথে ২ জন এবং একক  
ভাবে ৬ জন যথানে একজন মরণোত্তর]

-> প্রত্যাখ্যাত নোবেল বিজয়ী? 6

The Nobel Prize in Literature has been awarded 108 times to 112  
Nobel Laureates between 1901 and 2015.

Svetlana Alexievich - 2015 "for her polyphonic writings, a  
monument to suffering and courage in our time" [By Birth Ukraine  
but Nationality Belarush]

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2014 Patrick Modiano "for the art of  
memory with which he has evoked the most ungraspable human  
destinies and uncovered the life-world of the occupation" [French  
Novelist]

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2013 Alice Munro, "master of the  
contemporary short story" [Canadian Short – Story Writer]

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2012 Mo Yan "who with hallucinatory  
realism merges folktales, history and the contemporary"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2011 Tomas Tranströmer "because,  
through his condensed, translucent images, he gives us fresh  
access to reality"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2010 Mario Vargas Llosa "for his  
cartography of structures of power and his trenchant images of  
the individual's  
resistance, revolt, and defeat"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2009 Herta Müller "who, with the  
concentration of poetry and the frankness of prose, depicts the  
landscape of the dispossessed"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2008 Jean-Marie Gustave Le  
Clézio "author of new departures, poetic adventure and sensual  
ecstasy, explorer of a humanity beyond and below the reigning  
civilization"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2007 Doris Lessing "that epicist of the  
female experience, who with scepticism, fire and visionary power  
has subjected a divided civilisation to scrutiny" [British Novelist]

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2006 Orhan Pamuk "who in the quest  
for the melancholic soul of his native city has discovered new  
symbols for  
the clash and interlacing of cultures"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2005 Harold Pinter "who in his plays  
uncovers the precipice under everyday prattle and forces entry  
into oppression's closed rooms" [British Dramatist]

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2004 Elfriede Jelinek "for her musical  
flow of voices and counter-voices in novels and plays that  
with extraordinary linguistic zeal reveal the absurdity of society's  
clichés and their subjugating power"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2003 John M. Coetzee "Who in  
innumerable guises portrays the surprising involvement of the  
outsider"

❁ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নিৰ্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না  
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2002 Imre Kertész "for writing that upholds the fragile experience of the individual against the barbaric arbitrariness of history"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 2001 Sir Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul  
"for having united perceptive narrative and incorruptible scrutiny in works that compel us to see the presence of suppressed histories"  
The Nobel Prize in Literature 2000 Gao Xingjian "for an œuvre of universal validity, bitter insights and linguistic ingenuity, which has opened new paths for the Chinese novel and drama"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1999 Günter Grass "whose frolicsome black fables portray the forgotten face of history"  
The Nobel Prize in Literature 1998 José Saramago "who with parables sustained by imagination, compassion and irony continually enables us once again to apprehend an elusive reality"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1997 Dario Fo "who emulates the jesters of the Middle Ages in scourging authority and upholding the dignity of the downtrodden"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1996 Wisława Szymborska "for poetry that with ironic precision allows the historical and biological context to come to light in fragments of human reality"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1995 Seamus Heaney "for works of lyrical beauty and ethical depth, which exalt everyday miracles and the living past"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1994 Kenzaburo Oe "who with poetic force creates an imagined world, where life and myth condense to form a disconcerting picture of the human predicament today"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1993 Toni Morrison "who in novels characterized by visionary force and poetic import, gives life to an essential aspect of American reality"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1992 Derek Walcott "for a poetic oeuvre of great luminosity, sustained by a historical vision, the outcome of a multicultural commitment"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1991 Nadine Gordimer "who through her magnificent epic writing has - in the words of Alfred Nobel - been of very great benefit to humanity"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1990 Octavio Paz "for impassioned writing with wide horizons, characterized by sensuous intelligence and humanistic integrity"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1989 Camilo José Cela "for a rich and intensive prose, which with restrained compassion forms a challenging vision of man's vulnerability"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1988 Naguib Mahfouz "who, through works rich in nuance - now clear-sightedly realistic, now evocatively ambiguous - has formed an Arabian narrative art that applies to all mankind"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1987 Joseph Brodsky "for an all-embracing authorship, imbued with clarity of thought and poetic intensity"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1986 Wole Soyinka "who in a wide cultural perspective and with poetic overtones fashions the drama of existence"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1985 Claude Simon "who in his novel combines the poet's and the painter's creativeness with a deepened awareness of time in the depiction of the human condition"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1984 Jaroslav Seifert "for his poetry which endowed with freshness, sensuality and rich inventiveness provides a liberating image of the indomitable spirit and versatility of man"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1983 William Golding "for his novels which, with the perspicuity of realistic narrative art and the diversity and universality of myth, illuminate the human condition in the world of today"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1982 Gabriel García Márquez "for his novels and short stories, in which the fantastic and the realistic are combined in a richly composed world of imagination, reflecting a continent's life and conflicts"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1981 Elias Canetti "for writings marked by a broad outlook, a wealth of ideas and artistic power"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1980 Czesław Miłosz "who with uncompromising clear-sightedness voices man's exposed condition in a world of severe conflicts"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1979 Odysseus Elytis "for his poetry, which, against the background of Greek tradition, depicts with sensuous strength and intellectual clear-sightedness modern man's struggle for freedom and creativeness"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1978 Isaac Bashevis Singer "for his impassioned narrative art which, with roots in a Polish-Jewish cultural tradition, brings universal human conditions to life"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1977 Vicente Aleixandre "for a creative poetic writing which illuminates man's condition in the cosmos and in present-day society, at the same time representing the great renewal of the traditions of Spanish poetry between the wars"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1976 Saul Bellow "for the human understanding and subtle analysis of contemporary culture that



arecombined in his work"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1975Eugenio Montale"for his distinctive poetry which, with greatartistic sensitivity, has interpreted human values under the sign of an outlook on life with noillusions"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1974Eyvind Johnson"for a narrative art, far-seeing in lands andages, in the service of freedom"Harry Martinson"for writings that catch the dewdrop and reflectthe cosmos"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1973.Patrick White"for an epic and psychological narrative artwhich has introduced a new continent into literature"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1972.Heinrich Böll"for his writing which through its combination of a broad perspective on his time and a sensitiveskill in characterization has contributed to arenewal of German literature"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1971.Pablo Neruda"for a poetry that with the action of anelemental force brings alive a continent'sdestiny and dreams"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1970Aleksandr Isayevich Solzhenitsyn"for the ethical force with which he has pursuedthe indispensable traditions of Russianliterature"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1969Samuel Beckett"for his writing, which - in new forms for thenovel and drama - in the destitution of modernman acquires its elevation"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1968Yasunari Kawabata"for his narrative mastery, which with greatsensibility expresses the essence of theJapanese mind"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1967.Miguel Angel Asturias"for his vivid literary achievement, deep-rootedin the national traits and traditions of Indianpeoples of Latin America"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1966.Shmuel Yosef Agnon"for his profoundly characteristic narrative artwith motifs from the life of the Jewish people"Nelly Sachs"for her outstanding lyrical and dramaticwriting, which interprets Israel's destiny withtouching strength"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1965.Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov"for the artistic power and integrity with which,in his epic of the Don, he has given expressionto a historic phase in the life of the Russianpeople"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1964Jean-Paul Sartre"for his work which, rich in ideas and filled withthe spirit of freedom and the quest for truth, has exerted a far-reaching influence on our age"  
[French not granted]

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1963 Giorgos Seferis"for his eminent lyrical writing, inspired by a deep feeling for the Hellenic world of culture"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1962John Steinbeck"for his realistic and imaginative writings,combining as they do sympathetic humour andkeen social perception"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1961Ivo Andric"for the epic force with which he has tracedthemes and depicted human destinies drawnfrom the history of his country"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1960Saint-John Perse"for the soaring flight and the evocative imageryof his poetry which in a visionary fashionreflects the conditions of our time"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1959Salvatore Quasimodo"for his lyrical poetry, which with classical fireexpresses the tragic experience of life in ourown times"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1958Boris Leonidovich Pasternak"for his important achievement both in Contemporary lyrical poetry and in the field ofThe great Russian epic tradition"  
[Russian but not granted]

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1957Albert Camus"for his important literary production, which withclear-sighted earnestness illuminates theproblems of the human conscience in our times"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1956.Juan Ramón Jiménez"for his lyrical poetry, which in Spanishlanguage constitutes an example of high spiritand artistic purity"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1955.Halldór Kiljan Laxness"for his vivid epic power which has renewed thegreat narrative art of Iceland"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1954.Ernest Miller Hemingway"for his mastery of the art of narrative, mostrecently demonstrated in The Old Man and theSea, and for the influence that he has exertedon contemporary style"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1953Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill  
"for his mastery of historical and biographicaldescription as well as for brilliant oratory indefending exalted human values"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1952François Mauriac"for the deep spiritual insight and the artisticintensity with which he has in his novelspenetrated the drama of human life"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1951Pär Fabian Lagerkvist"for the artistic vigour and true independence ofmind with which he endeavours in his poetry tofind answers to the eternal questionsconfronting mankind"

❁ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না  
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1950 Earl (Bertrand Arthur William) Russell  
"in recognition of his varied and significant writings in which he champions humanitarian ideals and freedom of thought"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1949 William Faulkner "for his powerful and artistically unique contribution to the modern American novel"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1948 Thomas Stearns Eliot "for his outstanding, pioneer contribution to present-day poetry"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1947 André Paul Guillaume Gide "for his comprehensive and artistically significant writings, in which human problems and conditions have been presented with a fearless love of truth and keen psychological insight"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1946 Hermann Hesse "for his inspired writings which, while growing in boldness and penetration, exemplify the classical humanitarian ideals and high qualities of style"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1945 Gabriela Mistral "for her lyric poetry which, inspired by powerful emotions, has made her name a symbol of the idealistic aspirations of the entire Latin American world"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1944 Johannes Vilhelm Jensen "for the rare strength and fertility of his poetic imagination with which is combined an intellectual curiosity of wide scope and a bold, freshly creative style"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1943 No Nobel Prize was awarded this year. The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section.

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1942 No Nobel Prize was awarded this year. The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section.

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1941 No Nobel Prize was awarded this year. The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section.

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1940 No Nobel Prize was awarded this year. The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section.

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1939 Frans Eemil Sillanpää "for his deep understanding of his country's peasantry and the exquisite art with which he has portrayed their way of life and their relationship with Nature"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1938 Pearl Buck "for her rich and truly epic descriptions of peasant life in China and for her biographical masterpieces"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1937 Roger Martin du Gard "for the artistic power and truth with which he has depicted human conflict as well as some fundamental aspects of contemporary life in his novel-cycle Les Thibault "

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1936 Eugene Gladstone O'Neill "for the power, honesty and deep-felt emotion of his dramatic works, which embody an original concept of tragedy"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1935 No Nobel Prize was awarded this year. The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section.

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1934 Luigi Pirandello "for his bold and ingenious revival of dramatic and scenic art"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1933 Ivan Alekseyevich Bunin "for the strict artistry with which he has carried on the classical Russian traditions in prose writing"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1932 John Galsworthy "for his distinguished art of narration which takes its highest form in The Forsyte Saga "

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1931 Erik Axel Karlfeldt "The poetry of Erik Axel Karlfeldt"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1930 Sinclair Lewis "for his vigorous and graphic art of description and his ability to create, with wit and humour, new types of characters"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1929 Thomas Mann "principally for his great novel, Buddenbrooks, which has won steadily increased recognition as one of the classic works of contemporary literature"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1928 Sigrid Undset "principally for her powerful descriptions of Northern life during the Middle Ages"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1927 Henri Bergson "in recognition of his rich and vitalizing ideas and the brilliant skill with which they have been presented"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1926 Grazia Deledda "for her idealistically inspired writings which with plastic clarity picture the life on her native island and with depth and sympathy deal with human problems in general"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1925 George Bernard Shaw "for his work which is marked by both idealism and humanity, its stimulating satire often being infused with a singular poetic beauty"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1924 Władysław Stanisław Reymont "for his great national epic, *The Peasants* "

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1923 William Butler Yeats "for his always inspired poetry, which in a highly artistic form gives expression to the spirit of a whole nation"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1922 Jacinto Benavente "for the happy manner in which he has continued the illustrious traditions of the Spanish drama"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1921 Anatole France "in recognition of his brilliant literary achievements, characterized as they are by an nobility of style, a profound human sympathy, grace, and a true Gallic temperament"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1920 Knut Pedersen Hamsun "for his monumental work, *Growth of the Soil* "

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1919 Carl Friedrich Georg Spitteler "in special appreciation of his epic, *Olympian Spring*"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1918 No Nobel Prize was awarded this year. The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section.

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1917 Karl Adolph Gjellerup "for his varied and rich poetry, which is inspired by lofty ideals" Henrik Pontoppidan "for his authentic descriptions of present-day life in Denmark"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1916 Carl Gustaf Verner von Heidenstam "in recognition of his significance as the leading representative of a new era in our literature"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1915 Romain Rolland "as a tribute to the lofty idealism of his literary production and to the sympathy and love of truth with which he has described different types of human beings"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1914 No Nobel Prize was awarded this year. The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section.

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1913 Rabindranath Tagore "because of his profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse, by which, with consummate skill, he has made his poetic thought, expressed in his own English

words, a part of the literature of the West" [song offerings]

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1912 Gerhart Johann Robert Hauptmann "primarily in recognition of his fruitful, varied and outstanding production in the realm of dramatic art"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1911 Count Maurice (Mooris) Polidore Marie Bernhard Maeterlinck "in appreciation of his many-sided literary activities, and especially of his dramatic works, which are distinguished by a wealth of imagination and by a poetic fancy, which reveals, sometimes in the guise of a fairy tale, a deep inspiration, while in a mysterious way they appeal to the readers' own feelings and stimulate their imaginations"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1910 Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse "as a tribute to the consummate artistry, permeated with idealism, which he has demonstrated during his long productive career as a lyric poet, dramatist, novelist and writer of world-renowned short stories"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1909 Selma Ottilia Lovisa Lagerlöf "in appreciation of the lofty idealism, vivid imagination and spiritual perception that characterize her writings"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1908 Rudolf Christoph Eucken "in recognition of his earnest search for truth, his penetrating power of thought, his wider range of vision, and the warmth and strength in presentation with which in his numerous works he has vindicated and developed an idealistic philosophy of life"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1907 Rudyard Kipling "in consideration of the power of observation, originality of imagination, virility of ideas and remarkable talent for narration which characterize the creations of this world-famous author"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1906 Giosuè Carducci "not only in consideration of his deep learning and critical research, but above all as a tribute to the creative energy, freshness of style, and lyrical force which characterize his poetic masterpieces"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1905 Henryk Sienkiewicz "because of his outstanding merits as an epic writer"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1904 Frédéric Mistral "in recognition of the fresh originality and true inspiration of his poetic production, which faithfully reflects the natural scenery and native spirit of his people, and, in addition, his significant work as a Provençal philologist" José Echegaray y Eizaguirre "in recognition of the numerous and brilliant compositions which, in an individual and original manner, have revived the great traditions of the Spanish drama"

♣ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নিরোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না  
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1903 Bjørnstjerne Martinus Bjørnson  
"as a tribute to his noble, magnificent and versatile poetry, which has always been distinguished by both the freshness of its inspiration and the rare purity of its spirit"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1902 Christian Matthias Theodor Mommsen  
"the greatest living master of the art of historical writing, with special reference to his monumental work, A history of Rome"

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1901 Sully Prudhomme "in special recognition of his poetic composition, which gives evidence of lofty idealism, artistic perfection and a rare combination of the qualities of both heart and intellect"

Nobel Prize in Literature winners [Wikipedia collection]

- [Rudyard Kipling](#) (1907): UK (born in [British India](#))
- [Rabindranath Tagore](#) (1913): India
- [W. B. Yeats](#) (1923): Ireland
- [George Bernard Shaw](#) (1925): Ireland
- [Sinclair Lewis](#) (1930): US
- [John Galsworthy](#) (1932): UK
- [Eugene O'Neill](#) (1936): US
- [Pearl S. Buck](#) (1938): US
- [T. S. Eliot](#) (1948): UK (born in the US)
- [William Faulkner](#) (1949): US
- [Bertrand Russell](#) (1950): UK
- [Winston Churchill](#) (1953): UK
- [Ernest Hemingway](#) (1954): US
- [John Steinbeck](#) (1962): US
- [Samuel Beckett](#) (1969): Ireland (lived in France much of his life)
- [Patrick White](#) (1973): Australia
- [Saul Bellow](#) (1976): US
- [Isaac Bashevis Singer](#) (1978): US (born in [Poland](#))
- [William Golding](#) (1983): UK
- [Wole Soyinka](#) (1986): Nigeria
- [Joseph Brodsky](#) (1987): US (born in [Russia](#))
- [Nadine Gordimer](#) (1991): South Africa
- [Derek Walcott](#) (1992): St Lucia, West Indies
- [Toni Morrison](#) (1993): US
- [Seamus Heaney](#) (1995): Ireland
- [V. S. Naipaul](#) (2001): UK (born in [Trinidad](#))

- [J. M. Coetzee](#) (2003): South Africa
- [Harold Pinter](#) (2005): UK
- [Doris Lessing](#) (2007): UK (grew-up in [Zimbabwe](#))
- [Alice Munro](#) (2013): Canada

WOMEN NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS IN LITERATURE





" Politics is the last refuge of scoundrels " – Johnson  
 " Nothing is good or bad thinking make it so " - Shakespeare

| NOBEL PRIZE 2015<br>AT A GLANCE |                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SUBJECT                         | WINNER                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1. MEDICINE<br>( 05-10-15 )     | 1. William Campbell ( IRELAND )<br>2. Satoshi Omura ( JAPAN )<br>3. Youyou Tu ( CHINA )<br>For their discoveries of treatments against parasites.              |
| 2. PHYSICS<br>( 06-10-15 )      | 1. Takaaki Kajita ( Japan )<br>2. Arthur B. McDonald ( Canada )<br>For the discovery of neutrino oscillations.                                                 |
| 3. CHEMISTRY<br>( 07-10-15 )    | 1. Tomas Lindahl ( Sweden )<br>2. Paul Modrich ( USA )<br>3. Aziz Sancar ( Turkey )<br>For mechanistic studies of DNA repair                                   |
| 4. LITERATURE<br>( 08-10-15 )   | Svetlana Alexievich ( Belarus )<br>For her polyphonic writings, a monument to suffering and courage in our time .                                              |
| 5. PEACE<br>( 09-10-15 )        | National Dialogue Quartet<br>For its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011 |
| 6. ECONOMICS<br>( 12-10-15 )    | Angus Deaton ( U.K )<br>For his analysis of consumption, poverty, and welfare                                                                                  |
| PREPARED BY – KALPONIK PREM     |                                                                                                                                                                |

- 9) Kingsley Amis
- 10) Angela Carter
- 11) C.S. Lewis
- 12) Iris Murdoch
- 13) Salman Rushdie
- 14) Ian Fleming
- 15) Jan Morris
- 16) Roald Dahl
- 17) Anthony Burgess
- 18) Mervyn Peake
- 19) Martin Amis
- 20) Anthony Powell
- 21) Alan Sillitoe
- 22) John le Carre
- 23) Penelope Fitzgerald
- 24) Philippa Pearce
- 25) Barbara Pym
- 26) Beryl Bainbridge
- 27) J.G. Ballard
- 28) Alan Garner
- 29) Alasdair Gray
- 30) John Fowles
- 31) Derek Walcott
- 32) Kazuo Ishiguro
- 33) Anita Brookner
- 34) A.S. Byatt
- 35) Ian McEwan
- 36) Geoffrey Hill
- 37) Hanif Kureishi
- 38) Iain Banks
- 39) George MacKay Brown
- 40) A.J.P. Taylor
- 41) Isaiah Berlin
- 42) J.K. Rowling
- 43) Philip Pullman
- 44) Julian Barnes
- 45) Colin Thubron
- 46) Bruce Chatwin
- 47) Alice Oswald
- 48) Benjamin Zephaniah

★ In January 2008, The Times published a list of the "50 greatest #Britishwriters since 1945

- 1) Philip Larkin
- 2) George Orwell
- 3) William Golding
- 4) Ted Hughes
- 5) Doris Lessing
- 6) J.R.R. Tolkien
- 7) V.S. Naipaul
- 8) Muriel Spark

" No man can be wise on an empty stomach " - George Eliot / " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " – Wordsworth



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-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

49) Rosemary Sutcliff

50) Michael Moorcock

Orwell has had an incomparably greater effect on post-war politics than any other novelist, and his writings (both fiction and essays) have formed a kind of intellectual backbone or underpinning for anti-authoritarians, liberals and libertarians everywhere. His novels and essays have had the further benign effect of inclining our own literature towards pungency, clarity of writing, understatement, irony. Not surprisingly, perhaps, Orwell heads our list.

The full list is set out below, and in each case the place accorded in the Times ranking is in brackets. New entries are marked (new):

1. George Orwell (2)
2. William Golding (3)
3. Karl Popper (new)
4. Philip Pullman (43)
5. Russell Hoban (new)
6. Ted Hughes (4)
7. V. S. Naipaul (7)
8. John le Carré (22)
9. Norman Thomas di Giovanni (new)
10. Isaiah Berlin (41)
11. Brian Moore (new)
12. Graham Greene (new)
13. Evelyn Waugh (new)
14. Justin Cartwright (new)
15. Howard Jacobson (new)
16. Muriel Spark (8)
17. Penelope Fitzgerald (23)
18. Doris Lessing (5)
19. Anthony Burgess (17)
20. J. G. Ballard (26)
21. Derek Walcott (29)
22. Kazuo Ishiguro (32)
23. Graham Swift (new)
24. Angela Carter (10)
25. Alexander McCall Smith (new)
26. Bruce Chatwin (44)
27. A. S. Byatt (32)
28. Roald Dahl (16)
29. Kingsley Amis (9)
30. Mervyn Peake (18)
31. Robert Conquest (new)
32. Philip Larkin (1)
33. V. S. Pritchett (new)
34. Nick Hornby (new)
35. Beryl Bainbridge (26)
36. Iris Murdoch (12)
37. John Fowles (30)
38. Anita Brookner (33)
39. Ian McEwan (35)
40. Christopher Hitchens (new)
41. J. R. R. Tolkien (6)
42. A. J. P. Taylor (40)
43. J. K. Rowling (42)
44. Lawrence Durrell (new)
45. Colin Thubron (45)
46. Ian Fleming (14)
47. Salman Rushdie (13)
48. Michael Moorcock (50)
49. C. S. Lewis (11)
50. Martin Amis (19)

### The Booker Prize

List of winners of the Booker Prize for Fiction :

The prize has been awarded each year since 1969 to the best original full-length novel, written in the English language, by a citizen of the Commonwealth of Nations or the Republic of Ireland . In 2014, it was opened for the first time to any work published in the United Kingdom and in the English language.

There have been two special awards celebrating the Booker's history. In 1993, the "Booker of Bookers " prize was awarded to Salman Rushdie for

Midnight's Children (the 1981 winner) as the best novel to win the award in its first 25 years. Midnight's Children also won a public vote in 2008, on the prize's fortieth anniversary, "The Best of the Booker".

->1969 : Something to Answer For (1969) is a

novel by the English writer P. H. Newby . Its chief claim to fame is that it was the winner of the inaugural Booker Prize , which would go on to become one of the major literary awards in the English-speaking world.

-> 1970 - Bernice Rubens (26 July 1923 – 13 October 2004, British ) was a Booker Prize-winning Welsh novelist.

->1971 : Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipau

17 August 1932 (age 83)

Chaguanas, Trinidad and Tobago

Occupation : Novelist, travel writer , essayist

Nationality : Trinidadian , British

Notable works :

A House for Mr Biswas

In a Free State

A Bend in the River

The Enigma of Arrival

Notable awards

Booker Prize 1971

Nobel Prize in Literature 2001

->1972 : John Berger won with G in 1972

-> 1973- Troubles received the 1971 Geoffrey Faber Memorial Prize and The Siege of Krishnapur received the 1973 Booker Prize .

In 2010 Troubles was retrospectively awarded the Lost Man

Booker Prize , created to recognise works published in 1970.

Troubles and its fellow shortlisted works had not been open for consideration that year due to a change in the eligibility rules.

->1974 : Nadine Gordimer won with The Conservationist in 1974.

Also, Holiday is a Booker Prize-winning novel by English writer Stanley Middleton .

-> 1975 : Man Booker Prize for Heat and Dust1984, BAFTA for

Heat and Dust1987, Academy Award for A Room with a View

1993, Academy Award for Howards End

Ruth Praver Jhabvala , CBE (7 May 1927 – 3 April 2013) was a

German-born British and American Booker prize-winning novelist, short story writer and two-time Academy Award-winning screenwriter.

->1976 : David Rhames Storey (born 13 July 1933 in Wakefield, Yorkshire ) is an English playwright, screenwriter , award-winning novelist and a former professional rugby league player.

"Flight into Camden", which won the 1963 Somerset Maugham Award ; and the 1961 John Llewellyn Rhys Prize; and Saville , which won the 1976 Booker Prize.

->1977 : Paul Mark Scott (25 March 1920 in Southgate , then in Middlesex – 1 March 1978 in London) was an English novelist, playwright, and poet, best known for his monumental tetralogy the Raj Quartet . His novel Staying On won the Booker Prize for 1977.

->1978 : Dame Jean Iris Murdoch (15 July 1919 – 8 February 1999) was an Irish-born British author and philosopher, best known for her novels about good and evil, sexual relationships, morality, and the power of the unconscious. Her first published novel, *Under the Net*, was selected in 1998 as one of Modern Library's 100 best English-language novels of the 20th century. In 1987, she was made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire. In 2008, *The Times* ranked Murdoch twelfth on a list of "The 50 greatest British writers since 1945".

Murdoch was awarded the Booker Prize in 1978 for *The Sea, the Sea*.

->1979 : Penelope Fitzgerald (17 December 1916 – 28 April 2000) was a Booker Prize –winning English novelist, poet, essayist and biographer. In 2008, *The Times* included her in a list of "The 50 greatest British writers since 1945". In 2012, *The Observer* named her final novel, *The Blue Flower*, as one of "the ten best historical novels".

Fitzgerald won the Booker Prize for 1979 with *Offshore*.

->1980 : Sir William Gerald Golding (19 September 1911 – 19 June 1993) was an English novelist, playwright, and poet. Best known for his novel *Lord of the Flies*, he won a Nobel Prize in Literature 1983, and was also awarded the Booker Prize for literature in 1980 for his novel *Rites of Passage*, the first book in what became his sea trilogy, *To the Ends of the Earth*.

Golding was knighted by Elizabeth II in 1988. He was a fellow of the

Royal Society of Literature. In 2008, *The Times* ranked Golding third on their list of "The 50 greatest British writers since 1945".

novel) won the Booker Prize .

List of works :

Poetry

Poems (1934)

Theatric works

*The Brass Butterfly* (1958)

Novels

*Lord of the Flies* (1954)

*The Inheritors* (1955)

*Pincher Martin* (1956)

*Free Fall* (1959)

*The Spire* (1964)

*The Pyramid* (1967)

*The Scorpion God* (1971)

*Darkness Visible* (1979)

*The Paper Men* (1984)

*To the Ends of the Earth* (trilogy)

*Rites of Passage* (1980)

*Close Quarters* (1987)

*Fire Down Below* (1989)

*The Double Tongue* (posthumous publication 1995)

Non-fiction

*The Hot Gates* (1965) *A Moving Target* (1982)

*An Egyptian Journal* (1985) Unpublished works

*Seahorse* was written in 1948. It is a biographical account of sailing on the south coast of England whilst in training for D-Day

->1981 : Salman Rushdie won with *Midnight's Children* in 1981.

Sir Salman Rushdie,

*Ethnicity Kashmiri Indian*

(born 19 June 1947, Mumbai, India ) is a British Indian novelist and essayist. His second novel, *Midnight's Children* (1981), won the Booker Prize in 1981. Much of his fiction is set on the Indian subcontinent. He is said to combine magical realism with historical fiction; his work is concerned with the many connections, disruptions, and migrations between Eastern and Western civilizations.

His fourth novel, *The Satanic Verses* (1988), was the centre of a major controversy, provoking protests from Muslims in several countries. Death threats were made against him, including a fatwā calling for his assassination issued by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Supreme Leader of Iran, on 14 February 1989, and as a result he was put under police protection by the British government.

Rushdie was elected a fellow of the

Royal Society of Literature, Britain's senior literary organisation, in 1983. He was appointed Commandeur de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres of France in January 1999. In June 2007, Queen Elizabeth II knighted him for his services to literature. In 2008, *The Times* ranked him thirteenth on its list of the fifty greatest British writers since 1945.

Since 2000, Rushdie has lived in the United States, where he has worked at Emory University and was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters. In 2012, he published *Joseph Anton: A Memoir*, an account of his life in the wake of the controversy over *The Satanic Verses*.

->1982 : Thomas Michael ("Mick") Keneally, (born 7 October 1935) is an Australian novelist, playwright and author of non-fiction. He is best known for writing *Schindler's Ark*, the Booker Prize –winning novel of 1982 which was inspired by the efforts of Poldek Pfefferberg, a Holocaust survivor. The book would later be adapted to Steven Spielberg's *Schindler's List*, which won the Academy Award for Best Picture.

->1983 : J. M. Coetzee won with *Life & Times of Michael K* in 1983, and again with *Disgrace* in 1999.

->1984 : Anita Brookner (born 16 July 1928) is a British award-winning novelist and art historian. She was Slade Professor of Fine Art at the University of Cambridge from 1967 to 1968 and was the first woman to hold this visiting professorship. She was awarded the 1984 Man Booker Prize for her novel *Hotel du Lac*.

->1985 : Keri Hulme (born 9 March 1947) is a New Zealand writer. Her only novel, *The Bone People*, won the Booker Prize in 1985.

->1986 : *The Old Devils* is a novel by Kingsley Amis, first published in 1986. The novel won the Booker Prize. It was adapted for television by Andrew Davies for the BBC in 1992.

->1987 : Dame Penelope Margaret Lively - *Woman* (born 17 March 1933) is a British writer of fiction for both children and adults. She has won both the Booker Prize (*Moon Tiger*, 1987) and the Carnegie Medal for British children's books (*The Ghost of Thomas Kempe*, 1973).

-> 1988 + 2001 : Peter Philip Carey (born 7 May 1943) is an Australian novelist, known primarily for being one of only three writers to have won the Booker Prize twice—the others being J. M. Coetzee and Hilary Mantel. Carey won his first Booker Prize in 1988 for *Oscar and Lucinda*, and won for the second time in 2001 with *True History of the Kelly Gang*. In May 2008 he was nominated for the Best of the Booker Prize. Carey has won the Miles Franklin Award three times and is frequently named as Australia's next contender for the Nobel Prize in Literature.[3] In addition to writing fiction, he collaborated on the screenplay of the film *Until the End of the World* with Wim Wenders and is executive director of the Master of Fine Arts in Creative Writing program at Hunter College, part of the City University of New York.

-> Kazuo Ishiguro won with *The Remains of the Day* in 1989.

-> A. S. Byatt won with *Possession* in 1990.

->1991 : Ben Okri (born 15 March 1959) is a Nigerian poet and novelist. Okri is considered one of the foremost African authors in the post-modern and post-colonial traditions[and has been compared favourably to authors such as Salman Rushdie and Gabriel García Márquez.

1991 Booker Prize – *The Famished Road* 1993.

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-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

-> Michael Ondaatje won with *The English Patient* in 1992.  
-> Roddy Doyle won with *Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha* in 1993.  
->1994 : James Kelman (born 9 June 1946) is an influential Scottish writer of novels, short stories, plays, and political essays. His novel *A Disaffection* was shortlisted for the Booker Prize and won the James Tait Black Memorial Prize for Fiction in 1989. Kelman won the 1994 Booker Prize with *How Late It Was, How Late*. In 1998 Kelman was awarded the Glenfiddich Spirit of Scotland Award. His 2008 novel *Kieron Smith, Boy* won both of Scotland's principal literary awards: the Saltire Society's Book of the Year and the Scottish Arts Council Book of the Year.  
->1995 : *The Ghost Road* is a war novel by Pat Barker, first published in 1995 and winner of the Booker Prize. It is the third volume of a trilogy that follows the fortunes of shell-shocked British army officers towards the end of the First World War. The other books in the trilogy are *Regeneration* and *The Eye in the Door*.  
->1996 : Graham Colin Swift FRSL (born 4 May 1949) is an English writer. Born in London, England, he was educated at Dulwich College, London, Queens' College, Cambridge, and later the University of York. Some of Swift's books have been filmed, including *Last Orders*, starring Michael Caine and Bob Hoskins and *Waterland*, starring Jeremy Irons. *Last Orders* was joint-winner of the 1996 James Tait Black Memorial Prize for fiction and a mildly controversial winner of the 1996 Booker Prize, owing to the superficial similarities in plot to William Faulkner's *As I Lay Dying*. *Waterland* is set in The Fens; a novel of landscape, history and family, it is often cited as one of the outstanding post-war British novels and has been a set text on the English literature syllabus in British schools.  
->1997 : Arundhati Roy won with *The God of Small Things* in 1997. Suzanna Arundhati Roy (born 24 November 1959 - in Shillong, Meghalaya, India) is an Indian author who is best known for her novel. *The God of Small Things* (1997), which won the Man Booker Prize for Fiction in 1997. This novel became the biggest-selling book by a nonexpatriate Indian author. She is also a political activist involved in human rights and environmental causes. Roy began writing her first novel, *The God of Small Things*, in 1992, completing it in 1996. The book is semi-autobiographical and a major part captures her childhood experiences in Aymanam. The publication of *The God of Small Things* catapulted Roy to international fame. It received the 1997 Booker Prize for Fiction and was listed as one of the New York Times Notable Books of the Year for 1997. It reached fourth position on the New York Times Bestsellers list for Independent Fiction. From the beginning, the book was also a commercial success: Roy received half a million pounds as an advance. It was published in May, and the book had been sold to eighteen countries by the end of June. Roy worked for television and movies. She wrote the screenplays for *In Which Annie Gives It Those Ones* (1989), a movie based on her experiences as a student of architecture, in which she also appeared as a performer, and *Electric Moon* (1992), [8] both directed by her then husband Pradip Krishen. Roy won the National Film Award for Best Screenplay in 1988.  
->1998 : Ian McEwan won with *Amsterdam* in 1998.  
->1999 : John Maxwell "J. M." Coetzee (born 9 February 1940) is a South African novelist, essayist, linguist, translator and recipient of the 2003 Nobel Prize in Literature. He relocated to Australia in 2002 and lives in Adelaide. [2] He became an Australian citizen in 2006.  
Booker Prize 1983  
Prix Femina Étranger 1985  
The Irish Times International Fiction Prize 1995  
Booker Prize 1999 ( *Disgrace* is a novel by J. M. Coetzee, published in 1999. It won the Booker Prize. The writer was also awarded the

Nobel Prize in Literature four years after its publication.)  
Nobel Prize in Literature 2003 ( Elizabeth Costello is a 2003 novel by South African-born Nobel Laureate J. M. Coetzee.)  
->2000 : Margaret Atwood won with *The Blind Assassin* in 2000.  
->2001 : 1988 -> same  
->2002 : Yann Martel won with *Life of Pi* in 2002.  
->2003 : DBC Pierre (born Peter Finlay[1] in 1961) is a writer who wrote the novel *Vernon God Little*. He was born in South Australia in 1961, before moving to Mexico, where Pierre was largely raised. He now resides in the Republic of Ireland. Pierre was awarded the 2003 Booker Prize for fiction for *Vernon God Little*, his first novel, becoming the third Australian-born author to be so honoured. Upon winning the Whitbread First Novel Award in 2003 he became the first writer to receive a Booker and a Whitbread for the same book. The book also won the Bollinger Wodehouse Everyman Prize for comic literature at the Hay Festival in 2003, and earned the author a James Joyce Award from the Literary and Historical Society of University College Dublin.  
->2004 : Alan Hollinghurst won with *The Line of Beauty* in 2004.  
->2005 : John Banville won with *The Sea* in 2005.  
->2006 : Kiran Desai won with *The Inheritance of Loss* in 2006.  
->2007 : Anne Enright won with *The Gathering* in 2007.  
->2008 : Aravind Adiga (born 23 October 1974 is an Indian-Australian writer and journalist. His debut novel, *The White Tiger*, won the 2008 Man Booker Prize  
Novels :  
*The White Tiger* : A Novel : Atlantic Books, Ltd (UK), Free Press (US), 2008  
*Between the Assassinations*: Picador (IND), 2008  
*Last Man in Tower: Fourth Estate* (IND),  
Short stories :  
"The Sultan's Battery" "Smack"  
"Last Christmas Bandra" "The Elephant"  
->2009 : Same 2012  
->2010 : Howard Jacobson (born 25 August 1942) is a Man Booker Prize-winning British author and journalist. He is best known for writing comic novels that often revolve around the dilemmas of British Jewish characters.  
->2011 : Julian Patrick Barnes (born 19 January 1946) is an English writer. Barnes won the Man Booker Prize for his book *The Sense of an Ending* (2011), and three of his earlier books had been shortlisted for the Booker Prize: *Flaubert's Parrot* (1984), *England, England* (1998), and *Arthur & George* (2005). He has also written crime fiction under the pseudonym Dan Kavanagh. In addition to novels, Barnes has published collections of essays and short stories.  
->2012 : Dame Hilary Mary Mantel, born Thompson, (6 July 1952), is an English writer whose work includes personal memoirs, short stories, and historical fiction. She has twice been awarded the Booker Prize, the first for the 2009 novel *Wolf Hall*, a fictional account of Thomas Cromwell's rise to power in the court of Henry VIII, and the second for the 2012 novel *Bring Up the Bodies*, the second installment of the Cromwell trilogy. Mantel was the first woman to receive the award twice, following in the footsteps of J. M. Coetzee, Peter Carey and J. G. Farrell (who posthumously won the Lost Man Booker Prize). The third instalment to the trilogy, *The Mirror and the Light*, is in progress.  
->2013 : Eleanor Catton (born 24 September 1985) is a Canadian-born New Zealand author. Her second novel, *The Luminaries*, won the 2013 Man Booker Prize.  
->2014 : Richard Miller Flanagan (born 1961) is an Australian novelist from Tasmania. "Considered by many to be the finest Australian novelist of his generation", according to *The Economist*

, each of his novels has attracted major praise and received numerous awards and honours. [1] He also has written and directed feature films. He won the 2014 Man Booker Prize.

Novels :

Death of a River Guide (1994)

The Sound of One Hand Clapping (1997)

Gould's Book of Fish: A Novel in Twelve Fish

The Unknown Terrorist

Wanting

The Narrow Road to the Deep North ( 2013) -> Boker prize

Non-fiction :

(1985) A Terrible Beauty: History of the Gordon River Country

A collection of his non-fiction was published as And What Do You Do, Mr Gable? (2011)

->2015 : [Marlon James](#) (born 24 November 1970) is a Jamaican novelist. He has published three novels: John Crow's Devil (2005), The Book of Night Women (2009) and A Brief History of Seven Killings (2014), winner of the 2015 Man Booker Prize . Now living in Minneapolis, James teaches literature at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota.

James has taught English and creative writing at Macalester College since 2007. His first novel, John Crow's Devil — which was rejected 70 times before being accepted for publication — tells the story of a biblical struggle in a remote Jamaican village in 1957. His second novel, The Book of Night Women, is about a slave woman's revolt in a Jamaican plantation in the early 19th century. His most recent novel, 2014's A Brief History of Seven Killings , explores several decades of Jamaican history and political instability through the perspectives of many narrators. It won the fiction category of the 2015 OCM Bocas Prize for Caribbean Literature and the 2015 Man Booker Prize for Fiction, having been the first book by a Jamaican author ever to be shortlisted. He is the second Caribbean winner of the prize, following Trinidad-born V. S. Naipaul who won in 1971.

Awards and recognition :

2009 – National Book Critics Circle Award finalist for The Book of Night Women

2010 – Dayton Literary Peace Prize (Fiction) for The Book of Night Women

2010 – Minnesota Book Award (Novel & Short Story) for The Book of Night Women

2013 – Silver Musgrave Medal from the Institute of Jamaica

2014 – National Book Critics Circle Award finalist for A Brief History of Seven Killings

2015 – Anisfield-Wolf Book Award for Fiction for A Brief History of Seven Killings

2015 – OCM Bocas Prize for Caribbean Literature (Fiction category winner), for A Brief History of Seven Killings

2015 – [Man Booker Prize for Fiction for A Brief History of Seven Killings](#)

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A Brief History of Seven Killings is the third novel by [Jamaican author Marlon James](#) .It was published by Riverhead Books . The novel spans several decades and explores the attempted assassination of Bob Marley in Jamaica in the late 1970s and its aftermath through the crack wars in New York City in the 1980s and a changed Jamaica in the 1990s. it contains more than 75 characters—which 'went from Jamaican slang to Biblical heights'".

2015 Short listed :

1. Tom McCarthy

Born 1969 (age 45–46)

London, United Kingdom

Occupation : Novelist, writer, artist

Nationality British

Notable works

Remainder , Men in Space , Tintin and the Secret of Literature, C , Satin Island [এরজন্য](#)

2. Chigozie Obioma

Born 1986

Akure, Nigeria

Occupation : Professor, novelist, short story writer, poet, nonfiction writer

Nationality : Nigerian

Notable works : The Fishermen

The Fishermen was a New York Times Sunday Book Review

Editor's Choice selection, one of the American Library

Association's five best debuts of spring 2015

3. Sunjeev Sahota (born 1981) is a

British novelist whose first novel, Ours are the Streets , was published in January 2011 and whose second novel, The Year of the Runaways, has been shortlisted for the 2015 Man Booker Prize .

4. Anne Tyler (born October 25, 1941) is a Pulitzer Prize-winning American novelist , short story writer, and literary critic. She has published 20 novels, the best known of which are Dinner at the Homesick Restaurant (1983), The Accidental Tourist (1985), and Breathing Lessons (1988). All three were finalists for the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction with Breathing Lessons winning the prize for 1989. She has also won the Janet Heidinger Kafka Prize , the Ambassador Book Award , and the National Book Critics Circle Award . In 2012 she was awarded The Sunday Times Award for Literary Excellence.

On April 13, 2015, * A Spool of Blue Thread was one of six novels shortlisted for Baileys Women's Prize for Fiction . The prize was established in 1996 for the best novel written in English by a woman of any nationality. It was also shortlisted for the 2015 Man Booker Prize.

5. Hanya Yanagihara - Born Hawaii

Occupation : Author, writer, journalist

Nationality : American

Her first novel, The People in the Trees , based on the real-life case of the virologist Daniel Carleton Gajdusek , was praised as one of the best novels of 2013.

In 2015, her second novel, A Little Life was published, again receiving favorable reviews. The book became a surprise best-seller. On September, 15, 2015, the book was shortlisted for the 2015 Man Booker Prize for fiction.

The Man Booker International Prize

The Man Booker International Prize is an international literary award hosted in Britain. From 2005 until 2015, the award was given every two years to a living author of any nationality for a body of work published in English or generally available in English translation. Beginning in 2016, the award was significantly reconfigured.

Pre-2016

While the Man Booker Prize was, from its beginning, only open to writers from the Commonwealth , Ireland and Zimbabwe (but

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-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

later opened to authors from all over the world), the International Prize was open to all nationalities. The award is worth £ 60,000 and an author can only win once. The Man Booker International prize also allows for a separate award for translation. The winning author can choose a translator of their work into English to receive a prize sum of £15,000.

A similar prize to the Man Booker International Prize is the Neustadt International Prize for Literature which is like the Man Booker International Prize awarded biennially. In contrast, the Nobel Prize in Literature, the International Dublin Literary Award, and the Franz Kafka Prize are each awarded annually.

It is given annually to a book in English translation, with a £50,000 prize for the winning title, to be shared equally between author and translator.

The introduction of the International Prize was announced in June 2004. The award, which is sponsored by the Man Group, complements the Man Booker Prize and rewards one author's "continued creativity, development and overall contribution to fiction on the world stage." Therefore, the award is a recognition of the writer's body of work, rather than any one title. The judges for the year compile their own lists of authors and submissions are not invited. On Tuesday 7 July 2015, the Booker Prize Foundation announced that the Man Booker International Prize is to evolve from 2016 to a prize for fiction in translation.

2005 Ismail Kadare - Albania

2007 Chinua Achebe - Nigeria

2009 Alice Munro - Canada

2011 Philip Roth - United States

2013 Lydia Davis - United States

2015 László Krasznahorkai - Hungary

2005 - Winner - Ismail Kadare

Albanian novelist Ismail Kadare was named the inaugural International Prize winner in 2005. Head judge, Professor John Carey said Kadare is "a universal writer in the tradition of storytelling that goes back to Homer." Kadare said he was "deeply honoured" at being awarded the prize.

Kadare was also able to select a translator to receive an additional prize of £15,000. The writer received his award in Edinburgh on 27 June.

Nominees (কে কোন দেশের নাগরিক তা জানার জন্য দেওয়া)

Margaret Atwood (Canada)

Saul Bellow (US)

Gabriel García Márquez (Colombia)

Günter Grass (Germany)

Ismail Kadare (Albania)

Milan Kundera (Czech Republic)

Stanisław Lem (Poland)

Doris Lessing (UK)

Ian McEwan (UK)

Naguib Mahfouz (Egypt)

Tomas Eloy Martinez (Argentina)

Kenzaburo Oe (Japan)

Cynthia Ozick (US)

Philip Roth (US)

Muriel Spark (UK)

Antonio Tabucchi (Italy)

John Updike (US)

A.B. Yehoshua (Israel)

2007 Winner - Chinua Achebe

Nigerian author Chinua Achebe was awarded the International Prize for his literary career in 2007. Judge Nadine Gordimer said Achebe was "the#father of modern African literature" and that he was "integral" to world literature. Achebe received his award on 28 June in Oxford.

Nominees

Chinua Achebe (Nigeria)

Margaret Atwood (Canada)

John Banville (Ireland)

Peter Carey (Australia)

Don DeLillo (US)

Carlos Fuentes (Mexico)

Doris Lessing (UK)

Ian McEwan (UK)

Harry Mulisch (Netherlands)

Alice Munro (Canada)

Michael Ondaatje (Sri Lanka/Canada)

Amos Oz (Israel)

Philip Roth (US)

Salman Rushdie (India/UK)

Michel Tournier (France)

2009 - Winner - Alis Munro

Alice Ann Munro (born 10 July 1931) is a Canadian short story writer and Nobel Prize winner. Munro's work has been described as having revolutionized the architecture of short stories, especially in its tendency to move forward and backward in time. Her stories have been said to "embed more than announce, reveal more than parade."

Munro's fiction is most often set in her native Huron County in southwestern Ontario . Her stories explore human complexities in an uncomplicated prose style. Munro's writing has established her as "one of our greatest contemporary writers of fiction," or, as Cynthia Ozick put it, "our Chekhov." Munro is the recipient of many literary accolades, including the 2013 Nobel Prize in Literature for her work as "master of the contemporary short story", and the 2009 Man Booker International Prize for her lifetime body of work. She is also a three-time winner of Canada's Governor General's Award for fiction and was the recipient of the Writers' Trust of Canada 's 1996

Marian Engel Award , as well as the 2004 Rogers Writers' Trust Fiction Prize for Runawa.

#কাজ সমূহ:

Dance of the Happy Shades

Lives of Girls and Women

Something I've Been Meaning to Tell You

Who Do You Think You Are?

The Beggar Maid

The Moons of Jupiter

The Progress of Love

Friend of My Youth

Open Secrets

The Love of a Good Woman

Hateship, Friendship, Courtship, Loveship, Marriage

Runaway

The View from Castle Rock

Too Much Happiness

Dear Life

Compilations

Selected Stories

No Love Lost

published in 2014 as Lying under the Apple Tree. Selected Stories

Nominees

Peter Carey (Australia)

Evan S. Connell (US)

Mahasweta Devi (India)

E. L. Doctorow (US)

James Kelman (UK)

Mario Vargas Llosa (Peru)

Arnošt Lustig (Czech Republic)

Alice Munro (Canada)

V. S. Naipaul (Trinidad/UK)

Joyce Carol Oates (US)

Antonio Tabucchi (Italy)

Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o (Kenya)

Dubravka Ugrešić (Croatia)

Lyudmila Ulitskaya (Russia)

2011 – Winner –

Philip Roth

American novelist Roth was announced as the winner on 18 May 2011 at the Sydney Writers' Festival. Of his win, Roth said "This is a great honour and I'm delighted to receive it." The writer said he hoped the prize would bring him to the attention of readers around the world who are not currently familiar with his body of work. Roth received his award in London on 28 June; however, he was unable to attend in person due to ill health, so he sent a short video instead.

Nominees

Wang Anyi (China)

Juan Goytisolo (Spain)

James Kelman (UK)

John le Carré (UK)

Amin Maalouf (Lebanon)

David Malouf (Australia)

Dacia Maraini (Italy)

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-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

Rohinton Mistry (India/Canada)

Philip Pullman (UK)

Marilynne Robinson (US)

Philip Roth (US)

Su Tong (China)

Anne Tyler (US)

2013 - Winner - Lydia Davis

Lydia Davis, best known as a short story writer, was announced as the winner of the 2013 prize on 22 May at a ceremony at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. The official announcement of Davis' award on the Man Booker Prize website described her work as having "the brevity and precision of poetry." Judging panel chair Christopher Ricks commented that "There is vigilance to her stories, and great imaginative attention. Vigilance as how to realise things down to the very word or syllable; vigilance as to everybody's impure motives and illusions of feeling."

Nominees

U R Ananthamurthy (India)

Aharon Appelfeld (Israel)

Lydia Davis (US)

Intizar Hussain (Pakistan)

Yan Lianke (China)

Marie NDiaye (France)

Josip Novakovich (Canada)

Marilynne Robinson (US)

Vladimir Sorokin (Russia)

Peter Stamm (Switzerland)

2015 – Winner - László Krasznahorkai

László Krasznahorkai (Hungarian pronunciation: (born 5 January 1954) is a Hungarian novelist and screenwriter who is known for critically difficult and demanding novels, often labeled as postmodern , with dystopian and melancholic themes. [3] Several of his works, notably his novels Satantango (Sátántangó , 1985) and The Melancholy of Resistance

(Az ellenállás melankóliája, 1989), have been turned into feature films by Hungarian film director Béla Tarr.

László Krasznahorkai became the first author from Hungary to receive the Man Booker award in 2015. The prize was given to recognise his "achievement in fiction on the world stage". British author Marina Warner , who chaired the panel of judges that selected Krasznahorkai for the award, compared his writing to Kafka and

Beckett . Krasnahorkai's translators, George Szirtes and Otilie Mulzet, shared the £15,000 translators' prize.

Notable works

Satantango (1985)

The Melancholy of Resistance (1989)

War and War (1999)

Seiobo There Below (2008)

#পুরস্কার :

2015: Man Booker International Prize

2014: Vilenica Prize (Vilenica International Literary Festival, Slovenia)

2014: Best Translated Book Award, winner for Seiobo There Below , translated from the Hungarian by Otilie Mulzet. First author to win two BTBA awards.

2014: America Award for a lifetime contribution to international writing

2013: Best Translated Book Award, winner for Satantango, translated from the Hungarian by George Szirtes

2012: Prima Primissima Prize (Budapest, Hungary)

2010: Brücke-Berlin Prize (Berlin, Germany) for Seiobo There Below

Nominees

César Aira (Argentina)

Hoda Barakat (Lebanon)

Maryse Condé (Guadeloupe)

Mia Couto (Mozambique)

Amitav Ghosh (India)

Fanny Howe (U.S.A.)

Ibrahim al-Koni (Libya)

László Krasznahorkai (Hungary)

Alain Mabankou (Republic of the Congo)

Marlene van Niekerk (South Africa)

The nominees for the sixth Man Booker International Prize were announced on 24 March 2015.

America Award

The America Award, which describes itself as a modest attempt at providing alternatives to the Nobel Prize in Literature, was first presented in 1994. The award does not entail any prize money.

->নিচেরজুরি বোর্ডেরসবাইআমেরিকানযাএকজামেআসে :

Each year, the jury comprises 6 to 8 American poets, prose writers, playwrights and literary critics. The rotating panel has included Douglas Messerli [chairman], Will Alexander , Luigi Ballerini , Charles Bernstein, Peter Constantine , Peter Glassgold, Deborah Meadows, Martin Nakell, John O'Brien, Marjorie Perloff , Dennis Phillips, Joe Ross, Jerome Rothenberg , Paul Vangelisti , and Mac Wellman.

America Award winners

1994 – Aimé Césaire [France]

1995 – Harold Pinter [England]

1996 – José Donoso [Chile] (awarded prior to his death)

1997 – Friederike Mayröcker [Austria]

1998 – Rafael Alberti [Spain] (awarded prior to his death)

1999 – Jacques Roubaud [France]

2000 – Eudora Welty [USA]

2001 – Inger Christensen [Denmark]

2002 – Peter Handke [Austria]

2003 – Adonis [Syria/Lebanon]

2004 – José Saramago [Portugal]

2005 – Andrea Zanzotto [Italy]

2006 – Julien Gracq (Louis Poirier) [France]

2007 – Paavo Haavikko [Finland]

2008 – John Ashbery [USA]

2009 – Günter Kunert [GDR/Germany]

2010 – Javier Marías [Spain]

2011 – Ko Un [South Korea]

2012 – Ivo Michiels [Belgium]

2013 – Reiner Kunze [GDR/Germany]

2014 – László Krasznahorkai [Hungary]

2015 – Edward Albee [USA]

----> Pulitzer Prize for Drama

(1967, 1975, and 1994)

Tony Award (1963 and 2002)

National Medal of Arts (1996)

Special Tony Award (2005)

America Award in Literature (2015)

সাহিত্যিকর্ম :

Plays

The Zoo Story (1958)

The Death of Bessie Smith (1959)

The Sandbox (1959)

Fam and Yam (1959)

The American Dream (1960)

Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf? (1961–1962)

The Ballad of the Sad Café (1963) (adapted from the novella by Carson McCullers)

Tiny Alice (1964)

Malcolm (1965) (adapted from the novel by James Purdy)

A Delicate Balance (1966)

Breakfast at Tiffany's (adapted from the novel by Truman Capote) (1966)

Everything in the Garden (1967)

Box and Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung (1968)

All Over (1971)

Seascape (1974)

Listening (1975)

Counting the Ways (1976)

The Lady from Dubuque (1977–1979)

Lolita (adapted from the novel by

Vladimir Nabokov) (1981)

The Man Who Had Three Arms (1981)

Finding the Sun (1983)

Marriage Play (1986–1987)

Three Tall Women (1990–1991)

The Lorca Play (1992)

Fragments (1993)

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-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

The Play About the Baby (1996)

Occupant

Me Myself and I

Essays

Stretching My Mind: Essays 1960–2005 (Avalon Publishing, 2005)

কোটেশন :

"If you're willing to fail interestingly, you tend to succeed interestingly."

"That's what happens in plays, yes? The shit hits the fan."

"Creativity is magic. Don't examine it too closely."

"Sometimes it's necessary to go a long distance out of the way in order to come back a short distance correctly."

ফয়সল আহম্মেদ মুন্সী এটাকরার উদ্দেশ্য

: বিখ্যাত লেখা ও আধুনিক সাহিত্যিকদের সাথে পরিচয় ঘটানো, যাতে MCQ আসলে বুঝায়, কে কোন সময়ের লেখক বা কার কোনটা লেখা

10-35 BCS & Job Solutions English Literature (By Silvia Mahbub Mim)

1. Who is the author of "A Farewell to Arms" ? – Ernest

Hemingway

2. Who is the author of "Animal Farm" ? – George Orwell

3. Who is the author of "India Wins Freedom" ? – Abul Kalam

Azad

4. Who is the poet of the Victorian age ? – Robert Browning

5. Who is the author of "For Whom the Bell Tolls" ? – Ernest

Hemingway

6. Caesar and Cleopatra is ? – A play By G. B. Shaw

7. Who is the greatest modern English Dramatist? – G. B. Shaw

8. Who is the modern Philosopher who was awarded Nobel Prize for literature? – Bertrand Russell

9. Who is the most famous satirist in English Literature ? –

Jonathan Swift

10. The Rainbow is – Novel by D. H. Lawrence

11. "Tom Jones" by Henry Fielding was first published in – The 1st half of 19th century

12. The literary work "Kubla Khan" is – A short story by Somers Maughan

13. T.S Eliot was born – USA

14. O Henry "Was Written by – William Sydney Porter

15. Paradise Lost attempts to – Justify the ways of God to man

16. Which of the following age in literature history is the latest –

The Georgian Age

17. The first Dictionary was completed by- Samuel Johnson

18. The Poet Laureate is – the court poet of England

19. Which of the following school of literary writing is connected with a medical theory – Comedy Of Humours

20. Who of the following was both a poet and painter – Blake

21. Shakespeare is known mostly for his- Plays

22. Which century was the Victorian period- 19th Century

23. "Animal Farm" was Written by- George Orwell

24. Who Wrote the Lines; "All at once I saw a crowd, a host of golden daffodils" – Wordsworth

25. The play Arm and The Man is by- G. B. Shaw

26. Othello is a Shakespeare's Play about- A Moor

27. The Poem "Isle of Innisfree" is written by – W. B. Yeats

28. Riders to the Sea is a – one act play

[Job Solutions]

1. Who is a Nobel Literature ? – W B Yeats

2. Who was an Irish dramatist ? –

3. Revolutionary poet – P.B. Shelley

4. Which period does the poet Alfred Tennyson belong to? – Victorian

5. "Great Expectation" is a novel written by- Charles Dickens

6. Paradise Lost – an epic

7. The Merchant of Venice- William Shakespeare

8. "Justice delayed is justice denied" was started by – Gladstone

9. "Renaissance" means- The revival of learning

10. Divine Comedy is written by- Dante

11. Adela is a character in a novel written by – Joseph Conrad

12. Huckleberry Finn is a novel written by- Mark Twain

13. Twelfth Night- a comedy

14. Beowulf is – an epic poem

15. John Keats – poet

16. Hamlet was written by - William Shakespeare

17. William Shakespeare – wrote Tempest

18. Gulliver's Travels has been written – Jonathan Swift

19. Allegorical means – having symbolic meaning .

20. Macbeth is- a play

21. Victorian period – 19th century

22. P.B. Shelley is known – Romantic poet

23. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever" was stated by- John Keats

24. Chaucer is the representative poet of – 14th century
25. "Gulliver's travels" is a famous story by Jonathan Swift
26. "The Trumpet of prophecy! O wind if winter comes for behind" who is the poet of these lines? – P.B. Shelley
27. "the music in my heart I bore long after it was heard no more..... these lines are from the poem? – ode to a nightingale by John Keats
28. Identify the poet of the verse; "our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought" – P.B. Shelley
29. Who among the following is a dramatist – G.B. Shaw
30. who wrote "Wuthering Heights" – Emily Brontë
31. Who wrote Madame Bovary – Gustave Flaubert
32. "Frailty, The name of women" – Hamlet
33. Who wrote Prometheus Unbound – Aeschylus
34. Lady Chatterley's Lover was written by the author of – Rainbow
35. Vanity Fair is a – Novel
36. King Lear – William Shakespeare
37. The wrath of Achilles is the theme of – Iliad
38. The Caucasian Chalk Circle is a – play
39. "The Canterbury Tales" are told by – Geoffrey Chaucer
40. Christopher Marlowe is William Shakespeare? – Contemporary
41. "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" is a ? – Poem
42. Emily Brontë is a ? – novelist
43. Brutus is a famous character of William Shakespeare in – Julius Caesar
44. Jane Austen is the writer of – Emma
45. Which Indian English writer wrote "A Suitable Boy" ? – Vikram Seth
46. Who wrote To the Daffodils? – Robert Herrick
47. In which poem do you find Hindu allusion of Philosophy? – The Waste Land
48. "Better to reign in Hell than to serve in Heaven" – who said? – Satan in Paradise Lost
49. Who is the greatest dramatist of all times? – William Shakespeare
50. "Ode to Autumn" is written by? – Keats
51. Alexander Pope's "An Essay on Man" is a ? – Poem
52. "Ode to the West Wind" is written by? – P.B. Shelley
53. Geoffrey Chaucer wrote? – Canterbury Tales
54. Who wrote Pride and Prejudices? – Jane Austen
55. Who is the writer of "The Merchant of Venice"? – William Shakespeare
56. Quotation "water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink"? – The Ancient Mariner
57. The Daffodil is a Poem written by? – William Wordsworth
58. who is called the father of English poetry? – Geoffrey Chaucer
59. Charles Dickens was the writer of ? – David Copperfield
60. Ophelia is an important character in the Shakespearean play? – Hamlet
61. Famous Irish poet and dramatist is? – W.B. Yeats
62. A Russian author who refused Nobel Prize? – Boris Pasternak
63. Jonathan Swift is the author of? – Gulliver's Travels
64. William Wordsworth is a ? – Poet
65. Who wrote "some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested"? – Francis Bacon
66. Who is the author of "Round the world in Eighty Days"? – Jules Verne
67. "To be or not to be" Quotation of ? – Hamlet
68. Who wrote "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"? – S.T. Coleridge
69. Who is known as "The poet of nature" in English Literature? – William Wordsworth
70. Who is the modern philosopher who was rewarded Nobel Prize for literature? – B. Russell
71. Nobel Prize winner and a lady novelist? – Pearl S. Buck
72. Famous Irish poet? – W.B. Yeats
73. "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players" – Quotation from? – As You Like It
74. The Drama "Man and Superman" written by? – G.B. Shaw
75. What was the first novel of Virginia Woolf? – The Voyage Out
76. The book "Death of God" is written by? – Gabriel Vahanian
77. Which one of the following is the first long poem in English? – Dream of the Road
78. who is the most famous satirist in English Literature? – Jonathan Swift
79. "Beauty is truth, truth is beauty" – Whose speech is this? – John Keats
80. "Ode to Autumn" was written by? – John Keats
- 81.

★ ইংরেজী সাহিত্য হতে বিগত ভাস্কি ভর্তি প্রশ্ন by AFD

1. Who is called the Poet of Nature in English Literature?
 -> William Wordsworth
2. Author of the novel 'The Trial' ?
 -> Franz Kafka
3. Father of English novels?
 -> Daniel Defoe
4. The author of 'War and Peace' ?
 -> Tolstoy
5. Why were the daffodils in Wordsworth's 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' dancing?
 -> There was a strong wind
6. Why is the poet so sad to see the daffodils in "The Daffodils" ?
 -> The poet is sad because the flowers remind him of his own death
7. In "I Wandered Lonely As a Cloud" Wordsworth compares the daffodils with _____

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-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

-> the stars of the milky way

8. Synonym of ' paradox '?

-> contradiction

9. Guy de Maupassant is a famous _____ short story writer?

-> French

10. Paradise Lost is an epic written by _____?

-> Milton

11. Epics are divided into _____ types.

-> two

12. An epic is based on _____ performed by a hero.

-> heroic deeds

13. Hamlet is a play written by _____?

-> Shakespeare

14. Rabindranath Tagore wrote _____?

-> Balaka

15. The only medium of literature is _____?

-> language

16. Poet of Beauty?

-> John Keats

17. The word ' Limerick ' means?

-> a form of light verse

18. Who is the author of the novel ' A Golden Age'?

-> Tahmina Anam

19. The author of the Old Man and the Sea is?

-> Hemingway

20. The novel 'Wuthering Heights' is

written by _____?

-> Emily Bronte

21. The epic ' Odyssey ' was written by _____

-> Homer

22. According to the writer of ' A Mother in Mannville ' which of the following word best describe the character of 'Jerry' _____

-> Integrity

23. In Shelley " Ozmandias " "frown " and "sneer of cold command " are seen on _____?

-> shattered visage

24. ' The Origin of Species ' was written by _____

-> Charles Darwin

25. " The Rape of Bangladesh " is written by _____?

-> Anthony Mascarenhas

26. Which phrase would best describe " the cuckoo "

-> the harbinger of spring

27. " The waves besides them danced (from " I wandered lonely as a cloud ") is an example of _____?

-> personification

28. In " Under the greenwood tree " which of the following is mentioned as a " enemy "?

-> Winter

29. The central idea of " Ozmandias " is that?

-> all things, both great and small, will perish

30. " I wandered lonely as a cloud " is an example of _____

-> simile

31. The central idea of " Under the greenwood tree " is that?

-> life in nature is simple and free

32. In " To daffodils ", human life is compared with?

-> morning's dew

33. In " Ozmandias " who saw the statue of Ozymandias?

-> a Traveller

34. " We have short time to stay, as you " (from the poem " To Daffodils ")

-> Simile

35. The central idea of " I wandered lonely as a cloud " is that _____?

-> We can find solace in nature

36. "Continuous as the stars.... They stretched " (from " I wandered lonely as a cloud ") is an example of? Or We..... dry Away / Like the summer's rain "

-> simile (উপমা)

37. The central idea of " To Daffodils " is that?

-> life is short, so live to the fullest

38. The statue of Ozamandias is?

-> in a desert

39. The speaker of " I wandered lonely as a cloud " saw?

-> golden daffodils

40. The phrase " trunkless legs " in the poem " Ozamandias " refers to?

-> legs without body

41. The literary work, the waste Land ' is a _____

-> poem by T.S.Eliot

42. "To be, or not to be : that is the question : is a quotation from

-> Hamlet

43. The poem ' Under the Green Wood Tree ' was written by

-> William Shakespeare

44. Which is known as Romantic of English literature?

-> 1798 - 1832

45. What is an epic?

-> a long poem

46. The author of Songs of Innocence and of Experience is _____

-> William Blake

47. King Lear banished his youngest daughter Cordelia from his kingdom ; but in the end, she become her only shelter. This is an example of....

-> irony

49. Who among the following is not a novelist?

-> Hardy / Joyce / Thackeray /

Blake ©®

50. " To err is human, to forgive divine "?

-> Pope

51. When a poem has a speaker, what does a novel have?

-> narrator (কথক)

52. The Victorian age is named after _____?

-> Queen Victoria

53. Which is not true of an English Literature?

a. It has fourteen lines

b. It has fourteen syllables in each line **©

c. It has five feet in each line

d. It is written in iambic (পাঁচমাএর) pentameter (কাব্য) lines.

54. A Doll's House is written by _____?

-> Henrick ibsen

55. " Sherlock Holmes " written?

-> Sir A. Canan Doyle

56. What is ' limerick '?

-> A form of light verse

57. Romeo and Julliet is a _____

-> Tragedy (Shakespeare)

58. " Crime & Punishment " Written by_____

-> Dostoevsky

59. Who is the author of "Animal Farm "?

-> George Orwell

60. "Man & Superman " written by ____?

-> G. B. Shaw

61. Melodrama is a kind of play of _____?

-> Violent and sensational themes

62. Romanticism is mainly connected with _____?

-> Love & beauty

63. Kazi Nazrul Islam is a _____ rebel poet.

64. Father of English poetry?

-> Chaucer

65. The author of the famous book ' The Judgement ' is _____?

-> Kuldeep Nayer

66. " My Experiment with Truth " was written by _____?

-> Mahatma Gandhi

67. A fantasy is _____?

-> An imaginary story

68. Which of the following is a story in verse?

-> Ballad

69. ' The Sense of an Ending ' written by _____?

-> Julian Barnes

70. Among the following who is not a poet?

-> M.Arnold / Robert Frost / John Donne / Doris Leasing ****

71. " The hungry judge soon the sentence sign And wretchs hang that jury men may dine ". This is a example of _____?

-> a satire (ব্যঙ্গ)

72. Who excels in dramatic monologue?

-> John Milton

73. ' There is no one so poor as a wealthy miser ' This is an example of _____

-> paradox (প্রচলিতমতেরবিরুদ্ধমত)

74. Who was not awarded the Nobel Prize?

-> John Galsworthy / Orhan Pamuk /

Winston Churchill / Elizabeth Barrett ©©

75. The Romantic Age began with the publication of _____

-> Lyrical Ballads

76. What is the work of Winston Churchill?

-> History of the Second World War

History of the English Speaking People / Life in Marlborough / Far From the Madding Crowd

♣ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

77. In Shelley " Ozymandias, " the words, 'My name is Ozymandias, king of kings are inscribed on ____
-> the pedestal of the statue
78. In 'Under the greenwood Tree ' the 'Tree' refers to ____
-> forest
79. Which two things of nature does Robert Herrick find similar to human beings and daffodils?
-> summer's rain, morning's dew
80. According to most of the critics who is not a romantic poet?
-> Keats / Robi Tagore / T.S.Eliot **/ Wordsworth
81. Bertrand Russell was a British ____
-> Philosopher
82. " Gulliver's Travels " was written by ____?
-> Jonathan Swift
83. 'John of Arc " drama written by?
-> G.B. Shaw
84. 'War and peace ' written by?
-> Tolstoy
85. " The Tale of two Cities " written by?
-> C. Dickens
86. Father of English Poetry?
-> G. Chaucer
87. Elizabeth Tragedy is centered on ____?
-> revenge
88. ' Man and Superman ' written by ____
-> G. B. Shaw
89. Oldest period of English literature?
-> Anglo - Saxon
90. King Lear banished his youngest daughter Cordelia from his Kingdom ; but in the end, she became her only shelter. This is an example of ____?
-> irony
91. Who among the following is not a novelist?
-> Hardy / Joyce / Thackeray / Black **
92. The author of Songs of Innocence and of Experience is ____?
-> W. Black
93. The Victorian age is named after ____?
-> Queen Victoria
94. " Who doth ambition shun " means a person who ____?
-> gives up ambition

95. " Hasting day " in ' To Daffodils ' mean?
-> hurriedly passing day
96. In the poem ' Ozymandias ' Who calls Ozymandias 'king of kings ' ?
-> Ozymandias himself
97. ' A Tale of Two Cities ' refers to ____
-> London and Paris
98. " The kite Runner " written by ____?
-> Khaled Hosseini
99. ' Merchant of Venice ' is written by ____?
-> W. Shakespeare
100. " Silent Woman " written by ____?
-> Ben Jonson
101. " Heaven and Earth " written by ____?
-> Lord Byron
102. " The Birthday Party " written by ____?
-> Harold Pinter
103. " Essay of Elia was written by ____?
-> Charles Lamb
104. Which is known as Shakespeare's swansong?
-> The Tempest
105. " Waiting for Godot " written by?
-> Samuel Beckett
106. Who is famous for his elegies?
-> Thomas Gray
107. Nissim Ezekiel is a famous poet of ____
-> India
108. ' Things Fall Apart ' was written by ____
-> Chinua Achebe
109. Who authored that statement " Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere " ?
-> Abraham Lincoln
110. Coward die ____ before death.
-> many times
111. " Knowledge is power " was stated by ____?
-> Socrates
112. " Sweet are the uses of adversity " was stated by ____?
-> Shakespeare
113. "The government is the best which governs least?
-> Henry David Thoreau

114. " Veni, vidi, vici " is the quotation of _____

-> Shakespeare

115. " Nature never did betray the heart that loved her " -----

-> Wordsworth

116. " Man is political animal " _____

-> Aristotle

117. "Cowards die many times before their death " _____

-> Shakespeare

118. The last word of the proverb " A good husband should be deaf and a good wife _____

-> blind

119. They _____ in never-ending _____.

-> stretched, line.

120. "A little learning is a dangerous things " is a quotation from _____

-> Alexander Pope

ENGLISH LITERATURE SOLVED BY NO OPTIONS [PAK WEBSITE]

1.The earliest surviving work in English Literature is Ans:

Caedmon's Hymn

2. The epic poem Beowulf consists Ans: 3182 alliterative lines

3. Which epic poem from old English Literature has been declared the national epic poem of England?

Ans: Beowulf Epic Poem

4. The epic poem Beowulf is written in Ans: Scandinavian Script

5. Who wrote the epic poem Beowulf? Ans: Anonymous

6. The Old English "Martyrology" is a Merican collection of Ans: Hagiographies

7. Eynsham was a prolific 10th-century writer of Ans:

Hagiographies and Homilies

8. The earliest English poet whose name is known is; Ans:

Caedmon

9. King Alfred's reign ended in Ans: 9th century

10. In the battle of Maldon in 991, The Anglo-Saxons failed to prevent Ans: Vikings' Invasion

11. "The Wanderer" is an old English poem that consists Ans: 115 Lines of alliterative verse

12. A poem that mourns a loss, or has the more general meaning of a simply sorrowful piece of writing is called; Ans: Elegy

13. The English Literature is generally seen as beginning with the;

Ans: Epic Poem Beowulf

14. Normans conquered the England in Ans: 1066

15. Which language became the standard language of courts, parliament and polite society during the reign of Normans? Ans: Law French

16. Who translated the Bible in the Middle English Period? Ans: Wycliffe

17. Which pre-Reformation movement rejected many of the distinctive teachings of the

Roman Catholic Church? Ans: The Lollard Movement

18. The term "Lollard" refers to whom? Ans: The followers of John Wycliffe

19. A prominent theologian who was dismissed from the University of Oxford in 1381 for criticism of the Church was; Ans:

John Wycliffe

20. Middle English Period lasts up till the; Ans: 1470

21. Patience and Purity are alliterative poems written by; Ans: Sir Gawain

22. What is the term "Chancery Standard" meant in English Literature?

Ans: A form of London-based English

23. Where is the Geoffrey Chaucer buried in? Ans: Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey

24. Geoffrey Chaucer is best known for his; Ans: Canterbury Tales

25. The first recorded association of Valentine's Day is in

Chaucer's; Ans: Parliament of Fowls

26. Who was the personal friend of Geoffrey Chaucer? Ans: John Gower

27. Which book is believed to be the first published book written by a woman in the English

language? Ans: Revelation of Divine Love

28. William Caxton invented the printing press in Ans: 1476

29. Pilgrim's progress is a famous allegory of medieval period

written by; Ans: John Bunyan

30. Renaissance is usually regarded as beginning in 14th-century

in; Ans: Italy

31. The term Renaissance in English Literature means Ans: Re-

birth

32. The English Renaissance was actually the; Ans: Cultural and

Artistic Movement

33. John Florio was an excellent; Ans: Linguist and Lexicographer

34. Sonnet was introduced into English Literature from Ans: Italian

Literature

35. The Faerie Queene, an epic poem was written by Ans: Edmund

Spencer

36. The defense of the poetry is the work of Ans: Sir Philip Sidney

37. What is significant about "Gorboduc" the first verse drama in

❁ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নিৰ্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

English Literature?

Ans: Blank Verse was used in it for the first time ever

38. Reign of the Elizabeth-I started in Ans: 1558

39. Reign of the James-I started in Ans: 1603

40. Thomas Wyatt is one of the earliest English poet of Ans:
Renaissance Age

41. Who is known as the poets' poet in English Literature? Ans:
Edmund Spencer

42. Sonnet is a Ans: 14-lines poem

43. What is called the first eight lines of Sonnet? Ans: Octave

44. What is called the last six lines of Sonnet? Ans: Sestet

45. What is the rhyming scheme of Octave in sonnet? Ans: a-b-b-a-a-b-b-a

46. What is the rhyming scheme of sestet in sonnet? Ans: : c-d-e-c-d-e or c-d-c-c-d-c.

47. William Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Christopher Marlowe were Ans: Elizabethan age playwrights.

48. Dr. Faustus is the very famous play, written by Ans:
Christopher Marlowe

49. The Alchemist, comedy was written by Ans: Ben Johnson

50. The 'Table Alphabetically' is believed to be first ever dictionary in English language was written in 1604 by; Ans; Robert Cawdrey

ENGLISH LITERATURE SOLVED BY 2/3 OPTIONS [INDIA WEBSITE]

Note : Reduse options for page problem –option may be abc or bcd or cd.

1. Which poem ends 'I shall but love thee better after death'? **a. How do I love thee** b. Ode to a Grecian urn

2. Which poet is considered a national hero in Greece? a. John Keats **b. Lord Byron**

3. Which kind of poem is Edward Lear associated with? b. Epics c. Sonnets **d. Nonsense**

4. In Coleridge's poem 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' where were the three gallants going?
a. A funeral **b. A wedding**

5. Harold Nicholson described which poet as 'Very yellow and glum. Perfect manners'?
a. e. e. Cummings **b. T. S. Elliot**

6. What was strange about Emily Dickinson? **a. She rarely left home** b. She wrote in code

7. Rupert Brooke wrote his poetry during which conflict? b. Second World War **d. First World War**

8. Which Poet Laureate wrote about a church mouse? **a. Betjeman** b. Hughes

9. Which American writer published 'A brave and startling truth' in 1996
a. Robert Hass b. Jessica Hagdorn **c. Maya Angelou**

10. Who wrote about the idyllic 'Isle of Innisfree'? b. Ezra Pound. **W. B. Yeats**

11. A pattern of accented and unaccented syllables in lines of poetry
1. rhyme scheme 2. **meter**

12. The repetition of similar ending sound
1. onomatopoeia
2. **rhyme**

13. Applying human qualities to non-human things
1. **personification**
2. onomatopoeia

14. The repetition of beginning consonant sounds
1. onomatopoeia
2. **alliteration**

15. A comparison of unlike things without using a word of comparison such as like or as
1. **metaphor**
2. simile

16. The comparison of unlike things using the words like or as
1. metaphor
2. **simile**

17. Using words or letters to imitate sounds
1. simile
2. **onomatopoeia**

18. a description that appeals to one of the five senses
1. **imagery**
2. personification

19. A poem that tells a story with plot, setting, and characters
1. lyric
2. **narrative**

20. A poem with no meter or rhyme
1. lyric
2. **free verse**

21. A poem that generally has meter and rhyme
1. **lyric**
2. free verse

22. Sylvia Plath married which English poet?
a. Masfield
c. Hughes

23. Carl Sandburg 'Planked whitefish' contains what kind of imagery?
b. Rural Idyll
c. War

24. Which influential American poet was born in Long Island in 1819?
c. John Greenleaf Whittier
d. Walt Whitman

25. In 1960 'The Colossus' was the first book of poems published by which poetess?
a. Elizabeth Bishop
b. Sylvia Plath

26. In his poem Kipling said 'If you can meet with triumph and . . .
.....'?
b. Ruin
c. Disaster

27. Which of the following is not a literary device used for aesthetic effect in poetry?
c. Rhyme
d. **Grammar**
28. True or false: Writing predates poetry.
a. True
b. **False**
29. What is the earliest surviving European poem?
a. **The Homeric epic**
b. The Gilgamesh epic
30. Which of the following is not a poetic tradition?
b. The Comic
c. **The Occult**
31. What is the study of poetry's meter and form called?
a. **Prosody**
b. Potology
32. Shakespeare composed much of his plays in what sort of verse?
c. **Iambic pentameter**
d. Dactylic hexameter
33. Which poet invented the concept of the variable foot in poetry?
a. **William Carlos Williams**
b. Emily Dickinson
34. Who wrote this famous line: 'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day/ Thou art more lovely and more temperate...'
a. TS Eliot
d. **Shakespeare**
35. From what century does the poetic form the folk ballad date?
a. **The 12th**
b. The 14th
36. From which of Shakespeare's plays is this famous line: 'Did my heart love til now?/ Forswear it, sight/ For I never saw a true beauty until this night'
c. Othello
d. **Romeo and Juliet**
37. What is a poem called whose first letters of each line spell out a word?
c. **Acrostic**
d. Haiku
38. Auld Lang Syne is a famous poem by whom?
c. Henry Longfellow
d. **Robert Burns**
39. How has Stephen Dunn been described in 'the Oxford Companion to 20th Century Poetry'
a. **A poet of middlelessness**
b. Capturing a sense of spiritual marooness
40. 'The Cambridge school' refers to a group who emerged when?
a. The 1900's
b. **The 1960's**
41. Margaret Atwood was born in which Canadian city?
b. Toronto
c. **Ottawa**
42. Which of the following words describe the prevailing attitude of High-Modern Literature?
a. skeptical
c. Impressionistic
e. **Both a & c**
43. Which Welsh poet wrote "Under Milk Wood?"
a. Anthony Hopkins d. **Dylan Thomas**
44. Who wrote Canterbury Tales?
a. **Geoffrey Chaucer**
b. Dick Whittington
45. Who wrote "The Hound of the Baskervilles?"
a. Agatha Christie d. **Arthur Conan Doyle**
46. William Shakespeare is not the author of:
a. Titus Andronicus c. **White Devil**
47. _____ is a late 20th century play written by a woman?
a. Queen Cristina b. Top Girls c. **Camille** d. The Homecoming
48. Which of the following writers wrote historical novels?
a. Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte b. **Sir Walter Scott and Maria Edgeworth**
c. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge d. Mary Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley
49. Who wrote "Ten Little Niggers?" c. **Agatha Christie**
50. Which of the following are Thomas Hardy books?
a. **The Poor Man and the Lady** b. **The Return of Native** c. Chollttee
d. None of the above
51. Which of the following is not a work of John Keats?
a. Endymion b. To some ladies c. To hope d. **None of above**
52. Who wrote the poems, "On death" and "Women, Wine, and Snuff?"
a. John Milton b. **John Keats** c. P.B. Shelley d. William Wordsworth
53. "Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste Brought death into the world, and all our woe, With loss of Eden." This is an extract from:
a. **Paradise Lost** b. Paradise Regained c. Samson Agonistes
d. Divorce Tracts
54. William Shakespeare was born in the year:
a. **1564** b. 1544 c. 1578 d. 1582
55. Which of the following is not a Shakespeare tragedy?
a. Titus Andronicus b. Othello c. Macbeth d. Hamlet e. **None of the above**
56. Who wrote 'The Winter's Tale?' a. George Bernard Shaw
b. John Dryden d. **William Shakespeare**
57. What is the difference between a simile and a metaphor?
c) **A simile uses as or like to make a comparison and a metaphor doesn't.**

❁ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

d) A simile must use animals in the comparison.

58. What is the word for a "play on words"?

a) **pun** b) simile c) haiku d) metaphor

59. Which represents an example of alliteration?

a) Language Arts **b) Peter Piper Picked Peppers** c) I like music. d) A beautiful scenery with music

60. What is the imitation of natural sounds in word form?

a) Personification b) Hyperboles c) Alliteration **d) Onomatopoeia**

61. The theme is ...? a) a plot. b) an character **d) the point a writer is trying to make about a subject.**

62. Concentrate on these elements when writing a good poem.

b) purpose and audience **c) theme, purpose, form, and mood.** d) rhyme and reason

63. Which is not a poetry form?

a) epic **b) tale** c) ballad d) sonnet

64. Which is an example of a proverb?

a) Get a "stake" in our business. **b) You can't have your cake and eat it, too**
c) The snow was white as cotton. d) You're driving me crazy.

65. Which is an exaggeration?

a) Alliteration b) Haiku **c) Hyperbole** d) Prose

66. Which of the following is not a poet?

a) William Shakespeare **b) Terry Saylor** c) Elizabeth B. Browning d) Emily Dickinson

67. Who has defined 'poetry' as a fundamental creative act using languages?

a. H. W. Longfellow b. Ralph Waldo Emerson **c. Dylan Thomas** d. William Wordsworth

68. What is a sonnet? **d. A poem of fourteen lines**

69. What is study of meter, rhythm and intonation of a poem called as?

a. Prosody b. Allegory c. Scansion d. Assonance

70. Which figure of speech is it when a statement is exaggerated in a poem?

a. Onomatopoeia b. Metonymy c. Alliteration **d. Hyperbole**

71. There was aware of her true love, at length come riding by - This is a couplet from the Bailiff's Daughter of Islington. What figure of speech is used by the poet?

a. Metaphor **b. Synecdoche** c. Euphemism d. Irony

72. Which culture is known for their long, rhymic poetic verses known as Qasidas?

a. Hindu b. Celtic **c. Arabic** d. Arameic

73. Complete this Shakespearan line - Let me not to the marriage of true minds bring:

a. Impediments b. Inconveniences c. Worries d. Troubles

74. Which of the following is a Japanese poetic form?

a. Jintishi b. Villanelle c. Ode d. Tanka

75. What is the title of the poem that begins thus - 'What is this

life, if full of care, we have no time to stand and stare'? a. Comfort **b. Leisure** c. Relaxation d. Tranquility

76. Which of the following is not an English poet (i. e. from England)?

a. Victor Hugo b. Alexander Pope c. John Milton d. Samuel Taylor Coleridge

77. Who was often called as the Romantic Poet as most of his poems revolved around nature?

a. William Blake b. William Shakespeare c. William Morris **d. William Wordsworth**

78. What is a funny poem of five lines called? a. Quartet **b. Limerick** c. Sextet d. Palindrome

79. How did W. H. Auden describe poetry?

a. An awful way to earn a living **b. A game of knowledge** c. The soul exposed d. An explosion of language

80. Sassoon and Brooke wrote what kind of poetry?

a. Light verse b. Romantic c. Political satire **d. War poems**

81. Where did T. S. Eliot spend most of his childhood? a. Denver **b. St Louis** c. Cuba d. Toronto

82. Ted Hughes was married to which American poetess?

a. Carolyn Kizer b. Mary Oliver **c. Sylvia Plath** d. Marianne Moore

83. How old was Rupert Brooke at the time of his death?

a. 24 b. 31 c. 21 **d. 28**

84. In what form did Dylan Thomas's 'Under Milk Wood' first become known?

a. Book of poetry **b. A radio play** c. A stage play d. a short film

85. The magazine 'Contemporary Poetry and Prose' was inspired by which exhibition?

a. The Festival of Britain **b. The Surrealist Exhibition** c. People of the 20th Century

86. Why did 'Poetry Quarterly' cease publication in 1953?

a. Owner convicted of fraud b. Fall in Sales c. Rise in taxation on magazines d. Shortage of paper

87. Aldous Huxley was a poet, but was better known as what?

a. Politician b. Dramatist **c. Novelist** d. Architect

88. Of which poet was it said 'Even if he's not a great poet, he's certainly a great something'?

a. Elliot **b. Kipling** c. Cummings d. Brooke

Extra : which of these is magnum opus of chaucer?

A. Troilus and Criseyde b. House of fame **c. The canterbury tales**

89. Where were the pilgrims going in the canterbury tales?

A. To the shrine of st. Peter at canterbury cathedral

b. To the shrine of saint thomas becket at canterbury cathedral

90.in which language the stories of canterbury tale are written?

A. French b. Latin **c. Middle English** d. English

91. Chaucer's Franklin was guilty of which sin?

A. Lust b. Corruption c. Theft **d. Gluttony**

92. How many languages did Chaucer know?

A. 2 **b. 4** c. 1 d. 5

93. From which language the name "Chaucer" has been derived?

A. French b. Latin c. Italian d. English

94. Where did Chaucer bury?

A. Westminster Abbey b. Kent Church c. Chapel at Windsor

95. Chaucer was imprisoned during -----? **A. Hundred years' war** b. Black Death

96. How many children did Chaucer have? **A. 4** b. 1 c. 0 d. 2

MIDDLE AGES

97. Which people began their invasion and conquest of southwestern Britain around 450?

a) the Normans b) the Goths c) the Celts **d) the Anglo-Saxons** e) the Danes

98. Words from which language began to enter English vocabulary around the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066? **a) French** b) Norwegian c) Spanish d) Hungarian e) Danish

99. Which hero made his earliest appearance in Celtic literature before becoming a staple subject in French, English, and German literatures?

a) Beowulf **b) Arthur** c) Caedmon d) Augustine of Canterbury e) Alfred

100. Toward the close of which century did English replace French as the language of conducting business in Parliament and in court of law? b) eleventh c) twelfth d) thirteenth **e) fourteenth**

101. Which king began a war to enforce his claims to the throne of France in 1336?

a) Henry II b) Henry III c) Henry V d) Louis XIV **e) Edward III**

102. Who would be called the English Homer and father of English poetry?

a) Bede b) Sir Thomas Malory **c) Geoffrey Chaucer** d) Caedmon e) John Gower

103. What was vellum?

a) parchment made of animal skin b) the service owed to a lord by his peasants ("villeins") c) unrhymed iambic pentameter d) an unbreakable oath of fealty e) a prized ink used in the illumination of prestigious manuscripts

104. Only a small proportion of medieval books survive, large numbers having been destroyed in:

a) the Anglo-Saxon Conquest beginning in the 1450s. b) the Norman Conquest of 1066. c) the Peasant Uprising of 1381. **d) the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s.** e) the wave of

contempt for manuscripts that followed the beginning of printing in 1476.

105. What is the first extended written specimen of Old English?

a) Boethius's Consolidation of Philosophy b) Saint Jerome's translation of the Bible c) Malory's Morte d'Arthur d) Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People **e) a code of laws promulgated by King Ethelbert**

106. Who was the first English Christian king? a) Alfred b) Richard III c) Richard II d) Henry II **e) Ethelbert**

107. In Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry, what is the fate of those who fail to observe the sacred duty of blood vengeance? a) banishment to Asia **b) everlasting shame** c) conversion to Christianity d) mild melancholia e) being buried alive

108. Christian writers like the Beowulf poet looked back on their pagan ancestors with:

a) nostalgia and ill-concealed envy.
b) bewilderment and visceral loathing.
c) admiration and elegiac sympathy.
d) bigotry and shallow triumphalism.
e) the deepest reluctance.

109. The use of "whale-road" for sea and "life-house" for body are examples of what literary technique, popular in Old English poetry?

a) symbolism b) simile c) metonymy **d) kenning** e) apposition expression

110. Which of the following statements is not an accurate description of Old English poetry?

a) Romantic love is a guiding principle of moral conduct.
b) Its formal and dignified use of speech was distant from everyday use of language.
c) Irony is a mode of perception, as much as it was a figure of speech.

111. Which of the following best describes litote, a favorite rhetorical device in Old English poetry?

a) embellishment at the service of Christian doctrine
b) repetition of parallel syntactic structures
c) ironic understatement
d) stress on every third diphthong
e) a compound of two words in place of a single word

112. How did Henry II, the first of England's Plantagenet kings, acquire vast provinces in southern France?

a) the Battle of Hastings b) Saint Patrick's mission c) the Fourth Lateran Council d) the execution of William Sawtre **e) his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine**

113. Which of the following languages did not coexist in Anglo-Norman England?

a) Latin **b) Dutch** c) French d) Celtic e) English

114. Which twelfth-century poet or poets were indebted to Breton storytellers for their narratives?

a) Geoffrey Chaucer b) Marie de France c) Chrétien de Troyes d) a and c only **e) b and c only**

115. To what did the word the roman, from which the genre of "romance" emerged, initially apply?

a) a work derived from a Latin text of the Roman Empire b) a story about love and adventure c) a Roman official **d) a work written in**

❁ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
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the French vernacular e) a series of short stories

116. Popular English adaptations of romances appealed primarily to

- a) the royal family and upper orders of the nobility b) the lower orders of the nobility c) agricultural laborers **d) the clergy** e) the Welsh

117. What is the climax of Geoffrey of Monmouth's The History of the Kings of Britain?

- a) the reign of King Arthur** b) the coronation of Henry II c) King John's seal of the Magna Carta d) the marriage of Henry II to Eleanor of Aquitaine e) the defeat of the French by Henry V

118. Ancrene Riwe is a manual of instruction for

- a) courtiers entering the service of Richard II
b) translators of French romances
c) women who have chosen to live as religious recluses

119. The styles of The Owl and the Nightingale and Ancrene Riwe show what about the poetry and prose written around the year 1200?

- a) They were written for sophisticated and well-educated readers.
b) Writing continued to benefit only readers fluent in Latin and French.
c) Their readers' primary language was English.
d) a and c only

120. In addition to Geoffrey Chaucer and William Langland, the "flowering" of Middle English literature is evident in the works of which of the following writers?

- a) Geoffrey of Monmouth **b) the Gawain poet**

121. Why did the rebels of 1381 target the church, beheading the archbishop of Canterbury?

- c) They believed that writing, a skill largely confined to the clergy, was a form of black magic.
d) The church was among the greatest of oppressive landowners.

122. Which influential medieval text purported to reveal the secrets of the afterlife?

- a) Dante's Divine Comedy** b) Boccaccio's Decameron c) The Dream of the Rood d) Chaucer's Legend of Good Women e) Gower's Confessio Amantis

123. Who is the author of Piers Plowman? a) Sir Thomas Malory b) Margery Kempe c) Geoffrey Chaucer **d) William Langland** e) Geoffrey of Monmouth

124. What event resulted from the premature death of Henry V?

- a) the Battle of Agincourt b) the Battle of Hastings c) the Norman Conquest d) the Black Death **e) the War of the Roses**

125. Which literary form, developed in the fifteenth century, personified vices and virtues?

- a) the short story b) the heroic epic **c) the morality play** d) the romance e) the limerick

126. Which of the following statements about Julian of Norwich is true?

- a) She sought unsuccessfully to restore classical paganism. b) She was a virgin martyr. **c) She is the first known woman writer in the English vernacular.** d) She made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, Rome,

and Santiago. e) She probably never met Margery Kempe.

127. Which of the following authors is considered a devotee to chivalry, as it is personified in Sir Lancelot? a) Julian of Norwich b) Margery Kempe c) William Langland **d) Sir Thomas Malory** e) Geoffrey Chaucer

128. what was the occupation of Chaucer's father? a. leather merchant b. civil servant **c. a vintner**

129. Chaucer became a page to which king's daughter-in-law? a.

- Edward III** b. Richard II c. Henry IV

130. which of these is not certain about Chaucer? **a. his birth date**

- b. his death year c. his father's name

131. which of these kings was not served by Chaucer? a. Edward

- III b. Henry II** c. Richard II

132. what was the duration of hundred year's war? a. 1300 to 1350

- b. 1337 to 1453** c. 1302 to 1343

133. what did Chaucer's wife use to do? **a. lady-in-waiting to**

- Queen Philip pa of Hainaut** b. nurse of royal court c. governess to Henry IV

134. one of Chaucer's daughter was.....? a. a musician b. an

- astronomer **c. a nun**

135. in which year chaucer was imprisoned by the French? **a. 1360**

- b. 1357 c. 1378

136. chaucer was fined in 1367 or 1366 for.....?

- a. beating a friar in a London street** b. for writing poetry against the church

137. Chaucer was made in-charge of many palaces, which of these was not in his charge?

- a. Westminster Palace b. Tower of London c. St. George's chapel at Windsor d. **Buckingham Palace**

138. Chaucer acted as a controller of custom during.....?

- a. 1374 to 1385** b. 1350 to 1360 c. 1360 to 1400

139. Chaucer was released from legal action by in

- a deed of May 1, 1380 from rape and abduction? **a. Miss Cecily**

Champaigne b. Philippa de Roet of Flanders c. Agnes de Copton

140. Chaucer became a member of Parliament in.....? **a. 1386**
b. 1300 c. 1343

141. Chaucer buried in a corner of Westminster, which came to
know as.....?
a. Chaucer's corner **b. poet's corner** c. legend's corner

142. what was chaucer's profession? a. a poet b. a merchant **c. a
civil servant**

**The Life and Works of Christopher Marlowe
(Elizabethan era)**

143)One of Marlowe's earliest published works was his translation
of the epic poem 'Pharsalia', written by which Roman poet?
a)Ovid b)Lucan c)Virgil d)Horace

144) Marlowe's poem 'The Passionate Shepherd to His Love'
begins with the line "Come live with me and be my love"; which
other English author wrote a famous poem beginning with this
line?
**a)William Shakespeare b)Thomas Kyd c)John Dryden d)John
Donne**

145)In Marlowe's play, what was the name of the Jew of Malta?
a)Lazarus b)Solomon c)Barabas d)Shylock

146)How many years of happiness was Dr Faustus promised by the
Devil? **a)16 b)20 c)24 d)28**

147) Which of these Kings was the subject of a play by Marlowe?
a)Henry V b)Richard III c)Edward II

148)One of Marlowe's most famous poems was an account of
which lovers?
**a)Anthony and Cleopatra b)Hero and Leander c)Troilus and
Cressida d)Apollo and Hyacinth**

149) Marlowe's play 'Tamburlaine the Great' was based loosely on
the life of which Asian ruler?
a)Zhu Yuanzhang b)Genghis Khan c)Timur d)Kublai Khan

150)What was the title of the play by Marlowe that portrayed the
events surrounding the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre in
1572?
**a)The Massacre at Berlin c)The Massacre at Copenhagen d)The
Massacre at Paris**

151)In the title of Marlowe's play, of where was Dido the Queen?
a)Troy b)Carthage c)Sparta d)Persia

152)Christopher Marlowe was England's first official Poet
Laureate.
a)True b)False (It was John Dryden-appointed in 1670)

Dr.Faustus By Christopher Marlowe

153)In what country is 'Dr Faustus' based? a)England b)Italy
c)France **d)Germany**

154)When, is it estimated, was 'Dr Faustus' first performed?
a)1594 b)1604 c)1590 d)1593

155)At what famous university is Faustus a scholar? **a)Wittenburg**
b)Sorbonne c)Heidelberg

156)Faustus' servant shares his name with a famous German
composer. Who?
a)Bach b)Schumann c)Beethoven **d)Wagner**

157)Faustus asks two magicians to aid him in summoning the
devil. What are their names?
**a)Valdes and Cornelius b)Rosencrantz and Guildenstern c)Troilus
and Cressida d)Pyramus and Thisbe**

158)Through his magic, Faustus is visited first by which of the
devil's angels?
a)Mephistophilis b)Beelzebub c)Aamon

159)What does Faustus promise to the devil in exchange for great
knowledge, riches and power for a period of 24 years? a)his body
b)his house **c)his soul d)his horse**

160)Which of the following qualities would most accurately
describe Faustus' character at the beginning of the play? a)kind
b)stupid c)sensitive **d)arrogant**

161)Which powerful figure does Faustus ridicule with his new-
found powers?
**a)The Pope b)The Holy Roman Emperor c)The King of England
d)The King of France**

162)At the end of the play, Faustus is dragged down to hell,
begging to repent. **a)True**
b)False

163) "Renaissance" is a **a)French word b)Italian word c)Greek
word d)Spanish word**

164) What is the meaning of "Renaissance":
**a)Rebirth, revival and re-awaking b)Reveal, revel and reverie
c)Raillery, renunciation and recoup**

165) Renaissance first came to the: a)France **b)Italy c)England
d)Rome**

166) Which of the following are University wits:
a)John Gower and Robert Peele b)John Skelton and Thomas lodge
c)John Lyly and Robert Greene d)John Donne and Thomas Nashe

167) Univer University Wits were those who:
**a)Had training at two universities b)gave curriculum of two
universities c)Erected two universities**

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168) Which century is known as Dawn of Renaissance: a)14 th

b)15 th c)16 th d)14 th and 16 th

169) Who born in 1422: a)William Caxton b)Robert Henry c)John Lyly d)Thomas more

170) Utopia was first printed in: a)1615 b)1516 c)1517 d)1518

171) Who translated Utopia in English language:

a)Thomas More b)Thomas lodge c)Ralph Robinson d)William

Tyndale

172) The first complete version of Bible in English language was made by:

a)Wyclif b)Thomas more c)John Lyly d)Robert Greene

173) Who took Degree at fifteen from Cambridge in 1518?

a)Thomas Nash b)Thomas More c)Thomas lodged)Thomas Wyatt

174) Who wrote "Mirror for Magistrates"?

a)Thomas Sacville b)Thomas Wyatt c)Thomas lodge d)Thomas Kyde

175) Philip Sidney was born on 30th November:

a)1553 b)1554 c)1555 d)1550

176) "Astrophel and Stella" is a: a) Allegory b) Epic c)Sonnet d)Ballad

177) Greville was biographer of: a)Edmund Spencer b)John Donne c)Sir Philip Sidney

178) "The Prince Of Poets in his time", on whom grave the inscription is given?

a)Sir Philip Sidney b)John Milton c)Edmund Spencer d)John Donne

179) What is Faerie Queene: a)An allegory b)An epic c)A Ballad d)A sonnet

180) In whose reign Morality plays began? a)Henry five b)Elizabeth one c)Henry six d)Henry eight

181) Which book Edmund Spenser dedicated to the Philip Sidney:

a)The Faerie Queene b)The shepheades Calendar c)Complaints d)Colin Clouts come home again

182) Which poet was first who used metaphysical poetry among his contemporaries:

a)Edmund Spenser b)John Milton c)John Donne d)Sir Philip Sidney

183) The first regular English comedy, based on the model of the Latin comedy, is attributed to ?

a)Nicholas Udall b)Thomas Colwell c)Lord Burghley

184)Thomas kyd (1558-95) achieved great popularity with which of his first work?

a)The Rare Triumphs of love and fortune b)The Spanish Tragedy c)Jeronimo d)Cornelia

185)Marlowe born in _____ a)1562 b)1563 c)1564 d)1565

186)In "the tragic history of Doctor Faustus". Faustus was a :

a) German scholar b)French scholar c)Spanish scholar d)Greek scholar

186)Who wrote "The Massacre at Paris"?

a)Shakespeare b)Christopher Marlowe c)Edmund Spenser d)john Milton

187)After the death of Christopher Marlowe who completed his unfinished poem "Hero and Leander"?

a)Shakespeare b)Thomas Nash c)George Chapman d)Thomas More

188) Who succeeded Lyly? a)Robert Greene b)John Milton c)Philip Sidney d)Christopher Marlowe

189) Which of the Marlowe's plays were written in collaboration with Thomas Nash?

a)Queen of Carthage and The passionate Shepherd. b)The tragedy of Dido and Queen of Carthage.

190) Who was the son of a rich London merchant and born in 1557?

a)Thomas Nah b)Thomas lodg c)Thomas Kyd d)Thomas Hardy

191) The collection of the papers and correspondence of a well-to-do Norfolk family is known as:

a)Letters to the Margret Paston c)The Paston letters d)To John Paston

192) Who wrote "Holy Sonnets"? b)John Donne c)Shakespeare d)John Milton

193) Who wrote following lines:

"..... I am involved in mankind: and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

a)John Donne b)John Milton c)Earnest Hemingway d)D.H. Lawrence

194) "On his blindness", a collection of sonnets is written by:

a)Edmund Spenser b)John Milton c)Shakespeare d)Sir Philip Sidney

195) "Paradise lost" was lost by: a)Eve b)Adam c)Both a and b d)Satan

196) In "Paradise regained" who regained the paradise? a)Satan b)Jesus c)Adam and Eve d)Only Adam

197) Which of the following published in 1579 and although it placed Spencer immediately in the highest rank of living writers?

a)Colin clouts come home again b)Faerie queen, first three books c)The Shepherd's calendar

198)Spencer married in June 11, 1594 to -----?

a) Elizabeth Wilton D/O Lord Grey De Wilton b)Elizabeth Raleigh

D/O Walter Raleigh

c)Elizabeth Boyle D/O James Boyle d)Elizabeth Boyle D/O Richard Boyle

199)John Donne's "The Anniversaries" is a:

a)An elegy in two parts b)An epic in three parts c)A ballad in four parts d) None of these

200) Who of the following is known as Child Of Renaissance?

a)Marlowe b)Milton c)Spencer d)Johnson

201)During Spencer's visit to his Kinsfolk in Lancashire he felt in love a woman and who figures as _____ much of his work: a)Rosalind b) Belinda c)Both a and b d)None of above

202) William Shakespeare born in d)26 April 1564 [date confused]

203) William Shakespeare was..... child of John and Mary:

a)second b)fourth c)third d)fifth

204) He married to the Anne Hathaway at the age of _____ in _____.

a)18, 1582 b)17, 1581 c)16, 1580 d)15, 1579

205) Which of the following statement is correct:

a)Shakespeare's first child Susanna was born in 1583.
b)In 1585 twins were born and named Hamnet and Judith.
c) both a and b. d) None of above.

206)Ann Hathaway was _____ years older than Shakespeare:

a)7 b)8 c)9 d)10

207)After _____ years of his marriage he left his native town and try his fortune in the great city of London. a)two b)three c)four d)five

208)Shakespeare's only son Hamnet died in-----? a) 1595 b) 1596 c)1597 d)1598

209)Shakespeare is buried inside the: a)Westminster Abbey

b)Trinity Church c)Protestant Cemetery

210)By ----- Shakespeare had established himself in London as an actor and dramatist:

a)1590 b)1591 c)1592 d)1593

211)Who declared him as Britain's greatest dramatist in 1598?

a)Queen Elizabeth b)Francis Meres, a lawyer c)Burbage, an actor d)King James

212) Shakespeare made Stratford his regular home in:

a)About 1611 b) About 1610 c)About 1609 d) About 1608

Christopher Marlowe

213)What is Christopher Marlowe's Nationality? a)British

b)German c)Dutch d)American

214)What was the occupation of Christopher Marlowe's father?

a)Carpenter b)Civil servant c)Cobbler

215)From where Christopher Marlowe received his early Education?

Corpus Christi College /Cambridge /oxford c/witternburg / Harvard

216)Marlow died of? a)Illness b)stabbing c)poisoned d)Hanged

217)Which was Marlowe's first play? a)Dr.Faustus b)Tamburlaine

c)The Tragedy of Dido d)The Jew of Malta,

William Shakespeare(1564 - 1616)

(Elizabethan Period)

218)In which town was Shakespeare born?

a)London b)Cambridge c)Stratford d)Oxford

219)How many children did Shakespeare have? 1)3 2)5 3)8 4)12

220)How many plays did William Shakespeare write? a)36 b)37 c)38 d)39

221)What was Shakespeare's first play? a)King Lear b)Henry VI c)The Tempest d)Romeo and Juliet

222)How many sonnets did William Shakespeare write? a)110 b)154 c)175 d)187

223)How many photographs exist of William Shakespeare? a)2 b)4 c)1 d)0

224)Shakespeare died on? a)23rd April 1616 b)25th April 1616,

225)Shakespeare died at the age of a)48 b)52 c)60 d)63

226)How many times suicide occurs in Shakespeare's plays? a)7 b)9 c)11 d)13

227)The line "To be or not to be" comes from which play?

a)Macbeth b)Twelfth Night d)Hamlet

228) Was the Globe...

a) A Roman Amphitheater b) An Elizabethan Theater d) A famous map of thenworld.

229)Is there is a monument of Shakespeare in Stratford today?

a)True b)False

230)Which of these was not one of Shakespeare's plays?

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a) Titus Andronicus b) The Tempest d) **Shakespeare in love**

231) Which famous Shakespeare play does the quote, "My salad days, when I was green in judgment." come from?

a) **Antony and Cleopatra** b) Hamlet, Prince of Denmark c) The Winters Tale

232) Which famous Shakespeare play does the quote, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be" come from?

a) Cymbeline b) **Hamlet** c) Titus Andronicus d) Pericles, Prince of Tyre

233) Which famous Shakespeare play does the quote "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!" come from?

a) **King Lear** b) As You Like It c) The Famous History of the Life of King Henry VIII

234) In what year was the First Folio published? a) 1626 b) 1621 c) **1623** d) 1629

235) What nationality was Shakespeare? a) Italian b) **English** c) Scottish d) Greek

236) In which century was Shakespeare born? a) **16th** b) 14th c) 15th d) 17th

237) Which famous Shakespeare play does the quote "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers" come from? a) The Merry Wives of Windsor b) Othello, the Moor of Venice d) **King Henry the Sixth, Part II**

238) Which river is associated with Shakespeare's birth place? a) The Thames b) **The Avon** c) The Tyburn

239) Which famous play does the quote, "When shall we three meet again In thunder, lightning, or in rain?" come from? a) The Taming of the Shrew b) King Lear c) The Tempest d) **Macbeth**

240) How many of Shakespeare's plays are classified as histories? a) 7 b) **10** c) 14 d) 18

241) The group of four plays known as the "major tetralogy" is: c) King John, Henry V, Richard II, Richard III d) **Richard II, 1 Henry IV, 2 Henry IV, Henry V**

242) In 1613 the Globe Theater burned down during a production of which play?

a) King John c) **Henry VIII** d) Henry V

Hamlet

243) Complete the following famous line from Hamlet: Something is rotten in the state of

a) England b) Venice c) **Denmark** d) Maine

244) Which of the following characters does not appear in Hamlet? b) Gertrude c) Claudius d) **Miranda**

245) Where was Hamlet studying before he returned to Denmark? a) **Wittenberg** b) Oslo c) London

246) How are Polonius and Laertes related? a) **Father/son** b) Uncle/nephew c) Cousin/cousin

247) What is the name of the playlet Hamlet stages for Claudius? a) Slings and Arrows b) Vice of Kings c) **The Murder of Gonzago**

248) Who says, "Good night, sweet prince, / And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."?

a) Fortinbras b) Marcellus c) Chorus d) **Horatio**

249) How does Queen Gertrude die?

a) Accidentally stabbed by Laertes. b) Drowns in the river outside the castle.

d) **Poisoned by drinking from Hamlet's cup.**

250) Who does Polonius send to spy on Laertes in Paris? a) Francisco b) Gorgonzola c) **Reynaldo**

251) Who is Voltimand?

a) **Ambassador to the King of Norway from the King of Denmark**

b) Hamlet's cousin

c) Ambassador to the King of Denmark from the King of Norway d) Assassin in the service of Fortinbras

252) What poison does Claudius pour into the ear of Hamlet's father, causing his death?

a) Burdock b) **Hebenon** c) Baneberry d) Hemlock

253) How many soliloquies does Hamlet deliver? a) 2 b) 4 c) **7** d) 9

Macbeth

254) In which country is Macbeth set? a) Spain b) Denmark c) **Scotland** d) Canada

255) Who is traveling with Macbeth when he first encounters the Three Witches?

c) Lady Macbeth d) **Banquo**

256) At the beginning of the play, the Scots are at war with which country? a) **Norway** b) Prussia

257) Macbeth hires assassins to murder Banquo's son, named... a) Angus b) Ross c) **Fleance** d) Lennox

258) How does Lady Macbeth explain her husband's wild behavior at the banquet?

a) She tells the guests that Banquo's ghost is haunting Macbeth.

c) **She informs the guests that Macbeth is ill.**

259) Which of the following is not an apparition shown to Macbeth by the Witches:

a) An armed head. b) **A bloody dagger floating in mid-air.** c) A bloody child.

260) Who tells Macbeth, "The queen, my lord, is dead."? a) **Seyton** b) Siward c) The Doctor

261) Shakespeare's father died in: a) 1600 b) **1601** c) 1602 d) 1603

262) Shakespeare joined the Chamberlain's Men Theatrical Company as a:

a. Actor and playwright b) Playwright and poet c) **Playwright and writer** d) None of above

263) How many of his plays were published in his lifetime: a) Only sixteen b) **Only seventeen**

264) In which year Globe theater got fire and destroyed? a) 1610 b) 1611 c) 1612 d) **1613**

265) Shakespeare dedicated his long narrative poem Venus and Adonis to-----.

a) **Henry Wriothesley, the third earl of Southampton** b) Thomas

Wriothesley, fourth earl of Southampton

c) William Fitzwilliam, first earl of Southampton d) Henry Wriothesley, the second earl of Southampton

266) During which period London theatres remained closed on account of the plague?

a) 1592 b) **1593** c) 1594 d) 1595

267) Which roles have played by Shakespeare in Hamlet and As you like it?

a) Fortinbras, Corin b) Leartus, Silvius c) Osric, Touchstone d) **Ghost, Old servant Adam**

268) In year Shakespeare bought the largest house in Stratford, called New place:

a) 1595 b) 1996 c) **1597** d) 15598

269) In 1599 which famous actor and his brother Cuthbert set a new playhouse on the Bank side, called the Globe? a) Augustine Phillipps b) John Heimnge c) Henry Condell d) **Richard Burbage**

270) In Shakespeare's literary output, the period 1604-1608 is the period of:

a) Comedy plays b) **Historical plays** c) Great Tragedies d) None of above

271) "Under the green wood tree" is a song in:

a) Love's labour's lost b) **As you like it** c) A mid Summer night's dream d) Much ado about nothing

272) :Triumph, my Britain, thou hast one to show To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe.

He was not of an age, but for all time". Who wrote above lines for Shakespeare:

a) **Jonson** b) Bacon c) Wordsworth d) none of above

273) Seven Ages of Man appears in " As you like it". Which character's speech it is? a) Amiens d) **Jaques**

274) "To be or not to be that is the question", is famous line of which of Shakespeare's plays?

a) Othello b) Macbeth c) **Hamlet** d) King Lear

275) Following are the lines of: "I'm your wife if you marry me if not, I'll die your maid to be your fellow You may deny me, but I'll be your servant Whether you deny or not".

a) Hamlet b) Romeo and Juliet c) **Tempest** d) Othello

276) Which of the following are characters of "Much ado about nothing":

a) **Hero, Borachio, Antonio, Claudio, Leonato** b) Hero, Orlando, Antonio, Claudio, Leonato

277) Which of the following is in correct sequel ? a) Comedy of errors, A mid summer night's dream, Much ado about nothing, Henry 6 part three. c) **All's well that ends well, The tempest, As you like it, A mid summer night's dream, Much ado about nothing.**

d) King Lear, Macbeth, Othello, Measure for measure, Henry 8, Romeo and Juliet.

278) Who was killed by Hamlet unintentionally? a) Leartus b) **Polonius** c) Forinbras d) Horatio

279) Who is second Prince of Arragon in "Much ado about nothing"? a) Leonato d) **Don Pedro**

280) Which character spoke following lines? "What's Montague? It is nor hand nor foot,

Nor arm nor face, nor any other part Belonging to a man, O be some other name!

What's in a name? That which we call a rose By any other word would smell as sweet,"

a) Desdemona b) **Juliet** c) Rosalind d) Hero

281) Who is the second attending gentlewoman on Hero? Ursula and _____ a) **Margaret** b) Emilia

282) " Some born great, some achieve greatness And some have greatness thrust upon them".

Above lines are taken from which of following plays? a) Macbeth b) Othello c) **Twelfth night**

283) Which of the following play was written in 1601? a) Othello b) **Hamlet** c) King Lear d) Macbeth

284) "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Macbeth" was in: a) **1606** b) 1607 c) 1608 d) 1609

285) Which of the following was written first: a) **Henry six** b) Henry seven c) Henry five d) None of above

286) Which of the following are King Lear's daughters?

a) Desdemona, Goneril and Cordelia b) Goneril, Ophelia and Regan c) **Goneril, Regan and Cordelia**

287) Shakespeare wrote _____ plays? a) 32 b) 34 c) **36** d) 38 [37 another Ans]

288) With the accession of King James to the English throne, Lord Chamberlain's Man was renamed:

a) King Lear b) Gentleman c) **King's Man** d) None of above

290) Uneasy lies the head that _____ (King Henry four, part two): a) **Wears a crown** b) Wears a hat

291) The epigraph of The Waste Land is borrowed from (A) Virgil (B) Petronius (C) Seneca (D) **Homer**

292. Who called 'The Waste Land 'a music of ideas'? (A) **Allen Tate** (B) J. C. Ransom (C) I. A. Richards

293. T. S. Eliot has borrowed the term 'Unreal City' in the first and third sections from?

(A) Baudelaire (B) Irving Babbit (C) **Dante** (D) Laforgue

294. Which of the following myths does not figure in The Waste Land? (A) Oedipus (B) Grail Legend of Fisher King (C) Philomela (D) **Sisyphus**

295. Joe Gargery is Pip's? (A) brother (B) brother-in-law (C) **guardian** (D) cousin

296. Estella is the daughter of? (A) **Joe Gargery** (B) Abel Magwitch (C) Miss Havisham

297. Which book of John Ruskin influenced Mahatma Gandhi? (A) Sesame and Lilies (C) **Unto This Last**

❁ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

298. Graham Greene's novels are marked by? (A) **Catholicism** (B) Protestantism (C) Paganism

299. One important feature of Jane Austen's style is? (A) boisterous humour (B) **humour and pathos**

300. The title of the poem 'The Second Coming' is taken from? (A) **The Bible** (B) The Irish mythology

301. The main character in Paradise Lost Book I and Book II is? (B) **Satan** (C) Adam (D) Eve

302. In Sons and Lovers, Paul Morel's mother's name is? (A) Susan (B) Jane (C) Gertrude (D) **Emily**

303. The twins in Lord of the Flies are? (A) **Ralph and Jack** (B) Simon and Eric (C) Ralph and Eric

304. Mr. Jaggers, in Great Expectations, is a (A) **lawyer** (B) postman (C) Judge (D) School teacher

305. What does 'I' stand for in the following line? 'To Carthage then I came' (A) **Buddha** (B) Tiresias

306. The following lines are an example..... of image. 'The river sweats Oil and tar'
(A) visual (B) kinetic (C) **erotic** (D) sensual

307. Which of the following novels has the sub-title 'A Novel Without a Hero'?
(A) **Vanity Fair** (B) Middlemarch (C) Wuthering Heights (D) Oliver Twist

308. In 'Leda and the Swan', who woos Leda in guise of a swan?
(A) Mars (B) Hercules (C) **Zeus**

309. Who invented the term 'Sprung rhythm'? (A) **Hopkins** (B) Tennyson (C) Browning (D) Wordsworth

310. Who wrote the poem 'Defence of Lucknow'? (A) Browning (B) Tennyson (C) **Swinburne**

311. Which of the following plays of Shakespeare has an epilogue?
(A) **The Tempest** (B) Henry IV, Pt I

312. Hamlet's famous speech 'To be, or not to be; that is the question' occurs in?
(A) Act II, Scene I (B) Act III, Scene III (C) Act IV, Scene III (D) **Act III, Scene I**

313. Identify the character in The Tempest who is referred to as an honest old counselor
(A) Alonso (B) Ariel (C) **Gonzalo** (D) Stephano

314. What is the sub-title of the play Twelfth Night? (A) Or, What is you Will (B) **Or, What you Will**

315. Which of the following plays of Shakespeare, according to T. S. Eliot, is 'artistic failure'?
(A) The Tempest (B) **Hamlet** (C) Henry IV, Pt I (D) Twelfth Night

316. Who is Thomas Percy in Henry IV, Pt I? (A) **Earl of Northumberland** (B) Earl of March

317. Paradise Lost was originally written in? [confused] (A) ten

books (D) **eight books**

318. In Pride and Prejudice, Lydia elopes with? (A) Darcy (B) **Wickham** (C) William

319. Who coined the phrase 'Egotistical Sublime'? (A) Wordsworth (B) P. B. Shelley (C) **S. T. Coleridge**

320. Who is commonly known as 'Pip' in Great Expectations? (A) Philip Pirrip (B) Filip Pirip (C) **Philip Pip**

321. The novel The Power and the Glory is set in? (A) **Mexico** (B) Italy (C) France (D) Germany

323. Which of the following is Golding's first novel? (A) The Inheritors (B) **Lord of the Flies**

324. Identify the character who is a supporter of Women's Rights in Sons and Lovers?
(A) **Mrs. Morel** (B) Annie (C) Miriam (D) Clara Dawes

325. Vanity Fair is a novel by? (A) Jane Austen (B) Charles Dickens (C) **W. M. Thackeray**

326. Shelley's Adonais is an elegy on the death of? (A) Milton (B) Coleridge (C) **Keats** (D) Johnson

327. Which of the following is the first novel of D. H. Lawrence?
(A) **The White Peacock** (B) The Trespasser (C) Sons and Lovers (D) Women in Love

328. In the poem 'Tintern Abbey', 'dearest friend' refers to? (A) Nature (B) **Dorothy** (C) Coleridge

329. Who, among the following, is not the second generation of British Romantics?
(A) Keats (B) **Wordsworth** (C) Shelley (D) Byron

330. Which of the following poems of Coleridge is a ballad?
(A) Work Without Hope (B) Frost at Midnight (C) **The Rime of the Ancient Mariner** (D) Youth and Age

331. Identify the writer who was expelled from Oxford for circulating a pamphlet—
(A) **P. B. Shelley** (B) Charles Lamb (C) Hazlitt (D) Coleridge

332. Keats's Endymion is dedicated to? (A) **Leigh Hunt** (B) Milton (C) Shakespeare (D) Thomas Chatterton

333. The second series of Essays of Elia by Charles Lamb was published in? (A) 1823 (D) **1833**

334. Which of the following poets does not belong to the 'Lake School'?
a. **Keats** (B) Coleridge (C) Southey (D) Wordsworth

335. Who, among the following writers, was not educated at Christ's Hospital School, London?
(A) **Charles Lamb** (B) William Wordsworth (C) Leigh Hunt (D) S. T. Coleridge

336. Who derided Hazlitt as one of the members of the 'Cockney School of Poetry'?
(A) Tennyson (B) Charles Lamb (C) Lockhart (D) **T. S. Eliot**

337. Tennyson's poem 'In Memoriam' was written in memory of?

(A) **A. H. Hallam** (B) Edward King (C) Wellington (D) P. B. Shelley

338. Who, among the following, is not connected with the Oxford Movement?

(A) Robert Browning (B) John Keble (C) **E. B. Pusey** (D) J. H. Newman

339. Identify the work by Swinburne which begins "when the hounds of spring are on winter's traces..?"

(A) Chastelard (B) A Song of Italy (C) **Atalanta in Calydon** (D) Songs before Sunrise

340. Carlyle's work On Heroes, Hero Worship and the Heroic in History is a course of?

(A) six lectures (B) **five lectures** (C) four lectures (D) seven lectures

341. Who is praised as a hero by Carlyle in his lecture on the 'Hero as King'? (A) Johnson (B) **Cromwell**

342. Identify the work by Ruskin which began as a defence of contemporary landscape artist especially Turner? (A) The Stones of Venice (C) The Seven Lamps of Architecture (D) **Modem Painters**

343. The term 'the Palliser Novels' is used to describe the political novels of?

(A) Charles Dickens (B) Anthony Trollope (C) W. H. White (D) **B. Disraeli**

344. Identify the poet, whom Queen Victoria, regarded as the perfect poet of 'love and loss'—

(A) Tennyson (B) Browning (C) Swinburne (D) **D. G. Rossetti**

345. A verse form using stanza of eight lines, each with eleven syllables, is known as?

(A) Spenserian Stanza (B) Ballad (C) **Ottava Rima** (D) Rhyme Royal

346. Identify the writer who first used blank verse in English poetry?

(A) Sir Thomas Wyatt (B) William Shakespeare (C) **Earl of Surrey** (D) Milton

347. The Aesthetic Movement which blossomed during the 1880s was not influenced by?

(A) The Pre-Raphaelites (B) Ruskin (C) Pater (D) **Matthew Arnold**

348. Identify the rhetorical figure used in the following line of Tennyson "Faith un-faithful kept him falsely true." (A) **Oxymoron** (B) Metaphor (C) Simile (D) Synecdoche

349. W. B. Yeats used the phrase 'the artifice of eternity' in his poem?

(A) **Sailing to Byzantium** (B) Byzantium (C) The Second Coming (D) Leda and the Swan

350. Who is Pip's friend in London? (A) Pumblechook (B) Herbert Pocket (D) **Jaggers**

351. Who is Mr. Tench in The Power and the Glory? (A) A teacher (B) A clerk (C) **A thief**

352. 'Brevity is the soul of wit' is a quotation from? (A) Milton (B) **William Shakespeare** (C) T. S. Eliot

353. "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale." Who speaks the lines given above in Twelfth Night? (A) Duke Orsino (C) Sir Andrew Aguecheek (D) **Sir Toby Belch**

354. In Paradise Lost, Book I, Satan is the embodiment of Milton's?

(A) Sense of injured merit (B) Hatred of tyranny (C) **Spirit of revolt** (D) All these

355. Who calls poetry "the breadth and finer spirit of all knowledge"? (A) **Wordsworth** (B) Shelley

356. Twelfth Night opens with the speech of? (A) Viola (B) **Duke** (C) Olivia (D) Malvolio

357. What was the cause of William's death in Sons and Lovers? (A) An accident (D) **Pneumonia**

358. Which poem of Coleridge is an opium dream? (A) **Kubla Khan** (B) Christabel (C) The Ancient Mariner

359. Which stanza form did Shelley use in his famous poem 'Ode to the West Wind'?

(A) Rime royal (B) Ottava rima (C) **Terza rima** (D) Spenserian Stanza

360. The phrase 'Pathetic fallacy' is coined by? (A) Milton (B) Coleridge (C) Carlyle (D) **John Ruskin**

361. Tracts for the Times relates to? (A) **The Oxford Movement** (B) The Pre-Raphaelite Movement

362. The Chartist Movement sought?

(A) **Protection of the political rights of the working class** (C) Political rights for women (D) Protection of the political rights of the middle class

363. Who wrote "Biographia Literaria"? (A) Byron (B) Shelley (C) **Coleridge** (D) Lamb

364. Who was "Fortinbras"? (A) Claudius's son (B) **Son to the king of Norway** (C) Ophelia's lover

365. How many soliloquies are spoken by Hamlet in the play Hamlet? (A) Nine (b) Five (c) **Seven** (D) Three

366. "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity." The above lines have been taken from? (A) The Waste Land (B) Tintern Abbey (C) **The Second Coming** (D) Prayer for My Daughter

367. William Morel in Sons and Lovers is drawn after?

(A) Lawrence's father (B) Lawrence's brother (C) Lawrence himself (D) **None of these**

368. The most notable characteristic of Keats' poetry is? (A) Satire (B) Sensuality (C) **Sensuousness**

369. The key-note of Browning's philosophy of life is? (A) agnosticism (B) **optimism** (C) pessimism

370. The title of Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus' means? (A) Religious Scripture (C) **Tailor Repatche**

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371. "Epipsychidion" is composed by? (A) Coleridge (B) Wordsworth (C) Keats **(D) Shelley**

372. "The better part of valour is discretion" occurs in Shakespeare's—? (A) Hamlet **(D) Henry IV, Pt I**

373. Epic similes are found in which work of John Milton? **(A) Paradise Lost** (B) Sonnets (C) Lycidas

374. Identify the writer who used a pseudonym, Michael Angelo Titmarsh, for much of his early work?
(A) Charles Dickens (B) W. M. Thackeray **(C) Graham Greene** (D) D. H. Lawrence

375. Pride and Prejudice was originally a youthful work entitled?
(A) 'Last Impressions' (B) 'False Impressions' **(C) 'First Impressions'**
(D) 'True Impressions'

376. Identify the novel in which the character of Charlotte Lucas figures
(A) Great Expectations (B) The Power and the Glory (C) Lord of the Flies **(D) Pride and Prejudice**

377. "There's a special providence in the fall of a sparrow." The line given above occurs in
(A) Hamlet (B) Henry IV, Pt I (C) The Tempest (D) Twelfth Night

378. Who said that Shakespeare in his comedies has only heroines and no heroes?
(A) Ben Jonson **(B) John Ruskin** (C) Thomas Carlyle (D) William Hazlitt

379. Sir John Falstaff is one of Shakespeare's greatest? **(A) comic figures** (B) historical figures

380. That Milton was of the Devil's party without knowing it, was said by? **(A) Blake** (B) Eliot (C) Johnson

381. Who called Shelley 'a beautiful and ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain'? (A) Walter Pater (B) A. C. Swinburne **(C) Matthew Arnold** (D) T. S. Eliot

382. Essays of Elia are? (A) full of didactic sermonizing **(B) practically autobiographical fragments**

383. The theme of Tennyson's Poem 'The Princess' is?
(A) Queen Victoria's coronation (B) Industrial Revolution **(C) Women's Education and Rights**

384. Thackeray's "Esmond" is a novel of historical realism capturing the spirit of?
(A) the Medieval age (B) the Elizabethan age (C) the age of Queen Anne (D) the Victorian age

385. Oedipus Complex is? (A) a kind of physical ailment **(D) a son's attraction towards his mother**

386. "My own great religion is a belief in the blood, the flesh as being wiser than the intellect." Who wrote this? (A) Graham Greene **(B) D. H. Lawrence** (C) Charles Dickens (D) Jane Austen

387. Shakespeare makes fun of the Puritans in his play? **(A) Twelfth Night** (B) Hamlet (C) The Tempest

388. "The rarer action is in virtue that in vengeance." This line occurs in? (A) Hamlet **(C) The Tempest**

389. Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice is a? (A) Picaresque novel (B) Gothic novel **(C) Domestic novel**

390. 'Heaven lies about us in our infancy'. This line occurs in the poem?
(A) Immortality Ode (B) Tintern Abbey (C) The Second Coming (D) Leda and the Swan

391. Wordsworth calls himself 'a Worshipper of Nature' in his poem
(A) Immortality Ode **(B) Tintern Abbey** (C) The Prelude (D) The Solitary Reaper

392. When Wordsworth's 'Immortality Ode' was first published in 1802, it had only?
(A) Stanzas I to IV **(B) Stanzas I to V** (C) Stanzas I to VI (D) Stanzas I to VII

393. Which method of narration has been employed by Dickens in his novel "Great Expectations"?
(A) Direct or epic method (B) Documentary method (C) Stream of Consciousness technique

394. Who said 'Keats was a Greek'? (A) Wordsworth **(B) Coleridge** (C) Lamb (D) Shelley

395. D. G. Rossetti was a true literary descendant of? **(A) Keats** (B) Byron (C) Shelley (D) Wordsworth

396. To which character in Hamlet does the following description apply? "The tedious wiseacre who meddles his way to his doom."
(A) Claudius **(B) Hamlet** (C) Polonius (D) Rosencrantz

46. Browning's famous poem 'Rabbi Ben Ezra' is included in? **(A) Dramatis Personae** (B) Dramatic Idyls

397. S. T. Coleridge was an Associate of?
(C) Royal Society of Arts **(D) Royal Society of Literature**

398. Which of the following is an unfinished novel by Jane Austen?
(A) Sense and Sensibility (B) Mansfield Park **(C) Sandition** (D) Persuasion

399. Why did Miss Havisham remain a spinster throughout her life in "Great Expectations"?
(A) She was poor **(B) She was arrogant** (C) Because she was betrayed by the bridegroom

400. W. B. Yeats received the Nobel Prize for literature in the year? (A) 1938 (B) 1925 (C) 1932 **(D) 1923**

401. The Romantic Revival in English Poetry was influenced by the?
(A) French Revolution (B) Glorious Revolution of 1688 (C) Reformation (D) Oxford Movement

402. The Pre-Raphaelite poets were mostly indebted to the poets of the?
(A) Puritan movement **(B) Romantic revival** (C) Neo-classical age (D) Metaphysical school

403. 'O, you are sick of self-love' Who is referred to in these words in Twelfth Night?
(A) Orsino (B) Sir Andrew (C) Sir Toby **(D) Malvolio**

404. Hamlet is? (A) an intellectual (B) a man of action **(C) a passionate lover** (D) an over ambitious man

405. Which of Shakespeare's characters exclaims; 'Brave, new, world!'
(A) Ferdinand (B) Antonio **(C) Miranda** (D) Prospero

406. Paradise Lost shows an influence of? (B) Pre-Christian theology **(C) Christianity and Renaissance** (D) (

407. The style of Paradise Lost is? **(A) more Latin than most poems** (C) more satirical than spontaneous

408. In Pride and Prejudice we initially dislike but later tend to like? (A) Mr. Bennet **(D) Darcy**

409. Who in Hamlet suggests that one should neither be a lender nor a borrower?
(A) Gertrude **(B) Polonius** (C) Horatio (D) Hamlet

410. Shakespeare's Henry IV, Pt I contains his? (A) senecan attitude **(B) patriotism** (C) love of nature

411) Which of the following is the earliest comedy of Shakespeare?
a) A mid summer night's dream b) Much ado about nothing c) As you like it **d) Love's labour's lost**

412) "Twelfth night" is a:
a) Tragedy
b) Comedy
c) Problem play
d) Both a and b

413) Who was villain in Othello? a) Claudius **b) Iago** c) Egeus d) None of above

414) Which of the following are tragedies of Shakespeare?
a) Hamlet, Othello and Troilus and Cressida
b) Coriolanus, Timon of Athens and Titus Andronicus
c) King Lear, Measure for measure and The merchant of Venice
d) Macbeth, Much ado about nothing and Antony and Cleopatra

415) Which of the following tragedy is not written by Shakespeare?
a) Hamlet b) Macbeth c) King Lear **d) King Oedipus**

416) Othello was a : **a) General of England** b) General of Denmark
c) Prince of England

417) ----- was father of Desdemona? a) Othello **b) Brabantio**
c) Iago d) Gratiano

418) Othello was sent to fight with: a) French army b) German army **c) Ottomans** d) None of above

419) Desdemona was killed by : a) Iago b) Casio **c) Othello** d) Brabantio

420) Othello gave Desdemona ----- as a token of love: a) Ring **b) Handkerchief** c) Pendant

421) Desdemona was : **a) wife of Othello** b) daughter of Othello c) both a and b d) none of above

422) " A man can die but once" is one of quote of following plays:
a) Henry 6 part three **b) Henry 4 part two** c) Henry 6 part one d) Henry 4 part one

423) "I have no other but a woman's reason I think him so, because I think him so" Which of Shakespeare's play contain above lines?
a) The two gentle men of Verona b) Merry wives of Windsor c) The noble Kinsman

424) " What piece of work is a man How noble in reason, how infinite in faculty, In form and moving how express and admirable In action! how like an angel In apprehension! how like a God: The beauty of the World, the paragon of animals _____ And yet, to me, what is this quintessence of dust? Above lines are taken from Hamlet's which act?
a) act 1 scene two **b) act 2 scene two** c) act 3 scene two d) act 4 scene two

425) Which of the following is Hamlet's mother? a) Beatrice b) Margaret **c) Gertrude**

426) Following are the characters of: Apemantus, Alcibiades, Flavius, Lucullus, Sempronius
a) Coriolanus b) Cymbeline **c) Timon of Athens** d) Winter's tale

427) Who is the heroin of The Tempest? a) Ophelia b) Desdemona **c) Miranda** d) Helena

428) Hamlet consist of ----- acts: a) 3 b) 4 **c) 5** d) 6

429) Which of Shakespeare's play is his only play that has never been adopted for film or Television?
a) Taming of the Shrew **b) The two Noble Kinsmen** c) Troilus and Cressida d) Cymbeline

430) Which of Shakespeare's play features Sir John Falstaff?
a) The merry wives of Windsor b) Troilus and Cressida c) King John d) Titus Andronicus

Historical Events & Literary Events

1700 Begin Of London Club
1702 First daily newspaper
1727 Death of Newton
1775 War of American independence begins.
1776 America declared independent.
1789 Outbreak of French Revolution.
1726 Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift.
1749 Tom Jones by Henry Fielding
1766 The Vicar of Wakefield by Goldsmith
1719 Robinson Crusoe by Defoe.
1728 Beggar's opera by Gay.
1712 The Rape of The Lock by Pope.
1740 Pamela by Richardson.

English Rulers

1702-1714 Anne
1714-27 George I
1727-1760 George II

Authors

1667-1745 Jonathan Swift
1668-1744 Alexander Pope
1689-1761 Samuel Richardson
1707-1754 Henry Fielding

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1728-1774 Oliver Goldsmith
1672-1719 Joseph Addison
1716-1771 Thomas Gray
1721-59 Collins
1700-48 Thomson
1731-1800 Cowper
1709-84 Dr. Johnson

Major Historical and Literary Events

1668. Dryden Made poet Laureate
1668. Dryden's "Essay of Dramatic Poesy."
1671 Paradise Regained, Samson Agonistes by Milton.
1670. Dryden's "Conquest of Granada."
1671. The " Rehearsal."
1672. Wycherley's " Love in a Wood."
1675. Wycherley's "Country Wife."
1677. Dryden's "All for Love."
1677. Wycherley's "Plain Dealer."
1678. The Pilgrim's Progress by Bunyan.
1678. All for Love by Dryden.
1678. Third part of " Hudibras."
1680. Gilbert Burnet's " Account of the Life and Death of the Earl of Rochester."
1681. Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel."
1682. Dryden's "The Medal," "Mac Flecknoe," and " Religio Laici."
1686. Dryden joined the Church of Rome.
1686. Dryden's poem "To the Memory of Miss Anne Killegrew."
1687. Dryden's " Hind and Panther."
1687. Sir Isaac Newton's " Principia."
1688. James II flees
1688. Glorious Revolution
1689. Thomas Shadwell, made poet Laureate.
1689. Dryden's " Don Sebastian."

1689. Burnet appointed Bishop of Salisbury.
1691. Tillotson appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.
1692. Locke made Secretary of Prosecutions.
1693. Congreve's " Old Bachelor."
1694. Dryden's " Love Triumphant."
1694. Congreve's " Double Dealer."
1695. Congreve's " Love for Love."
1697. Dryden's translation of " Virgil."
1697. Congreve's " Mourning Bride."
1698. Jeremy Collier's " Short View."
1699. Dryden's " Fables."
1700. Congreve's " Way of the World."
1706. Farquhar's " Recruiting Officer."
1707. Farquhar's " Beaux Stratagem."
1759. Butler's " Genuine Prose Remains" published.
1775. Sheridan's " The Rivals," " St. Patrick's Day," and " The Duenna."
1777. Sheridan's " School for Scandal."
1779. Sheridan's " The Critic."
1780. Sheridan became a Member of Parliament.

English Rulers

1660-1685 Charles II
1685-1688 James II
1688-1702 William & Mary

Major Authors

1631-1700 John Dryden
1628-88 John Bunyan

1664-1721 Matthew Prior
1633-1703 Samuel Pepys
1664-1726 Sir John Vanbrugh

Age of Milton/Major Historical and Literary events

1642 Civil war begins
1642 Closure of Public Theatre
1649 Charles I executed.
1653 Oliver Cromwell becomes Land Protector.
1658 Oliver Cromwell dies His son Richard succeeds.
1660 The Restoration begins (Charles II Accession)
1660 Anne Marshall, first woman on English stage.
1660 Theatre reopened.
1629 Milton's Nativity Ode.
1631 Herbert's Temple
1633 Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso.
1637 Milton's Lycidas
1642 Thomas Browne's Religio Medici

1644 Milton's "Areopagitica." English poet and writer John Milton publishes "Areopagitica," an essay espousing freedom of the press. Milton writes the piece in response to the censorship that is rampant in England at the time.
1659 Dryden's The Death of Cromwell
1660 Samuel Pepys begins his diary.

1667 Milton's "Paradise Lost." English poet John Milton completes his epic poem Paradise Lost in 1674 after becoming blind. The work, which tells the story of Lucifer's rebellion in heaven and Adam's fall, is an extended meditation on humanity's relationship with God, human nature, and the meaning of life. It is considered one of the masterpieces of world literature.

1678. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." English Puritan John Bunyan writes the religious allegory Pilgrim's Progress in 1678. The work, generally considered a masterpiece in Christian and English literature, describes the journey of the central character, named Christian, through life to eventual salvation.

Rulers of English Throne

1625-49 Charles I
1649-60 Commonwealth the Protectorate

Authors of This Era

1579-1625 John Fletcher
1593-1633 Herbert
1605-1682 Sir Thomas Browne
1608-1674 John Milton
1621-1666 Henry Vaughan
1633-1703 Samuel Pepys

Again Elizabethan Period

431) What was the nickname of Mary I?
a) **Bloody Mary** b) Mary, Mary Quite Contrary c) Mary, Queen of Scots d) None of the Above

432) Who was the sister of Mary I? a) Isabella b) Victoria c) Anne d) **Elizabeth I**

433) Who was the father of the previous two? (Questions 1 and 2?)
a) Henry VI b) William c) George III d) **Henry VIII**

434) Who was the first Tudor King? a) Henry VIII b) **Henry VII**

c)George III d)James I

435)What are the beginning and ending dates of the Elizabethan era?

a)**1558-1603** b)1500-1520 c)1560-1570 d)1575-1600

436)Who was the mother of Elizabeth I? a)Catherine of Aragon
b)Jane Seymour **d)Anne Boleyn**

437)In what year did England and Spain fight a famous sea battle?
a)1500 **b)1588** c)1600 d)1575

438)Which relative did Elizabeth I have executed? a)Anne Boleyn
b)Mary I **c)Mary, Queen of Scots**

439)What church did Elizabeth I establish or re-establish by law in England during her reign?
a)The Anglican Church b)The Roman Catholic Church c)Calvinism
d)The Lutheran Church

440) Everyone in Elizabethan England was born into a social class. Peasants were the unluckiest of the lot: they were denied basic comforts, security, and even the chance to dress well. Yep, the Statutes of Apparel outlined the clothes one could legally wear based on rank. Which of the following could the poor wear?
a)Purple silk dresses **b)Woolen underwear** c)Sable-lined cloaks
d)Velvet coats

441)Marriage was a social obligation, and for many families a topic of obsession. Betrothals were often arranged by parents, especially for the high-class. What criterion was considered the least important in deciding upon a suitable match? a)Property
b)Wealth c)Lineage **d)Love**

442) Elizabethans had many occupational choices. One could become an apothecary, clerk, physician, or even court jester. Though there seemed to be a myriad of careers to choose from, most people still ended up being very poor. In order to survive, what illegal activity did a large number of citizens pursue?
a)Begging b)Money lending c)Fortune-telling d)Wine bottling

443)Crime was ardently followed by punishment. Elizabethans had devised various ways to fine, humiliate, torture, and kill offenders. Which crime was punishable by death?
a)Skipping church on Sunday b)A woman screaming at her husband in public **c)Stealing a horse**

444)Religion played a pivotal part in Elizabethan life. Protestants, Catholics, Puritans, and other religious groups jostled for power and survival in uncertain times. In 1559, an Act of Parliament was passed which determined the "supreme governor" of all things spiritual. Who was it?
a)The Pope in Rome b)Each man was his own supreme governor
d)Queen Elizabeth I

445)Elizabethan England was largely rural, with the majority of its population living in the verdant countryside. Towns and cities, however, were growing--and the most prominent of all was London. While Londoners were considered wealthy and arrogant, the city was begrimed, filthy, and infested with vermin. Where did people primarily dispose of their trash and wastes?
a)Dump sites in the nearby country **b)The streets** c)The underground drains d)Designated "trash" areas

446)Elizabethans were notoriously superstitious. They feared witches, believed in magical animals, and sought good luck charms. What "science" did they utilize in trying to predict and control the future?
a)Alchemy b)Metallurgy c)Geocentricity **d)Astrology**

447)The fine arts flourished in Elizabethan England. William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, and Edmund Spenser were some of the more famous playwrights and poets of the time. Drama, music, songs, and art were popular with noblemen and commoners alike. Exploring certain topics, however, was considered taboo in any art form. What was a strictly forbidden subject?
a)Sexuality **b)Criticism of the queen** c)Murder d)Witchcraft

448)Staying alive was a difficult task for Elizabethans. Disease, infection, poverty, childbirth, and occupational accidents could all result in one's untimely demise. Most people never reached the age of fifty. When an Elizabethan died, intricate rituals were followed. What was NOT a funeral custom?
a)Long processions b)Mourning clothes **c)Strict simplicity**
d)Tolling of church bells

449)Which of the following was the Tower of London used for in the Elizabethan age?
(a) As an astronomical observation deck (b) As a storage place for grain
(c) As a prison (d) As a school for the royal children

450)Who issued an interdict against Elizabeth?
(a) Pope Pius V (b) Pope Innocent III (c) Pope Gregory XIII (d) Pope Boniface

451) What was Elizabeth's close circle of advisers called? (a) The Star Chamber **(c) The Privy Council**

452) Which of the following is a ceremony in which a sovereign is officially crowned?
(A) Investiture (B) Invocation (C) Gala **(D) Coronation**

453)Which country believed it had an "Invincible Armada" before 1588?
(a) France (b) England **(c) Spain** (d) The Netherlands

454)What type of non-rhymed poetry did Christopher Marlowe pioneer? **(a) Blank verse** (b) The sonnet

455)Elizabeth and Mary I belonged to what royal family? (a) Windsor (b) Stuart **(c) Tudor**

456) Which English king had several of his wives killed in his obsessive quest for a male heir?
(a) Edward VI (b) Richard III (c) George III **(d) Henry VIII**

457)What religion was Mary I? **(a) Catholic** (b) Anglican (c) Episcopalian (d) Presbyterian

458)What religion was Mary Queen of Scots? (a) Episcopalian **(b) Catholic** (c) Presbyterian

459)Which work did Edmund Spenser author?
(b) The Double (c) The Metamorphoses **(d) The Faerie Queene**

460)Who succeeded Elizabeth I? (a) Mary Queen of Scots (b) Charles I **(c) James I** (d) Edward VI

❁ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নিরবোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
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- 461) Which of the following was Elizabeth known as? (a) Unintelligent (b) Rude (c) **Stingy** (d) Fanatic
- 462) Which language did young Elizabeth learn in secret? (a) French (b) Gaelic (c) Esperanto (d) **Welsh**
- 463) Who was Edmund Spenser's patron? (a) **The Earl of Leicester** (b) Elizabeth (c) Lord Burleigh
- 464) What was a favorite entertainment in Elizabeth's court? (a) Swimming (b) Gambling (c) **Jousting**
- 465) Which of the following disciplines most fascinated Elizabeth? (a) Philology (d) **Astrology**
- 466) Elizabeth's reign was longer than that of any other Tudor. When she died at the age of 69 in 1603, how many years had she reigned? a)35 b)40 c)**45** d)50
- 467) What was Elizabeth's nickname for Sir Walter Raleigh? a)Waldimor b)**Water** c)William
- 468) The complex ranking system that Elizabethans believed ordered every single thing in the universe was known as: a)The Great Order of Life b)**The Great Chain of Being** c)The Great System of Shakespeare
- 469) A poem that deals in an idealized way with Shepherds and rustic life is known as: a)A Protestant Poem b)A Petrarchan Sonnet c)An extended metaphor d)**A pastoral poem**
- 470) The term for the reaction against corruption in the Catholic Church was known as: a)The Protestant Revolution b)**The Protestant Reformation** c)The Protestant Restoration
- 471) What is the name for a shift in tone or meaning of a sonnet a)Octave b)**Volta** c)Iambic Pentameter d)Petrarchan

Jacobean Era

- 472) In literature, some of Shakespeare's most powerful plays were written in that period (for example The Tempest, King Lear, and Macbeth), as well as powerful works by John Webster and _____. a)William Shakespeare b)**Ben Jonson** c)Ben Jonson folios d)English Renaissance theatre
- 473) What preceded Jacobean era? a)Elizabethan Era b)**Caroline era** c)Victorian era d)Jacobean Era
- 474) The Jacobean era ended with a severe economic depression in 1620–1626, complicated by a serious outbreak of _____ in London in 1625. a)Cholera b)Tuberculosis c)**Bubonic plague** d)Plague (disease)
- 475) The word "Jacobean" is derived from the _____ name Jacob, which is the original form of the English name James. a)Samaritan Hebrew language c)Mishnaic Hebrew d)**Hebrew language**
- 476) The Jacobean era succeeds the _____ and precedes the Caroline era, and specifically denotes a style of architecture, visual

arts, decorative arts, and literature that is predominant of that period.

a)**Elizabethan era** b)English Reformation c)England d)Tudor period

477) Jonson was also an important innovator in the specialized literary sub-genre of the _____, which went through an intense development in the Jacobean era.

a)William Shakespeare b)Ben Jonson c)**Masque** d)A Midsummer Night's Dream

478) the first fire-breathing dragon in English literature occurs in which Old English epic poem.

a)Iliad b)Odyssey c)**Beowulf** d)Canterbury Tales

479) What are the beginning and ending dates of the reign of James I ? a)1592-1608 b)**1603-1625**

480) Famous satiric drama, Volpone, is written by? a)Sir Walter Scot c)**Ben Johnson**

481) The foremost poet of Jacobean era was? a)John Milton b)Charles Bacon c)**John Donne**

482) "The Jacobean Era" refers to a period of time in the early 17th century in which of the following countries? a) Jordan b) **England** c)Malaysia d)Tunisia

>>>The foremost poets of the Jacobean era, Ben Jonson and John Donne, are regarded as the originators of two diverse poetic traditions—the **Cavalier and the metaphysical**.

English Literature(In General)

483) Literary divisions are not always exact, but we draw them because they are often convenient. The majority of English literary periods are named after:

a)The leading characteristic of the age b)**Monarchs or political events** c)The primary author of the age

484) Which period of literature came first? a)Regency b)Victorian c)Romantic d)**Restoration**

485) In what language did Shakespeare write a)Middle English b)German c)Old English d)**Modern English**

486) Jane Austen wrote during this period. a)Restoration b)Victorian c)Middle English d)**Regency**

487) Which work was published first? a)**Blake's "Songs of Innocence"** b)Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein"

488) Which of the following works was written before the all-important Battle of Hastings?

a)**Beowulf** b)Canterbury Tales c)The Domesday Book d)Sons and Lovers

489) Who wrote first? a)George Eliot b)C. Marlowe c)**Howard, Earl of Surrey** d)Shakespeare

490) Which work was completed last?

a)**John Milton's "Paradise Lost"** b)George Herbert's "The Temple" c)William Shakespeare's "Tempest" d)Ben Jonson's "Volpone"

491) One of these men did NOT write during the Restoration period. Who?

a)John Milton b)Thomas Otway c)**Sir Walter Scott** d)John Dryden

492) The Bronte sisters wrote during this period. a) Regency
b) Restoration c) Romantic **d) Victorian**

493) Which of the following poets wrote during the Victorian period but was not published until the 20th century? a) Christina Rossetti **b) Gerard Manley Hopkins** c) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
d) Ted Hughes

494) This work was NOT originally published in the 20th Century.
a) Henry James's "The Ambassadors" **b) Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"**
c) E.M. Forster's "A Room With A View" d) Virginia Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway"

495) Which poet did NOT write during the 16th century?
a) John Skelton b) William Shakespeare c) Sir Thomas Wyatt
d) Thomas Carew

496) Historical events often influence literature. Which of the following did NOT occur during the Restoration period?
a) Charles II was restored to the throne **b) The French Revolution**
c) The Great Fire of London d) The Exclusion Bill Crisis

497) He was not a Renaissance writer.
a) William Shakespeare b) Sir Philip Sidney c) Christopher Marlowe
d) Sir Thomas Malory

498) Which of the following literary sub-periods does NOT fall under the Neoclassical Period?
a) The Restoration **b) Jacobean Age** c) The Augustan Age d) The Age of Sensibility

499) Which of the following periods of English literature came last?
a) The Elizabethan Age **b) The Commonwealth Period**
c) The Jacobean Age d) The Middle English Period

500) This work was written before the other three choices.
a) Bede's "An Ecclesiastical History of the English People" b) Julian of Norwich's "Book of Showings"
c) Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" d) Sir Thomas More's "Utopia"

501) Which of the following writers would be an appropriate subject for a class on "The Literature of the British Empire"?
a) Rudyard Kipling b) Edward Fitzgerald c) Charlotte Brontë **d) Any of these**

502) World War I affected the writing of many authors. Which of the following poets would not have been touched by that event?
a) T.S. Eliot b) Siegfried Sassoon c) Wilfred Owen **d) Oscar Wilde**

503) The period of maturation, intellectual growth and social graces during the Renaissance is called the:
A) aristocracy B) New Age C) Reformation **D) Enlightenment**

504) The most popular French playwright, Jean Baptiste Poquelin, is known as:
A) Caleron B) Corneille C) Couperin **D) Moliere**

505) The first Englishwoman to earn her living as a playwright was:
A) Nell Gwynn **B) Aphra Behn** C) Lady Teazle D) Ann Hathaway

The Life Of John Milton (Caroline Period-The Renaissance)(1608-1674)

506. In which city was Milton? a) Norwich b) York **c) London**
d) Canterbury

507. When was John Milton born? a) 22 April 1600 b) 19 August 1604 c) 6 June 1606 **d) 9 December 1608**

508. Which school did Milton attend? **a) St Paul's** b) Christ's Hospital c) Merchant Taylors'

509. Milton continued his studies at Cambridge. Which college of the university did he attend?
a) Pembroke College b) Trinity College **c) Christ's College** d) St. Xavier's College

510. Edward King, a minor poet and a contemporary of Milton's at Cambridge, was drowned at sea in 1637. Milton wrote an elegy for him. What was the title of this poem?
a) Lycidas b) Paradise Lost c) Il Penseroso

511. In 1638 and 1639 Milton traveled abroad. In which country did he spend most of the time?
a) Germany b) France **c) Italy** d) Spain

512. How many times did Milton marry? a) 2 b) 0 c) 1 **d) 3**

513. John Milton was 34 when he married Mary Powell. How old was she? a) 48 b) 34 c) 22 **d) 17**

514. Milton was a royalist? True or False

515. Which of the following works was NOT written by John Milton?
a) 'L'Allegro' b) 'Lycidas' c) 'Il Penseroso' **d) 'Absalom and Achitophel'**

516. In 1634 Milton wrote a masque. What's the name of that masque?
a) 'Il Penseroso' b) 'Lycidas' **c) 'Comus'** d) 'The Masque of Blackness'

517. Which of these words or usages did Milton NOT coin?
a) Space – used to mean "outer space" b) Unaccountable
c) Pandemonium **d) Blatant**

518. Following parliament's victory in the civil war, Milton was appointed to a position in Cromwell's government in 1649. What was his title?
a) Heresy tsar b) Poet laureate c) Secretary to the Admiralty
d) Secretary for Foreign Tongues

519. As well as poetry, Milton published extensively on politics, philosophy and religion. Which of the following was NOT one of his works?
a) Of Prelatical Episcopacy b) The Likeliest Means to Remove Hirelings from the Church
c) Of Practical Exorcism d) Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce

520. When did John Milton die? a) 4 February 1702 b) 2 June 1700
c) 17 April 1688 **d) 8 November 1674**

521. "Milton, thou should'st be living at this hour. England hath need of thee." Indeed. But who was it, summoning his ghost?

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a)Horatio Herbert Kitchener b)William Blake c)**William Wordsworth** d)John Keats

522. The 20th century has been less kind to his memory. TS Eliot found his imagery distracting, and considered his work "not serious poetry", but it was another critic who accused him of "callousness to the intrinsic nature of English". Who?

a)**FR Leavis** b)Harold Bloom c)William Empson d)Mariella Frostrup

Paradise Lost By John Milton

523. When was Paradise Lost published? a) 1660 b) **1667** c) 1658 d) 1654

524. "Paradise Lost" is considered a: a) First Person Narrative b)Short Story c)**Epic Poem** d)Novel

525. Satan's name before he fell from heaven was: a)Beezlebub b)Michael c)**Lucifer** d)Belial

526. 'Book 1' of 'Paradise Lost' presents Satan with his angels fallen into Hell. When recovered, Satan awakens all his legions and speaks to them. The first he addresses is described as 'one next to himself in power, and next in crime, long after known in Palestine'. What's the name of this fallen angel?

a)Mammon b)Moloch c)**Beelzebub** d)Ashtaroth

527. In 'Paradise Lost', which angel is ordered by God to drive Adam and Eve out of Paradise? Before he does so, he shows Adam a number of visions about the future of the human race, beginning with Cain murdering Abel and ending with the redemption of mankind through Christ. Who is this angel that has a large role in the finishing chapters of 'Paradise Lost'?

a)**Michael** b)Abdiel c)Rafael d)Gabriel

528. Milton's "unholy trinity" of characters includes:

a)Error, Temptation, and Satan b)Sin, Death and Temptation c)Sin, Temptation, and Satan d)**Satan, Sin, and Death**

529. The battle between God's army and Satan's rebels in heaven lasted:

a)One day
b)**Three days** c)Seven days d)One hour

530. In the phrase, "thy seed shall bruise our foe," the "seed" refers to:

a)The Tree of Knowledge b)Adam c)Cane and Abel d)**Jesus Christ**

531. In the phrase, "thy seed shall bruise our foe," "thy" refers to:

a)Sin b)Eden c)Satan d)**Eve**

532. The two archangels who serve as generals in God's army are:

a)**Michael and Gabriel** b)Michael and Raphael c)Raphael and Gabriel d)Michael and Lucifer

533. For inspiration in writing the poem, Milton says he depends on:

a)Wine b)**The Holy Spirit** c)His favorite pen d)The Son

534. Earth is described as being connected to heaven by a:

a)"stepping stones of clouds b)Golden rope c)**Golden chain** d)Ladder

535. Sin was born out of Satan's: a)**Head** b)Lust c)Anger d)Rib

535. Eve before the Fall might best be described as:

a)a feminist b)uncomfortable with Adam c)detailed oriented d)**a docile, vain creature**

536. Throughout the poem, Satan transforms himself into many creatures. Which creature does Satan not turn into? a)**a mouse** b)a cherub c)a toad d)a serpent

537. Who might be considered the friendliest and most sociable of all God's angels?

a)Adam b)Michael c)**Raphael** d)Lucifer

538. Everyday before the Fall Adam and Eve went out to work. What did their work consist of?

a)Hunting and gathering food b)**Tending to the Garden of Eden** c)Building shelter to live in d)Naming all God's creatures and plants

539. The reason for Satan's fall might best be described as:

a)incest b)lust c)greed d)**pride**

540. The reason for Eve's fall might best be described as: a)**vanity** b)lust c)greed d)pride

541. On the second day of battle in heaven, what does Satan use that surprises God's forces?

a)Catapults b)**Artillery** c)Illusions d)The Holy Sepulcher

542. Adam, Satan, and Eve herself are all dazzled by Eve's: a)Wit b)**Beauty** c)Intelligence

543. The main reason for Adam's fall might best be described as: a)lust b)**love for Eve** c)pride d)money

544. When God sees that Adam and Eve have disobeyed him, who does he send to "judge" them and the snake? a)**The Son** b)The Holy Ghost c)Michael d)Raphael

545. Inspired by Satan's victory over man, Sin and Death construct:

a)a bridge from hell to heaven b)a temple to welcome Satan back c)**a bridge from hell to earth** d)a funnel from Eden to the gates of hell

546. After they have both eaten from the Tree of Knowledge, the first thing Adam and Eve do is:

a)Ask forgiveness from God b)Put some clothes on c)**Satisfy their sexual desire for each other** d)Blame each other for their Fall

547. The Archangel Michael might best be described as:

a)Jealous and envious b)Bombastic c)**Firm and militant** d)Kind and caring

548. When Michael tells Adam what will become of mankind after the Fall, he is actually narrating stories taken directly from:

a)The New Testament b)Homer's epic poems c)**The Hebrew Bible** d)The Koran

549. What are the best words to describe the Garden of Eden, the weather, and nature in general, before the Fall of Adam and Eve?

a)**Ordered and rational** b)Chaotic c)Wild and unmanageable d)Comfortable

550. Which angel does Satan trick by disguising himself as a cherub?

(A) Michael (B) **Uriel** (C) Raphael (D) Abdiel

551. In what book does the fall take place? (A) Book VIII (B) Book X **(C) Book IX** (D) Book VII

552. In which book of the Bible does the story of Adam and Eve occur?

(A) Leviticus (B) Exodus **(C) Genesis** (D) Deuteronomy

553. Which devil advocates a renewal of all-out war against God? (A) Belial **(B) Moloch** (C) Mammon (D) Beelzebub

554. What is Milton's stated purpose in Paradise Lost?

(A) To assert his superiority to other poets (B) To argue against the doctrine of predestination

(C) To justify the ways of God to men (D) To make his story hard to understand

555. Which of the following is not a character in Paradise Lost?

(A) Night **(B) Agony** (C) Discord (D) Death

556. Which angel wields a large sword in the battle and wounds Satan?

(A) Michael (B) Abdiel (C) Uriel (D) Satan is not injured

557. When Satan leaps over the fence into Paradise, what does Milton liken him to?

(A) A snake slithering up a tree (B) A germ infecting a body **(C) A wolf leaping into a sheep's pen**

558. Which angel tells Adam about the future in Books XI and XII?

(A) Raphael (B) Uriel **(C) Michael** (D) None of the above

559. Which of the following is not found in Hell? (A) Gems (B) Gold **(C) Oil** (D) Minerals

560. Which statement about the Earth is asserted as true in Paradise Lost?

(A) It was created before God the Son **(B) Earth hangs from Heaven by a chain**

(C) The Earth is a lotus flower (D) The Earth revolves around the sun

561. Which devil is the main architect of Pandemonium?

(A) Mulciber (B) Mammon (C) Moloch (D) Belial

562. How many times does Milton invoke a muse?

(A) One (B) Two **(C) Three** (D) Four

563. Which of the following poets does Milton emulate?

(A) Virgil (B) Homer **(C) Both Virgil and Homer** (D) Neither Virgil or Homer

564. What is the stated subject of Paradise Lost?

(A) The fight between good and evil (B) Heaven's battle and Satan's tragic fall

(C) The creation of the universe **(D) Adam and Eve's disobedience**

565. Which devil is Satan's second-in-command?

(A) Mammon (B) Sin (C) Moloch **(D) Beelzebub**

566. Who discusses cosmology and the battle of Heaven with Adam? (A) God (B) Eve **(C) Raphael**

567. Which scene happens first chronologically?

(A) Satan and the devils rise up from the lake in Hell **(B) The Son is chosen as God's second-in-command**

(C) God and the Son create the universe (D) The angels battle in Heaven

568. Which of the angels is considered a hero for arguing against Satan?

(A) Abdiel (B) Uriel (C) Michael (D) Raphael

569. In an attempt to defeat God and his angels, what do the rebel angels make?

(A) A fortress (B) A catapult (C) A large sword **(D) A cannon**

570. According to Paradise Lost, which of the following does God not create?

(A) The Son (B) Adam and Eve (C) Computers **(D) He creates everything**

571. Who does Milton name as his heavenly muse? (A) Titania **(B) Urania** (C) Virgil (D) Michael

572. What does Eve do when she first becomes conscious?

(A) Go in search of her mate (B) Talk to the animals **(C) Look at her reflection in a stream**

573. Who is the main protagonist of Paradise Lost?

a) Satan b) Adam c) Eve d) God

574. In how many books is Paradise Lost divided?

a) Nine **b) Twelve** c) Eighteen d) Fourteen

575. Which is the longest book? a) Book X b) Book VIII **c) Book IX**

d) Book I

576. In Books I-II, the rebels of Satan build the Pandemonium. What is it?

a) The forbidden fruit b) The capital of Heaven c) A beautiful garden **d) The capital of Hell**

577. The fruit of which tree were Adam and Eve forbidden to eat?

a) Tree of Life b) Tree of God c) Tree of Sin **d) Tree of Knowledge**

578. Which is the shortest book? **a) Book VII** b) Book III c) Book VIII

d) Book V

579. Who was sent to Earth to warn Man of the dangers he was facing? **a) Raphael** b) Uriel c) Abdiel

580. Who was the first to eat the forbidden fruit? a) Adam **b) Eve**

c) Satan d) Snake

581. Which of the following is not a character in Paradise Lost?

a) Eve b) God c) Satan **d) Jonah**

582. What is the name of the sequel to Paradise Lost?

a) Paradise Found b) Paradise Lost Twice **c) Paradise Regained** d) Paradise Lost Again

583. Who was the companion of Adam in paradise? a) Satan **b) Eve**

c) Raphael d) God

584. Who is "till wand'ring o'er the earth"? **a) Satan's associates**

b) Satan c) Adam d) Eve

585. Who will fall through his own "fault"? a) Satan b) God **c) Adam**

♣ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
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d)Noah

586. Who "headlong themselves they threw Down from the verge of Heav'n"?

- a)Adam and Eve b)Noah and the elephant c)**Rebel angels**
d)Benjamin and Joseph

587. Who pondered, "How such united force of gods, how such As stood like these, could ever know repulse?" a)Adam b)Moses c)Joseph d)**Satan**

588. Who is described? "For dignity composed and high exploit: But all was false and hollow"
a)Lot b)**Belial** c)Satan d)Moses

589. When was Paradise Lost published? a) 1660 b) **1667** c) 1658 d) 1654

590. When was Paradise Regained published? a) **1671** b) 1656 c) 1669 d) 1652

The Renaissance

591. In what country did the Renaissance begin? a. **Italy** b. France c. England d. Germany

592. who is considered as the model of the people during the renaissance?
a. greek and Austrian b. roman and French c. **roman and greek**
d. french and greek

593. the word renaissance means a. **the rebirth of learning or knowledge** b. reading of books

594. Which of the following techniques was NOT used in the Renaissance art?
a. realism b. perspective c. individualism d. **abstraction**

595. what sparked the Renaissance? a. **The Feudal system was collapsing** b. the "95 theses"

596. who lost the most power during the renaissance? a. Italian merchants b. **catholic church**

597. Utopia was written by: a) Cervantes c) Poliziano d) **Thomas More**

598. The Prince was written to gain favor of the: a) Pazzi b) Republic c) Medici d) **Inquisition**

599. Who translated the New Testament into German for the first time? a) Poliziano c) **Martin Luther**

600. The "father of humanism" was a) **Petrarch** b) Dante c) Boccaccio d) Pico della Mirandola

601. Renaissance thinkers argued that women should be educated
a) just the same as men b) with emphasis on science and mathematics
c) not at all d) **confined solely to music, dancing, and knitting**

602. An important feature of the Renaissance was an emphasis on
a) alchemy and magic b) **the literature of Greece and Rome**
c) chivalry of the Middle Ages d) the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas

603. Which was NOT a characteristic of the Renaissance?

- a) emphasis on individuality b) confidence in human rationality
c) the emergence of merchant oligarchies d) **the development of social insurance programs**

604. The northern Renaissance differed from the Italian Renaissance

- a) **growth of religious activity among common people**
b) earlier occurrence c) greater appreciation of pagan writers

605. For ordinary women, the Renaissance

- a) **had very little impact** b) greatly improved the material conditions of their lives
c) worsened their social status d) allowed them access to education for the first time

606. Thomas More's Utopia placed the blame for society's problems on

- a) human nature b) God's will c) **society itself** d) the Church

Random MCQs

607. In which century was Piers Plowman written?
a) **14th** b) 12th c) 10th d) 11th

608. Geoffrey Chaucer served which king? a) Richard III b) James I c) **Edward III** d) Henry II

609. The 18th century work 'Tom Jones' was written by whom?
a) Samuel Johnson b) **Henry Fielding**

610. In 1905, Virginia Woolf began to write for which publication?
a) **The Times Literary Supplement** b) The Lady's Home Journal

611. Joyce's novel 'Ulysses' takes place over what period of time?
a) A week b) **24 hours** c) A lifetime

612. What was the nationality of Oscar Wilde? a) **Irish** b) Scottish c) French d) English

613. Who wrote the poem "Requiem"? a) **Robert Louis Stevenson** b) William Shakespeare d) John Milton

614. the prevailing feature of Chaucer's humour is its a) **urbanity** b) crudity c) triviality d) sanctity

615. who is the first great English critic-poet? a) Shakespeare b) Arnold c) **Sir Philip Sidney** d) Chaucer

616. HYMN TO ADVERSITY is a poem by a) **Thomas gray** b) Alexander Pope c) Edward gibbon d) Blake

617. Who wrote the poem 'The Seven Ages'? a) John Milton b) Geoffrey Chaucer c) **William Shakespeare**

618. who write the story "Story Teller" ? a) William Wordsworth d) **Saki**

Restoration and The 18TH Century

619. What happened in 1707 that would forever alter the relationship between England, Wales, and Scotland? a) **the trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots** b) the Toleration Act

620. Which of the following was a major factor in the

unprecedented economic wealth of Great Britain during the eighteenth century?

d)the creation of the bourgeois novel as a commodity e)the union of England and Wales with Scotland

621. What was "restored" in 1660? **b)the dominance of the Tory Party c)the "Book of Common Prayer"**

622. What literary work best captures a sense of the political turmoil, particularly regarding the issue of religion, just after the Restoration? **a)Gay's *Beggar's Opera* d)Pope's *Dunciad***

623. Who was deposed from the English throne in the Glorious, or Bloodless, Revolution in 1688?

a)Elizabeth I b)James II c)George II d)William and Mary e)Anne

624. Who became the first "prime minister" of Great Britain in the reign of George II?

a)Henry St. John b)Robert Harley c)John Churchill d)Robert Walpole e)Matthew Prior

625. In the late seventeenth century, a "battle of the books" erupted between which two groups?

d)champions of ancient and modern learning e)Oxfordians and Baconians

626. Which of the following best describes the doctrine of empiricism?

a)All knowledge is derived from experience. d)The sensory world is an illusion.

627. Against which of the following principles did Jonathan Swift inveigh?

a)theoretical science b)metaphysics c)abstract logical deductions d)a and b only e)a, b, and c

628. Whose great *Dictionary*, published in 1755, included more than 114,000 quotations?

a)William Hogarth b)Jonathan Swift c)Samuel Johnson d)Ben Jonson e)James Boswell

629. According to Samuel Johnson, "No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for...:

a)love." b)honor." c)money." d)his party." e)fun."

630. What name is given to the English literary period that emulated the Rome of Virgil, Horace, and Ovid? **a)Augustan b)Metaphysical c)Romantic d)Neo-Romantic e)Caesarian**

631. Horace's doctrine "ut pictura poesis" was interpreted to mean:

c)Art should hold a mirror up to nature. d)Poetry ought to be a visual as well as a verbal art.

632. What was most frequently considered a source of pleasure and an object of inquiry by Augustan poets? **a)civilization b)woman c)God d)alcohol e)nature**

633. What word did writers in this period use to express quickness of mind, inventiveness, a knack for conceiving images and metaphors and for perceiving resemblances between things apparently unlike?

a)wit b)sprezzatura c)naturalism d)gusto e)metaphysics

634. Which of the following was probably not a stock phrase in eighteenth-century poetry?

a)verdant mead b)checked shade c)simian rivalry d)shining sword e)bounding main

635. Which metrical form was Pope said to have brought to perfection?

a)the heroic couplet b)blank verse c)free verse d)the ode e)the spondee

636. Which poet, critic and translator brought England a modern literature between 1660 and 1700?

a)Addison b)Bunyan c)Crabbe d)Dryden e)Equiano

637. Which of the following is not an example of Restoration comedy?

a)Etherege's *The Man of Mode* b)Wycherley's *The Country Wife* c)Behn's *The Rover* d)Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* e)Congreve's *Love for Love*

638. Which group of intellectual women established literary clubs of their own around 1750 under the leadership of Elizabeth Vesey and Elizabeth Montagu?

a)the Behnites b)the bluestockings c)the coteries of plenty d)the Pre-Raphaelites

639. Which work exposes the frivolity of fashionable London?

a)Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* b)Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* d)Richardson's *Clarissa* e)Pope's *The Rape of the Lock*

640. What London locale, where many poor writers lived, became synonymous with hacks and scandal mongers?

a)Elephant and Castle b)Grub Street c)Covent Garden d)Cheapside e)Piccadilly Circus

641. With its forbidden themes of incest, murder, necrophilia, atheism, and torments of sexual desire, Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*, created which literary genre?

a)the revenge tragedy b)the Gothic romance c)the epistolary novel d)the comedy of manners

642. Which of the following is not indebted to the Gothic genre?

a)William Beckford's *Vathek* b)Matthew Lewis's *The Monk* c)Tobias Smollett's *Roderick Ransom* d)Ann Radcliffe's *The Italian* e)William Godwin's *Caleb Williams*

643. While compiling what sort of book did Samuel Richardson conceive of the idea for his *Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded*?

a)a history of everyday life b)an instructional manual for manners c)a book of devotion d)a book of model letters e)a chapbook

644. Who was the ancient Gaelic warrior-bard considered by Napoleon and Thomas Jefferson to have been greater than Homer? **a)Macpherson b)Merlin c)Decameron d)Taliesin e)Ossian**

645. John Donne is, in some sense, the originator of metaphysical poetry. But who is most closely associated with the "founding" of neoclassical poetry?

a)William Wordsworth b)Alexander Pope c)Ben Jonson d)George Herbert

646. Which of the following is not generally considered to be a neoclassical poet?

a)John Dryden b)Henry Vaughan c)Alexander Pope d)Ben Jonson

♣ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নিৰ্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

647. Which of the following is not a common feature of neoclassical poetry?

- a) Imitation of classical forms and allusion to mythology b) An effort to represent human nature
c) Use of the rhymed couplet d) **Fantastic comparisons**

648. Neoclassicists tended to view poetry as the result of genius overflowing from the mind out onto the page. They also considered poetry to be an expression of the individual, inner self.
a) True b) **False**

649. Most neoclassical poets viewed the world in terms of a strictly ordered hierarchy. What was this hierarchy called? a) The Way of the World c) The Order of Angels d) **The Great Chain of Being**

650. He wrote both religious and secular poetry. One of his poems urged virgins to make the most of their time. a) Ben Jonson b) Alexander Pope c) **Robert Herrick** d) John Dryden

651. Why didn't Alexander Pope attend an English university?
a) He lived in Italy until the age of 27 b) Asthma, headaches, and spinal deformity made him an invalid
c) **He was a Catholic, and therefore forbidden from attending**
d) He just wasn't bright enough

652. Alexander Pope coined many a modern day cliché. Which of the following did not originate with him? a) To err is human, to forgive divine b) **Let not the sun go down upon your wrath** c) A little learning is a dangerous

653. John Dryden wrote "Absalom and Achitophel." Who was Achitophel, historically speaking?
a) King David's son
b) A Judge of Israel c) Bathsheba's first husband d) **Absalom's advisor**

654. Who did Dryden use Absalom to represent, allegorically, in his satire "Absalom and Achitophel"?
a) **The Duke of Monmouth** b) Charles II c) The Earl of Shaftesbury d) Cromwell

655. Complete this famous quote by John Dryden: "Who think too little, and who talk too ____"
a) often b) long c) **much** d) fast

656. What Pope poem begins, "In these deep solitudes and awful cells, / Where heav'nly-pensive contemplation dwells, / And ever-musing melancholy reigns; / What means this tumult in a vestal's veins?" a) The Rape of the Lock b) Solitude: An Ode c) The Dunciad d) **Eloisa to Abelard**

657. Pope made money by selling subscriptions to his translation of this classical epic.
a) The Bahagavad Gita b) The Odyssey c) **The Illiad** d) The Aeneid

658. This famous neoclassical poet wrote on profound themes such as death, but he also had a lighter side. He once wrote an ode to a cat drowned in a tub of gold fishes.
a) Alexander Pope b) William Collins c) **Thomas Gray** d) Ben Jonson

659. His "To Penthurst" is considered to be one of the primary texts of the neoclassical movement.
a) Sir John Denham b) **Ben Jonson** c) Thomas Carew d) John Dryden

660. Sir John Denham commemorated this poet, referring to him as "Old Chaucer" who, "like the morning star", descends "to the shades," so that "Darkness again the Age invades."
a) William Shakespeare b) John Donne c) **Abraham Cowley** d) John Dryden

661. What mock epic begins: "What dire offence from am'rous causes springs, / What mighty contests rise from trivial things"?
a) Dryden's "Mac Flecknoe" b) **Pope's "The Rape of the Lock"**
c) Pope's "The Dunciad" d) Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel"

662. When the Parliament, controlled by the puritans, took power in England, one of the acts that greatly influenced Literature of that time was
a) **The closing of theatres** b) The return of the King. c) King Arthurs' dead d) King to exile

663. Who wrote: "Reader, I married him."? a) Jane Austen b) **Charlotte Bronte** c) Edith Wharton

664. Who wrote: "Things fall apart; the center cannot hold."?
a) **William Butler Yeats** b) James Joyce c) Thomas Moore d) Edgar Allan Poe [American]

665. In which work do you read: "Things fall apart; the center cannot hold."?
a) The Canterbury Tales b) The Dark Angel c) The Wild Swans of Cool

666. Who wrote: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty."? a) **John Keats**

667. In which work do you read: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty."?
c) **Ode on a Grecian Urn**

668. Who wrote: "In Xanadu did Kubla Khan / A stately pleasure dome decree..."?
a) **Samuel Taylor Coleridge** b) Robert Browning c) John Keats d) Walt Whitman

669. In which work do you read: "In Xanadu did Kubla Khan / A stately pleasure dome decree..."?
a) **Kubla Khan** b) Hellas c) The Phoenix and the Turtle d) The Castaway

670. A side note: Which drug/substance was Samuel Taylor Coleridge addicted to?
a) Heroine b) Cocaine c) Alcohol d) **Opium**

671. Who wrote: "I would prefer not to."?
a) Edgar Allan Poe b) **Herman Melville** c) Thomas Gray d) Henry David Thoreau

672. Who wrote: "There can be no freedom or beauty about a home life that depends on borrowing and debt."? a) Henry David Thoreau b) Benjamin Franklin c) Robert Browning d) **Henrik Ibsen**

673. In which work do you read: "There can be no freedom or beauty about a home life that depends on borrowing and debt."?
a) **A Doll's House** b) Riders to the Sea c) A Handful of Dust d) The Fatal Curiosity

674. Who wrote: "My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings / Look on my works ye mighty, and despair!"?
a) Lord Byron b) **Percy Bysshe Shelley** c) William Woodsworth d) Emily Dickinson

675.In which work do you read: "My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings / Look on my works ye mighty, and despair!"? a)The Man of Feeling b)In Memoriam c)Song to Aella **d)Ozymandias**

676.Who wrote: "That's my last Duchess painted on the wall / looking as if she were alive."?
a)Lord Byron b)Oscar Wilde **c)Robert Browning** d)William Wordsworth

677.In which work do you read: "That's my last Duchess painted on the wall /looking as if she were alive."? a)Porphyria's Lover **b)My Last Duchess** c)The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock d)Fra Lippo Lippi

678.Who wrote: "I have measured out my life with coffee spoons."
a)William Carlos Williams **b)T.S. Eliot** c)Ernest Hemingway d)Hart Crane

679.In which work do you read: "I have measured out my life with coffee spoons."?
a)Lovesong of J. Alfred Prufrock b)Sonnets from the Portuguese c)Prelude d)The Last Decalogue

680.A "classic" book is usually one that possesses what quality?
a)It has universal appeal. b)It can stand the test of time. c)It makes connections. **d)All of the above.**

681. A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens involves which two cities?
a)London and Rome b)Paris and Rome **c)London and Paris** d)Berlin and London

682.The Catcher in the Rye takes place in what city? **a)New York City** b)Stanford, Connecticut

683.Which book was not written by Jane Austen?
a)Sense and Suspensibility b)Emmc)Pride and Prejudice d)Mansfield Park

684.What is Shakespeare's longest play?
a)Taming of the Shrew b)Romeo and Juliet c)A Midsummer Night's Dream **d)Hamlet**

685)The poem 'The Battle of Maldon' celebrates events which took place in the 10th century, but who was it between
a)Danes and English b)Dutch and English c)Normans and English d)French and English

686)The Faerie Queene was written during the reign of which monarch?
a)James I b)Mary Tudor **c)Elizabeth Tudor** d)Henry VII

687)Becky sharp was the heroine in which novel?
a)Vanity Fair b)Sense and Sensibility c)Pride and Prejudice d)Mansfield Park

688) How many children were there in the Bronte family? a)3 **b)4** c)5 d)6

689)Who composed The Preludes? a)S T Coleridge **b)William Wordsworth** c)William Shakespeare

690)Who is termed as "The Morning Star of Renaissance"?
a)Spenser b)John Gower **c)Chaucer** d)Langland

691)Who began the tradition of revenge play ? b)Samuel Daniel c)Phineas fletcher **d)Thomas kyd**

692)How many lines are there in a Sonnet? a)10 b)16 **c)14** d)22

693)What are the names of the two feuding families in Romeo and Juliet?
a)Capulet And Montague b)Breslow and Felsher c)Fuech and Goodside d)Dawson and Hurley

694)Which bird did the Ancient Mariner kill? a)Seagull **b)Albatross** c)Humming Bird d)Crow

695)What was the name of the Bronte sister's only brother? a)Anderson **b)Branwell** c)Richard

696)In which county was Jane Austin born? a)Sussex **b)Hampshire** c)Yorkshire d)Norfolk

697)In which Dickens novel does Pip appear?
a)Bleak House **b)Great Expectations** c)A Tale of Two Cities d)The Pickwick Papers

698. Which of the following English groups were supportive of the French Revolution during its early years? a) Tories b) Republicans c) Liberals d) Radicals **e) both c and d**

699. Which statement(s) about inventions during the Industrial Revolution are true?
a) Hand labor became less common with the invention of power-driven machinery.
c) The invention of textile processing machines marked the end of the Industrial Revolution.
d) Steam, as opposed to wind and water, became a primary source of power. **e) both a and d**

700. What is the name for the process of dividing land into privately owned agricultural holdings?
a) partition b) segregation **c) enclosure** d) division e) subtraction

701. Which social philosophy, dominant during the Industrial Revolution, dictated that only the free operation of economic laws would ensure the general welfare and that the government should not interfere in any person's pursuit of their personal interests?
a) economic independence b) the Rights of Man **c) laissez-faire** d) enclosure

702. What served as the inspiration for P. B. Shelley's poems to the working classes A Song: "Men of England" and England in 1819?

a) the organization of a working class men's choral group in Southern England
b) the Battle of Waterloo **c) the Peterloo Massacre** d) the storming of the Bastille

703. Who applied the term "Romantic" to the literary period dating from 1785 to 1830?
a) Wordsworth because he wanted to distinguish his poetry and the poetry of his friends from that of the ancien régime, especially satire **b) English historians half a century after the period ended** c) "The Satanic School" of Byron, Percy Shelley, and their followers
d) Oliver Goldsmith in The Deserted Village (1770) e) Harold

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-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

Bloom

704. Which poets collaborated on the Lyrical Ballads of 1798, thus demonstrating the "spirit of the age," which, in an era of revolutionary thinking, depended on a belief in the limitless possibilities of the poetic imagination? a) Mary Wollstonecraft and William Blake b) Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley and Percy B. Shelley c) **William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge** d) Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt

705. Which of the following became the most popular Romantic poetic form, following on Wordsworth's claim that poetic inspiration is contained within the inner feelings of the individual poet as "the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings"?

a) **the lyric poem written in the first person** b) the sonnet c) doggerel rhyme d) the political tract

706. Romantic poetry about the natural world uses descriptions of nature _____.

a) for their own sake; to merely describe natural phenomenon
b) to depict a metaphysical concept of nature by endowing it with traits normally associated with humans
c) as a means to demonstrate and discuss the processes of human thinking
d) symbolically to suggest that natural objects correspond to an inner, spiritual world **e) b, c, and d**

707. How would "Natural Supernaturalism" be best characterized as a Romantic notion introduced by Carlyle?

a) a form of animism in which objects in the natural world are believed to be inhabited by spirits
b) a spontaneous belief in the supernatural based upon a surprise encounter with a supernatural being
c) **a process by which things that are familiar and thought to be ordinary are made to appear miraculous and new to our eyes.**

708. Which setting could you not imagine a work of Romantic literature employing?

a) a field of daffodils b) the "Orient" c) a graveyard d) a medieval castle
e) All of the above would be appropriate settings for Romantic literature.

709. Which poet asserted in practice and theory the value of representing rustic life and language as well as social outcasts and delinquents not only in pastoral poetry, common before this poet's time, but also as the major subject and medium for poetry in general?

a) William Blake b) Alfred Lord Tennyson c) Samuel Johnson d) **William Wordsworth**

710. What is the term we now use for what the Romantics called "mesmerism," one of the "occult" practices that allowed people to explore altered states of consciousness?

a) smoking opium **b) hypnotism** c) psychoanalysis d) dream interpretation e) Satanism

711. Romantic poets would have enjoyed, agreed with, and perhaps written about which of the following figures as depicted?

a) Goethe's Faust in Faust, who is sinful because he attempts to exceed the bounds of human knowledge by making a pact with the devil but is nonetheless redeemed in his striving to break free of the bounds of mortality
b) Icarus, who is killed in attempting to fly because only Gods have the power to fly and mortals must be taught the limitations of human existence
c) Prometheus, who succeeds in stealing fire from the Gods and

thereby surpasses the limitations placed on humans by the Gods
d) all of the above

e) a and c only: Romantics were more interested in representations of humans as they were able to exceed their human limitations.

712. Which of the following best describes the sort of language and tone most often used when Romantic writers discuss the French Revolution?

a) snide indifference **b) biblical reverence** c) condemning censure
d) satirical derision e) none of the above: Romantic writers had no interest in the French Revolution.

713. Which of the following descriptions would not have applied to any Romantic text?

a) a spiritual autobiography written in an epic style
b) a lyric poem written in the first person **c) a comedy of manners**
d) a political tract demanding labor reform

714. Which of the following poems describe or celebrate an apocalyptic regeneration of humanity and the world effected by the creative capacity of the human mind?

a) Coleridge's Dejection: An Ode b) Blake's "Prophetic Books" c) Carlyle's Sartor Resartus
d) Wollstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Woman **e) all but d**

715. Which sorts of political reform took place during the Romantic period?

a) Parliamentary reform, increasing representation of the working classes
b) Educational reform, producing a dramatic increase in literacy
e) a and d only: Significant labor and voting reform would have to wait for the Victorian era and later.

716. Which of the following factors contributed to literature becoming a profitable business?

a) Commercial and public lending libraries were established in order to provide for an enlarged reading public.
b) Education reform increased literacy, thus creating a demand for commercial and public lending libraries.
c) A new aesthetics of valuing literature for its own sake emphasized reading for pleasure.
d) People had more leisure time to read and more disposable income to spend on reading materials.
e) all of the above

717. Which of the following periodical publications (reviews and magazines) appeared in the Romantic era? a) London Magazine b) The Spectator c) The Edinburgh Review d) The Tatler **e) a and c only**

718. According to a theater licensing act, repealed in 1843, what was meant by "legitimate" drama?

a) The dramaturge and playwright had to be related.
b) All of the actors were male.
c) All of the actors were British.
d) The play was spoken.

719. The Gothic novel, a popular genre for the Romantics, exemplified in the writing of Horace Walpole and Ann Radcliffe, could contain which of the following elements?

a) supernatural phenomenon
b) perversion and sadism, often involving a maiden's persecution
c) plots of mystery and terror set in inhospitable, sullen landscapes
d) secret passages, decaying mansions, gloomy castles, and dark dungeons
e) all of the above

720. Given the popularity of the Gothic novel and the novel of purpose, which of the following novelists wrote fiction that is closer in subject matter to the novel of manners than it is to the writing of her own era? a) Fanny Burney b) Mary Wollstonecraft c) Anna Letitia Barbauld **d) Jane Austen** e) Mary Shelley

721. Which two writers can be described as writing historical novels?
a) Mary Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley b) William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
c) Sir Walter Scott and Maria Edgeworth d) Jane Austen and Charlotte Brontë
e) none of the above: Romantic novelists never wrote historical novels.

722. Which of the following texts addresses class as a social and economic reality?
a) William Godwin's Inquiry Concerning Political Justice b) Percy Bysshe Shelley's England in 1819
c) William Godwin's Caleb Williams d) Sir Walter Scott's The Heart of Midlothian
e) all of the above

723. Which Romantic writer(s) wrote in more than one of these popular literary forms: essay, novel, drama, poetry?
a) Percy Bysshe Shelley b) William Wordsworth c) George Gordon, Lord Byron
d) Samuel Taylor Coleridge **e) all of the above**

724. Which of the following would not have been an appropriate protagonist for a Romantic literary text?
a) a French revolutionary b) a Greek or Roman mythological figure
c) a monster fabricated in a laboratory d) a vagrant, gypsy, or any other itinerant social outcast
e) All would have been appropriate protagonists for a Romantic literary text.

725. In which of the following works is the social outcast represented and addressed?
a) Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley's Frankenstein b) William Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads
c) Samuel Taylor Coleridge's The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
d) John Keats's "To Autumn" **e) all but d**

726. Looking to the ancient past, many Romantic poets identified with the figure of the
a) troubadour b) skald c) chorister d) minstrel **e) bard**

727. What did Byron deride with his scathing reference to "Peddlers," and "Boats," and "Wagons!"?
a) the neo-classical influence of Pope and Dryden b) the clumsiness of Shakespeare's plots
c) the Orientalist fantasies of Coleridge **d) Wordsworth's devotion to the ordinary and everyday**

728. Wordsworth described all good poetry as
a) the rhythmic expression of moral intuition **b) the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings**

729. Which poet asserted in practice and theory the value of representing rustic life and language as well as social outcasts and delinquents not only in pastoral poetry, common before this poet's time, but also as the major subject and medium for poetry in general?

a) William Blake b) Alfred Lord Tennyson c) Samuel Johnson **d) William Wordsworth**

730. Which of the following was a typically Romantic means of achieving visionary states?
a) opium b) dreams c) childhood d) a and b **e) a, b and c**

731. Which philosopher had a particular influence on Coleridge?
a) Aristotle b) Duns Scotus c) David Hume **d) Immanuel Kant** e) Bertrand Russell

732. Which of the following was not considered a type of the alienated, romantic visionary?
a) Prometheus b) Satan c) Cain d) Napoleon **e) George III**

733. Who remained without the vote following the Reform Bill of 1832?
a) about half of middle class men b) almost all working class men
c) all women **e) a, b and c**

734. Which of the following charges were commonly leveled at the novel by its detractors at the dawn of the Romantic era?

a) Too many of its readers were women. b) It required less skill than other genres.
c) It lacked the classical pedigree of poetry and drama. d) Too many of its authors were women.
e) all of the above

735. Which chilling novel of surveillance and entrapment had the alternative title Things as They Are?
a) Jane Austen's Emma b) Mary Shelley's Frankenstein
c) William Godwin's Caleb Williams d) Sir Walter Scott's Waverley

736. Which of the following is a typically Romantic poetic form? a) the fractal b) the figment
c) the fragment d) the aubade e) the comedy of manners

737. Who exemplified the role of the "peasant poet"?
a) John Clare b) John Keats c) Robert Burns **d) a and c only** e) b and c only

738. Who in the Romantic period developed a new novelistic language for the workings of the mind in flux? a) Maria Edgeworth
b) Sir Walter Scott c) Thomas De Quincey d) Joanna Baillie **e) Jane Austen**

Victorian Age

739. Which ruler's reign marks the approximate beginning and end of the Victorian era?
a) King Henry VIII b) Queen Elizabeth I **c) Queen Victoria** d) King John

740. Which city became the perceived center of Western civilization by the middle of the nineteenth century? a) Paris b) Tokyo **c) London** d) Amsterdam e) New York

741. By 1890, what percentage of the earth's population was subject to Queen Victoria?
a) 1% b) 10% c) 15% **d) 25%** e) 95%

742. What did Thomas Carlyle mean by "Close thy Byron; open thy

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Goethe"?

- a) Britain's preeminence as a global power will depend on mastery of foreign languages.
- b) Even a foreign author is better than a homegrown scoundrel.
- c) Abandon the introspection of the Romantics and turn to the higher moral purpose found in Goethe.**

743. To whom did the Reform Bill of 1832 extend the vote on parliamentary representation?

- a) the working classes b) women **c) the lower middle classes** d) slaves e) conservative landowners

744. Elizabeth Barrett's poem The Cry of the Children is concerned with which major issue attendant on the Time of Troubles during the 1830s and 1840s?

- a) women's rights and suffrage **b) child labor** c) Chartism

745. Who were the "Two Nations" referred to in the subtitle of Disraeli's Sybil (1845)?

- a) the rich and the poor** b) Anglicans and Methodists c) England and Ireland d) Britain and Germany

746. Which of the following novelists best represents the mid-Victorian period's contentment with the burgeoning economic prosperity and decreased restiveness over social and political change?

- a) Anthony Trollope** b) Charles Dickens c) John Ruskin d) Friedrich Engels e) Oscar Wilde

747. Which event did not occur as part of the rise of the British Empire under Queen Victoria?

- a) Between 1853 and 1880, 2,466,000 emigrants left Britain, many bound for the colonies.
- b) In 1876, Queen Victoria was named empress of India.
- c) To save costs and maximize profits, the day-to-day government of India was transferred from Parliament to the private East India Company.**
- d) From 1830 to 1870, the sum total of investments abroad by British capitalists had risen from £300 billion to £800 billion. e) In 1867 the Canadian provinces were unified into the Dominion of Canada.

748. What does the phrase "White Man's Burden," coined by Kipling, refer to?

- a) Britain's manifest destiny to colonize the world
- b) the moral responsibility to bring civilization and Christianity to the peoples of the world**

749. Which of the following best defines Utilitarianism?

- a) a farming technique aimed at maximizing productivity with the fewest tools
- b) a moral arithmetic, which states that all humans aim to maximize the greatest pleasure to the greatest number**

750. Which of the following discoveries, theories, and events contributed to Victorians feeling less like they were a uniquely special, central species in the universe and more isolated?

- a) geology b) evolution c) discoveries in astronomy about stellar distances
- d) all of the above** e) tractarianism

751. Which of the following contributed to the growing awareness in the Late Victorian Period of the immense human, economic, and political costs of running an empire?

- a) the India Mutiny in 1857 b) the Boer War in the south of Africa

c) the Jamaica Rebellion in 1865

d) the Irish Question **e) all of the above**

752. Which of the following authors promoted versions of socialism?

- a) William Morris b) John Ruskin c) Edward Fitzgerald d) Karl Marx
- e) all but c**

753. Which best describes the general feeling expressed in literature during the last decade of the Victorian era?

- a) studied melancholy and aestheticism** b) sincere earnestness and Protestant zeal
- c) raucous celebration mixed with self-congratulatory sophistication d) paranoid introspection and cryptic dissent e) all of the above

754. Which of the following acts were not passed during the Victorian era?

- a) a series of Factory Acts b) the Custody Act **c) the Women's Suffrage Act**
- d) the Married Women's Property Rights Acts e) the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act

755. Which contemporary discussions on women's rights did Tennyson's The Princess address?

- a) the grueling working conditions for women in textile factories
- b) the debate on women's suffrage
- c) the need to enlarge and improve educational opportunities for women, resulting in the establishment of the first women's college in London.**

756. Fill in the blanks from Tennyson's The Princess.

Man for the field and woman for the _____:

Man for the sword and for the _____ she:

Man with the head and woman with the _____:

Man to command and woman to _____.

- a) crop; scabbard; foot; agree
- b) throne; scepter; soul; decree
- c) school; scalpel; pen; set free
- d) hearth; needle; heart; obey**
- e) field; sword; head; command

757. Which of the following Victorian writers regularly published their work in periodicals?

- a) Thomas Carlyle b) Matthew Arnold
- c) Charles Dickens d) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
- e) all of the above: (In addition to short fiction, most Victorian novels appeared serialized in periodicals.)**

758. What best describes the subject of most Victorian novels?

- a) the representation of a large and comprehensive social world in realistic detail
- b) a surrealist exploration of alternate states of consciousness
- c) a mythic dream world d) the attempt of a protagonist to define his or her place in society
- e) a and d**

759. Why did the novel seem a genre particularly well-suited to women?

- a) It did not carry the burden of an august tradition like poetry.
- b) It was a popular form whose market women could enter easily.
- c) It was seen as a frivolous form where one shouldn't make serious statements about society.
- d) It often concerned the domestic world with which women were familiar.

e) all but c

760. What was the relationship between Victorian poets and the Romantics?

- a) The Romantics remained largely forgotten until their rediscovery by T. S. Eliot in the 1920s.
- b) The Victorians were disgusted by the immorality and narcissism of the Romantics.
- c) The Romantics were seen as gifted but crude artists belonging to a distant, semi-barbarous age.
- d) The Victorians were strongly influenced by the Romantics and experienced a sense of belatedness.**
- e) The Victorians were aware of no distinction between themselves and the Romantics; the distinction was only created by critics in the twentieth century.

761. Experimentation in which of the following areas of poetic expression characterize Victorian poetry and allow Victorian poets to represent psychology in a different way?

- a) the use of pictorial description to construct visual images to represent the emotion or situation of the poem
- b) sound as a means to express meaning
- c) perspective, as in the dramatic monologue
- d) all of the above**
- e) none of the above: Victorians were not experimental in their poetry.

762. What type of writing did Walter Pater define as "the special and opportune art of the modern world"? a) the novel **b) nonfiction prose** c) the lyric d) comic drama e) transcripts of Parliamentary debates

763. What factors contributed to the increased popularity of nonfiction prose?

- a) a new market position for nonfiction writing and an exalted sense of the didactic function of the writer**
- b) a Puritanical distrust of fictions and a thirst for trivia

764. For what do Matthew Arnold's moral investment in nonfiction and Walter Pater's aesthetic investment together pave the way?

- a) a renewed secularism in the twentieth century
- b) modern literary criticism**
- c) late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century satirical drama
- d) the surrealist movement
- e) none of the above: Victorian prose was mostly forgotten until recently and had little impact on literature of or after its time.

765. Which of the following comic playwrights made fun of Victorian values and pretensions?

- a) W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan
- b) Oscar Wilde
- c) George Bernard Shaw
- d) Robert Corrigane
- e) all but d**

20th Century

766. Which of the following phrases best characterizes the late-nineteenth century aesthetic movement which widened the breach between artists and the reading public, sowing the seeds of modernism?

- a) art for intellect's sake
- b) art for God's sake
- c) art for the masses
- d) art for art's sake**
- e) art for sale

767. What was the impact on literature of the Education Act of 1870, which made elementary schooling compulsory?

- a) the emergence of a mass literate population at whom a new mass-produced literature could be directed**
- b) a new market for basic textbooks which paid better than sophisticated novels or

plays

c) a popular thirst for the "classics," driving contemporary writers to the margins

768. Which text exemplifies the anti-Victorianism prevalent in the early twentieth century?

- a) Eminent Victorians
- b) Jungle Books
- c) Philistine Victorians
- d) The Way of All Flesh
- e) both a and d**

769. With which enormously influential perspective or practice is the early-twentieth-century thinker Sigmund Freud associated? a) eugenics **b) psychoanalysis** c) phrenology d) anarchism e) all of the above

770. Which thinker had a major impact on early-twentieth-century writers, leading them to re-imagine human identity in radically new ways?

- a) Sigmund Freud
- b) Sir James Frazer
- c) Immanuel Kant
- d) Friedrich Nietzsche
- e) all but c**

771. Which scientific or technological advance did not take place in the first fifteen years of the twentieth century? a) wireless communication across the Atlantic **c) the creation of the internet**

772. Which best describes the imagist movement, exemplified in the work of T. E. Hulme and Ezra Pound?

- a) a poetic aesthetic vainly concerned with the way words appear on the page
- b) an effort to rid poetry of romantic fuzziness and facile emotionalism, replacing it with a precision and clarity of imagery**
- c) an attention to alternate states of consciousness and uncanny imagery
- d) the resurrection of Romantic poetic sensibility.

773. What characteristics of seventeenth-century Metaphysical poetry sparked the enthusiasm of modernist poets and critics?

- a) its intellectual complexity
- b) its union of thought and passion
- c) its uncompromising engagement with politics
- d) a and b**
- e) a, b, and c

774. In the 1930s, younger writers such as W. H. Auden were more _____ but less _____ than older modernists such as Eliot and Pound.

- a) popular; revered
- b) brash; confident
- c) radical; inventive**
- d) anxious; haunting

775. Which poet could be described as part of "The Movement" of the 1950s?

- a) Thom Gunn
- b) Dylan Thomas
- c) Pablo Picasso
- d) Philip Larkin
- e) both a and d**

776. Which British dominion achieved independence in 1921-22, following the Easter Rising of 1916?

- a) the southern counties of Ireland**
- b) Canada
- c) Ulster
- d) India
- e) Ghana

777. Which of the following writers did not come from Ireland?

- a) W. B. Yeats
- b) James Joyce
- c) Seamus Heaney
- d) Oscar Wilde
- e) none of the above; all came from Ireland**

778. Which phrase indicates the interior flow of thought employed in high-modern literature?

- a) automatic writing
- b) confused daze
- c) total recall
- d) stream of consciousness**
- e) free association

❁ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

779. Which of the following is not associated with high modernism in the novel?
a) stream of consciousness b) free indirect style c) irresolute open endings
d) the "mythical method" **e) narrative realism**

780. Which novel did T. S. Eliot praise for utilizing a new "mythical method" in place of the old "narrative method" and demonstrates the use of ancient mythology in modernist fiction to think about "making the modern world possible for art"?
a) Virginia Woolf's *The Waves* b) Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*
c) James Joyce's *Finnegan's Wake* d) E. M. Forster's *A Passage to India* **e) James Joyce's *Ulysses***

781. Who wrote the dystopian novel *Nineteen-Eighty-Four* in which Newspeak demonstrates the heightened linguistic self-consciousness of modernist writers?
a) George Orwell b) Virginia Woolf c) Evelyn Waugh d) Orson Wells e) Aldous Huxley

782. Which of the following novels display postwar nostalgia for past imperial glory?
a) E. M. Forster's *A Passage to India* b) Jean Rhys's *Wide Sargasso Sea*
c) Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* **d) Paul Scott's *Staying On***

783. When was the ban finally lifted on D. H. Lawrence's novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, written in 1928.
a) 1930 b) 1945 **c) 1960** d) 2000 e) The ban has not yet been formally lifted.

784. Which of the following was originally the Irish Literary Theatre?
a) the Irish National Theatre b) the Globe Theatre c) the Independent Theatre
d) the Abbey Theatre **e) both a and d**

785. What did T. S. Eliot attempt to combine, though not very successfully, in his plays *Murder in the Cathedral* and *The Cocktail Party*?
a) regional dialect and political critique
b) religious symbolism and society comedy
c) iambic pentameter and sexual innuendo
d) witty paradoxes and feminist diatribe
e) all of the above

786. How did one critic sum up Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*?
a) "nothing happens-twice"
b) "political correctness gone mad"
c) "kitchen sink drama"
d) "angry young men"
e) "better than Cats"

787. What event allowed mainstream theater companies to commission and perform work that was politically, socially, and sexually controversial without fear of censorship?
a) the abolition of the Lord Chamberlain's office in 1968
b) the illegal performance of work by Howard Brenton and Edward Bond
c) the collapse of liberal humanist consensus in the late 1960s
d) the foundation of the Field Day Theater Company in 1980
e) the establishment of the Abbey Theater

788. Which of the following has been a significant development in British theater since the abolition of censorship in 1968?
a) the rise of workshops and the collaborative ethos
b) the emergence of a major cohort of women dramatists
c) the diversifying impact of playwrights from the former colonies
d) the death of the musical
e) all but d

789. What did Henry James describe as "loose baggy monsters"?
a) novels b) plays c) the English d) publishers e) his trousers
a. C. Marlowe ©©©©
b. W. Shakespeare
c. Thomas Gray
d. None

Extra খাতির ♥

1. Elizabeth period এর সময়কাল?
#Answer : 1557 - 1603
2. Who are the University wits? (কোনকোনভার্সিটির)
Answer : Oxford & Cambridge
3. "Comedy of Humours" is related to ?
Answer : Medical Theory

[Advance English Literature Notes For Higher Competitive Exams]

ইংরেজী সাহিত্যে যাচাই একজাম - ১

1. 'Silent Woman' written by ____?
a. Francis Bacon
b. Shakespeare
c. Ben Jonson vvv
d. Christopher Marlowe
2. The begging of the Renaissance may be traced to the city of ____?
a. Venice
b. Paris
c. London
d. Florence vv
(ওরাকলে MCQ a যাভুল) smile emoticon
3. "Comedy of Humours" is related to ____?
a. Science Theory
b. Sociological Theory
c. Philosophical Theory
d. None vv (Medical Theory)
4. The drama "A Mid-Summer Nights" is written by ____?
a. Thomas Kid
b. Ben Johnson
c. Shakespeare vv
d. None
5. Who are the University wits?
a. Christopher Marlowe
b. Robert Green
c. Ben Jonson
d. a + b vv
e. all
6. 'A nest of singing birds' called which period?
a. Middle English period
b. The age of Chaucer
c. The Elizabeth period vv
d. None
7. The first English tragedy drama?

- a. Gorboduc vvv (১৫৬২সালে, সেকভিলেওনরটন)
b. Ralph Roister Doister (১ম নাটক - উডালের)
c. Gammer Gurton's Needle (১ম কমেডি - স্টেবেনসন)
d. Romeo and Juliet (ট্রাজেডি - শেক্সপিয়ারের)
8. " The Spanish Tragedy " written by _____ ?
a. Thomas kid vvv
b. Robert Green
c. John lyly
d. George Peele
9. Which book is tragedy?
a. Measure for Measure
b. As you Like it
c. She stoops to conquer
d. None vvv
10. Shakespeare lived during the reign of _____ ?
a. Elizabeth IV vvv
b. Elizabeth II
c. Queen Victoria
d. None
11. Renaissance is _____ word.
a. an Italian vvv
b. a European
c. a French
d. None

----> Calliban is a character in Tempest
ইংরেজী সাহিত্যে যাচাই একজাম - ২

সময় : ৮-টার মধ্য, প্রশ্ন : ১১টি, ভুল = ০.৫

12. One of the following play is not a tragedy?
a. Hamlet
b. Othello
c. Macbeth
d. Tempest vvv
13. William Shakespeare wrote ____ ?
a. Doctor Faustus
b. Tempest vvv
c. Rainbow
d. none
14. Elizabeth Tragedy is centred on _____ ?
a. revenge vvv
b. nature
c. war
d. love
15. Who is called the poet of poets?
a. Harberd Spanser
b. Edmund Spenser vvv
c. Shakespeare
d. G. Chaucer
16. Who is the consider the first writer of comedy?
a. Thomas Sackville
b. Nicholas Udall vvv
c. Stevenson (In real sense বললে)
d. none

17. কারসম্মানিত লিখা ছিলো " Princes of Poets in his Time "
a. Shakespeare
b. Ben Jonson
c. Edmund Spencer vvv

d. Herbert Spencer

18. " There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy " উক্তিটি Shakespeare এর কোন নাটক হতে উদ্ধৃত?

- a. Hamlet vvv
b. Macbeth
c. king Lear
d. Othello

19. Cowards die _____ before death.

- a. much time
b. many time
c. many times vvv
d. much times

20. Ben Jonson কোন সময়ের সাহিত্যিক?

- a. Jacobin
b. Elizabeth
c. Anglo-Saxon
d. a + b vvv
e. none

21. In what year Shakespeare died?

#উত্তর : 1616

22. বাইবেলের প্রথম অনুবাদকে?

#উত্তর : John Wycliffe

★ ইংরেজী সাহিত্যে যাচাই একজাম - ০৩

পূর্ণমান : ১১, ভুল = ০.৫

23. Father of English prose?

#উত্তর : John wycliffe

24. Father of English modern poetry?

#উত্তর : Jeoffery chaucer

25. " Faerie Queene " (Written by Edmund Spenser) is a _____ ?

- a. Play
b. short story
c. an epic vvv
d. novel

26. " Dr. Faustus " written by _____ ?

- a. Christopher Marlowe vvv
b. Shakespeare
c. Robert Green
d. Thomas kid

27. Thomas Lodge কোন সময়ের সাহিত্যিক ?

- a. Elizabeth vvv
b. Middle English
c. Old English
d. Victorian

28. Shakespeare এর 'Comedy of Errors ' বঙ্গানুবাদকে করেন?

- a. মধুসূদন
b. বিদ্যাসাগর vvv
c. রামমোহন
d. মুনীরচৌধুরী

[মুখরারমণী বর্শীকরণ (১৯৭০);

উইলিয়াম শেক্সপিয়ারের Taming of the Shrew - এর বাংলা অনুবাদ]

♣ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

29. " Bard of Avon " কাকে অভিহিত করা হয়?

#উত্তর : Shakespeare

30. Shakespeare এর নাটক সাধারণত কত Act ?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5 vv
- d. none

31. Who wrote " Utopia " ?

- a. Sir Thomas MoorVV
- b. Shakespeare
- c. William Caxton
- d. William Langland

32. Who wrote " The Ruins of Time " ?

- a. Thomas Sackville
- b. Ben Johnson
- c. Edmund Spencer V
- e. none

33. University wins সাহিত্যিক কারা?

#উত্তর :

Christopher mallow
Thomas Kyd
Robert Greene
Thomas Nashe
George peel
Thomas Lodge

★ English Literature Exam 01

01. Edmund Spencer is a _____?

- a. Critic
- b. Dramatist
- c. Poet***◆
- d. None

02. "Twelfth Night " is _____?

- a. a comedy©©©
- b. a tragedy
- c. an Elegy
- d. a Novel

03. Shakespeare lived during the region of _____

- a. Elizabeth I****
- b. Elizabeth II
- c. Victoria
- d. None

04. মুনীরচৌধুরী (১৯২৫ - ১৯৭১) Shakespeare এর কোন গ্রন্থে ' মুখরারমণী বশীকরণ ' (১৯৭০) অনুবাদ গ্রন্থ রচনা করেন?

- a. Macbeth
- b. Comedy of Errors [বিদ্যাসাগরের ভ্রাতা বিলাস]
- c. The Taming of the Shrew©©
- d. None

5. Where did the Renaissance began and when?

#Answer : 14th century, Florance (Italy)

6. Who is the Cavalier poet?

- a. Robert Harric****

b. G. Herbert

c. John Milton

d. John Donne

7. Who is a Metaphysical poet?

- a. Samuel Johnson***
- b. Ben Johnson
- c. Christopher Marlowe
- d. Edmund Spencer

8. Whose comedies are known as " Comedy of Humorous "

- a. Ben Johnson****
- b. Shakespeare
- c. Samuel Johnson
- d. Decker's

9. Who is the writer of ' Doctor Faustus '?

- a. C. Marlowe ©©©
- b. W.Shakespeare
- c. R. Bacon
- d. R. Hooker

10. Which is the first English tragedy (Drama)?

#Answer : Gorbuduc

11. "The Ruins of time " written by?

- a. Edmund Spencer****
- b. Shakespeare
- c. Francis Bacon
- d. None

12. Elizabeth Tragedy is centered on _____?

- a. love©©©©
- b. revenge
- c. war
- d. nature

13. The great master of verse কে?

#Answer : Milton

14. " Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested " said _____

- a. Shelley
- b. Robert Harric
- c. Pope
- d. None ©© [F. Bacon]

15. " Better to reign in Hell than to serve in Heaven " _____ who said and where?

- a. Satan in ' Paradise Lost' ***
- b. Satan in ' Paradise Regained '
- c. Adam in ' paradise List'
- d. Adam in ' Paradise Regained '

#Extra এককথায় উত্তর :

1. " A good friend is another himself " who said?

#Answer : Francis Bacon

2. " A nest of Singing birds " কোন সাহিত্য যুগকে বলা হয়?

#Answer : Elizabeth Period

3. Shakespeare এর জন্ম ও মৃত্যু সন?

---> #Answer : 1564 – 1616

★ Literature Exam 02

01. Find the odd man out ____

- a. John Donne
- b. G. Herbert
- c. Henry Vaughan
- d. Thomas Carew © [Cavalier poet বাকিসব Metaphysical]

02. Who written " Advance of Learning " (1605)

- a. John Webster
- b. Robert Harrick
- c. Francis Bacon***
- d. None

03. Poet of Love : John Donne ঃ Religious poet : ?

- a. Ben Jonson
- b. Samuel Jonson
- c. Robert Green
- d. John Donne***

04. Find the odd-man- out?

- a. Christopher Marlowe
- b. George Peel
- c. Thomas Nashe
- d. George Chapman©©© [বাকিসব University Wits,]

05. Name of first English Drama?

--> ' Ralph Royster Doyster by Nicholas Udall (1553)

06. The first sonneteer in English literature? --> Sir Thomas Wyatt

07. Julius Caesar was the ruler of Rome about ____

- a. 1000 years ago
- b. 1500 years ago
- c. 2000 years ago©©©
- d. 3000 years ago

08. ঐশ্বরচন্দ্রবিদ্যাসাগর Shakespeare এরকোনটিঅনুবাদকরেন?

#Answer : Comedy of Errors

09. " Edward II " written by ____

- a. Shakespeare
- b. Christopher Marlowe***
- c. Francis Bacon
- d. None

10. The poet of poets : Edmund Spencer ঃ Bard of Avon : Shakespeare

11. The founder of English prose : Alfred the Great ঃ Father of English prose : Wyclif

12. " Love's Labour's Lost " is written by ____?

- a. Shakespeare***
- b. Harrick
- c. Pope
- d. Roger Bacon

13. " The Pilgrim Progress " কারলেখা?

- a. John Milton
- b. John Bunyan***
- c. Thomas Hobbes
- d. None

14. " Sweet are the uses of adversity " was stated by

- a. Francis Bacon
- b. Roger Bacon
- c. Milton
- d. None ©©© [Shakespeare]

15. "Come live with me and be my love, And the will the pleasures prove....." Who is the writer?

★ English Literature Exam 03 [Without Answer]

1. ' king lear ' কোনধরনেররচনা?

- a. Comedy
- b. Tragedy
- c. Historical

2. নিচেরকোনটি Shakespeare এর Narrative poem?

- a. The Rape of Lucretia
- b. Julius Caesar
- c. The Tempest

3. The first fruit of Renaissance?

4. The Secular poets are called ____?

- a. Mataphysical poets
- b. University Wits
- c. Cavalier poets

5. Ben Johnson কোনসময়েবর্তমানছিলেন?

- a. The Jacobean
- b. The Elizabeth Age
- c. Commonwealth Period

6. How many plays has Shakespeare written?

7. In Which year were five writers of the University Wits born?

- a. 1558
- b. 1556
- c. 1557

8. " Paradise Lost' [1st Edition] is divided into?

- a. 8 parts
- b. 10 parts
- c. 12 parts

9. Puritan age এর most commanding prose writer কে?

- a. John Bunyan
- b. Thomas Hobbes
- c. Robert Herrick

10. " All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand " is a quotation from ____?

♣ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

- a. Hamlet
- b. Macbeth
- c. Othello
- 11. Odd man out?
- a. Edmund Spencer
- b. Dryton
- c. Sir philip Sydney
- d. Robert Harrick
- 12. Francis Bacon is a famous _____?
- a. novelist
- b. essayist
- c. dramatist
- 13. Father of Modern English Criticism?
- 14. Calliban is character in _____?
- a. Tempest
- b. King lear
- c. Othello
- 15. Robert Herrick was a _____
- a. clergyman
- b. politician
- c. None

★ English Literature Model Exam 04 [Without Answer]

- 1. ' Samson Agonistes " কার রচনা?
- a. John Milton
- b. John Dryden
- c. William Congreve
- 2. "Father of Modern English Criticism "?
- 3. Odd man out?
- a. William Congreve
- b. John Dryden
- c. Thomas Hobbes
- 4. _____ was one of the philosopher and literary figures in this Restoration period.
- a. Edmund Walter
- b. John Locke
- c. Thomas Hobbes

- 5. The first theatre in England was established?
- a. 1553
- b. 1576
- c. 1556
- 6. The first full-fledged biography in English was _____?
- 7. All for love : John Dryden ঃ Love for love :?
- a. William Congreve
- b. John Dryden
- c. None
- 8. John Milton কোনসময়েবর্তমানছিলেন?
- a. Puritan Period
- b. Restoration Period
- c. a+b
- 9. Who wrote revenged tragedy in English literature for the first time?
- a. John Milton
- b. Thomas kyd
- c. John Dryden
- d. Shakespeare
- 10. The Elizabeth age was replete with _____
- a. songs and lyrics
- b. songs and poems
- c. poem and drama
- 11. Neo - Classical period ংসময়কাল?
- 12. " We first make our habits and then our habits make us " who is the writer?
- a. Shakespeare
- b. John Dryden
- c. John Milton

★ English Grammar Test 03 ★
- Parts of Speech, Gender, Number

- 1. Which one is always used as singular?
- a. Bread©
- b. Custom
- c. Stuff
- 2. What is the plural form of 'It'?
- a. Its
- b. These
- c. None [They]©
- 3. Identify the correct sentence?
- a. The finance minister read out the annual returns of the country.©
- b. The finance minister read out the annual return of the country.
- c. The finance minister read out the annual returned of the country.
- 4. Who, Which, What are _____
- a. Demonstrative pronouns

- b. Interrogative pronouns
c. Relative pronouns
d. b+c©
5. Copulative Verb কেঅন্যকোন Verb বলাহয়?
a. Linking verb©
b. Cognate verb
c. Causitive verb
6. নিচেরকোন Verb এরপর Object বসে?
a. Transitive verb©
b. Intransitive verb
c. None
7. " Mind your own business " Here 'Mind' is _____?
a. Verb©
b. Noun
c. Adjective
8. " The dig went mad ". What kind of verb is the word 'went' in the sentence?
a. Copulative©
b. Transitive
c. Intransitive
d. Causative
9. If Napoleon had not invaded Russia, he _____ the rest of Europe.
a. had conquered
b. would had conquered
c. would have conquered©
10. নিচেরকোনব্টিসর্বদায় Masculine?
a. Squire©
b. Coquette
c. Flirt
d. Dowager
e. Coward©

----> Adjective প্রধানতকতোপ্রকার?

Answer : 4

English Grammar Test 04

1. If I _____ the answer, I would tell you. [সহকারীপরিচালক, মাদকনি: অ:]
a. Know
b. Knew****
c. have known
2. What would have happened if _____? [BCS]
a. the bridge is broken
b. the bridge had been broken
c. the bridge had broken****
3. Try hard lest you _____ fail [BCS]
a. should©©©©
b. would
c. might
4. If the price is low, demand _____? [সহকারীপরিচালকজাতীয়সংসদ]
a. Will increase ****
b. will be increase
c. None
5. You'll soon be able to swim if you _____ hard. [সহকারীপরিচালক BRTA]
a. practice
b. are practising
c. None*** [have practised]
6. If teaching _____ more, fewer teachers would leave the profession.

[PSC সহকারীপরিচালক]

- a. paid***
b. pays
c. is paying
7. " If the rain had stopped, we might have gone to the football match "
--> Choose the correct interpretation of the sentence : [ATEO]
a. We were determined to go as soon as the rain stopped.***
b. we were thinking of going but didn't because of the rain.
c. We are not allowed to go because of the rain.
8. Suitcase : Luggage [DBBL]
a. Room : House***
b. Faucet : Sink
c. Gift : Package
9. Father of English Novel?
Ans : Henry Fielding
10. কোনটিশুদ্ধবানানয়?
a. Acquaintance
b. Assassination
c. Accessories
d. Bouqueat*** [Bouquet]
e. Belligerent **** [Belligerent]
f. Bureaucrat
g. Ciggerette **** [Cigarette]
h. Challenge
11. " Archilles heel " means? [ATEO]
a. minor fault
b. small fault which can cause a person's fall. ****
c. detested person or thing
12. " At one go " means? [স: জজ]
a. extremely fast **
b. losing no more time
c. in one single attempt

English Test: Antonyms (Bank questions) [By Sanjoy Barman]

1. 'blunt'-
a. sharp ©
b. ripple
c. triple
d. select
2. 'attenuate'-
a. lighten
b. loosen
c. worsen
d. shorten
e. strengthen ©
3. 'inundate'-
a. drain ©
b. erupt
c. exit
d. decelerate
e. disturb
4. 'exodus'-
a. influx ©
b. homecoming
c. returu
d. restoration
e. none if them
5. 'quiescent'-
a. active ©

♣ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হয়রত আলী (রঃ)

- b. dormant
- c. weak
- d. unconcerned
- e. none of them

6. 'paucity'-

- a. hardship
- b. dearth
- c. sparing
- d. surplus ©
- e. dexterous

7. 'lenient'-

- a. obstinate
- b. annoyed
- c. rude ©
- d. harsh

8. 'vacillate'-

- a. determined ©
- b. hesitate
- c. amplify
- d. extol
- e. none of them

9. 'inadvertent'-

- a. unintentional
- b. innocuous
- c. accidental
- d. intentional ©
- e. none of these

10. 'frown'-

- a. appreciate ©
- b. criticize
- c. regret
- d. accept
- e. reject

English Test: Antonyms (BCS Question)

1. 'hibernate' (35)-

- a. dormancy
- b. liveliness ©
- c. sluggishness
- d. democracy

2 'cynical' (32)-

- a. pessimistic
- b. gullible ©
- c. equivocal
- d. liberal

3. 'repeal' (31)-

- a. abolish
- b. enact ©
- c. annul
- d. nullify

4. 'equity' (31)-

- a. uprightness
- b. justice
- c. integrity
- d. bias ©

5. 'recalcitrant' (24)-

- a. compliant ©

- b. passive
- c. indifferent
- d. careful

6. 'inimical' (17)-

- a. hostile
- b. friendly ©
- c. indifferent
- d. angry

7. 'sluggish' (17)-

- a. animated ©
- b. dull
- c. heavy
- d. slow

8. 'famous' (15)-

- a. opaque
- b. illiterate
- c. obscure ©
- d. immature

9. 'supercilious' (14)-

- a. affable ©
- b. haughty
- c. disdainful
- d. wicked

10. 'queer' (12)-

- a. integrated
- b. orderly ©
- c. abnormal
- d. odd

English Test: Antonyms (psc and others)

1. 'humble'-

- a. wild
- b. violent
- c. rude ©
- d. calm

2. 'felicity'-

- a. misfortune ©
- b. joy
- c. happiness
- d. good luck

3. 'haggle'-

- a. outright ©
- b. bargain
- c. chaffer
- d. dispose of

4. 'efficacious'-

- a. useful
- b. skilled
- c. useless ©
- d. unskilled

5. 'bashful'-

- a. bold ©
- b. sinful
- c. beautiful
- d. useful

- .
 6. 'jovial'-
 a. jolly
 b. cheery
 c. gloomy ©
 d. friendly

- .
 7. 'courage'-
 a. daring
 b. strong
 c. cowardice ©
 d. cowardly

- .
 8. 'baggy'-
 a. foggy
 b. load
 c. loose
 d. tight ©

- .
 9. 'eccentric'-
 a. angelic
 b. erotic
 c. normal ©
 d. abnormal

- .
 10. 'zeal'-
 a. apathy ©
 b. interest
 c. enthusiasm
 d. sympathy

English Test: Synonyms (psc and others)

1. 'ambition' -
 a. indifference
 b. aimlessness
 c. desire ©
 d. purposefulness

- .
 2. 'atheist' -
 a. non believer ©
 b. believer
 c. mystic
 d. worshiper

- .
 3. 'dictionary'-
 a. index book
 b. lexicon ©
 c. big word book
 d. legend book

- .
 4. 'reimburse'-
 a. recollect
 b. renowned
 c. refund ©
 d. revamp

- .
 5. 'comprehension'-
 a. loss
 b. calamity
 c. difference
 d. knowledge ©

- .
 6. 'azure'-
 a. red

- b. blue ©
 c. yellow
 d. black
 .
 7. 'mischievous'-
 a. vicious ©
 b. kind
 c. serious
 d. well-behaved

- .
 8. 'remember'-
 a. call up ©
 b. memory
 c. forget
 d. recollect

- .
 9. 'nascent'-
 a. trail
 b. beginning ©
 c. nasal
 d. odorous

- .
 10. 'isolation'-
 a. loveliness
 b. sadness
 c. depression
 d. separation ©

- .
 11. 'usual'-
 a. normal ©
 b. certain
 c. unusual
 d. strange

English Test: Word meaning (BCS Questions)

1. The noise level in Dhaka city has increased (exponentially). (35)
 a. amazingly
 b. shockingly
 c. steadily
 d. rapidly ©

- .
 2. The word 'permissive' implies- (33)
 a. humble
 b. law-abiding
 c. liberal ©
 d. submissive

- .
 3. The verb 'succumb' means- (33)
 a. achieve
 b. submit ©
 c. win
 d. conquer

- .
 4. The word 'precedence' means- (28)
 a. example
 b. priority ©
 c. elderly
 d. case

- .
 5. The word 'disinterested' means- (28)
 a. lack of interest
 b. indifferent
 c. callous
 d. neutral ©

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-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

6. 'Bounty' means- (27)

- a. generosity ©
- b. familiar
- c. dividing one
- d. sympathy

7. 'Viable' means- (24)

- a. possible
- b. that can be done ©
- c. capable
- d. that will work

8. 'Handy' means- (24)

- a. comfortable
- b. useful ©
- c. convenient to handle or use
- d. necessary

9. 'Cul-de-sac'- (22)

- a. selection
- b. dead end ©
- c. error
- d. bubble

10. 'Parcel' - (22)

- a. quarrel
- b. piece of land ©
- c. postage
- d. unobstructed view

English Test : Synonyms (BCS Questions)

1. 'Initiative' (35)

- a. apathy
- b. indolence
- c. enterprise ©
- d. activity

2. 'Menacing' (32)

- a. encouraging
- b. alarming ©
- c. promising
- d. auspicious

3. Crafty men (condemn) studies, simple men admire them and wise men use them. (31)

- a. denounce ©
- b. laud
- c. compliment
- d. acclaim

4. 'resentment' (23)

- a. fear
- b. anger ©
- c. indignation
- d. panic

5. 'efface' (17)

- a. improve
- b. exhaust
- c. rub out ©
- d. cut out

6. 'delude' (12)

- a. demand
- b. permit

- c. aggravate
- d. deceive ©

7. 'competent' (10)

- a. circumspect
- b. discrete
- c. capable ©
- d. prudent

8. 'incite' (11)

- a. instigate ©
- b. permit
- c. urge
- d. deceive

9. 'franchise' (17)

- a. privilege ©
- b. utility
- c. french
- d. frankness

10. Societies living in the (periphery) are always ignored. (35)

- a. offshore areas
- b. marginal areas ©
- c. remote places
- d. backward regions

English Mixture model test : (By Dev D)

1. That she did the job is clear-which clause?

- a. Noun Clause
- b. Adjective Clause
- c. Adverb Clause

2. There is no mother but loves her child-which clause?

- a. Noun Clause
- b. Adjective Clause
- c. Adverb Clause

3. He came after I had left-which clause?

- a. Noun Clause
- b. Adjective Clause
- c. Adverb Clause

Synonyms(4-8)

4. Germane

- a. pertinent
- b. extraneous
- c. irrelevant

5. Hapless

- a. unfortunate
- b. forrunar
- c. previous

6. Hypothetical

- a. proposed
- b. impervious
- c. indignant

7. Grim

- a. stern
- b. morbid
- c. revoke

8. Humane

- a. Benign
- b. man
- c. form

Antonyms(9-12)

9. Hale

- a. feeble
- b. vehement
- c. Wretched

10. Hone
a. sharpen
b. not sharpen
c. hoax
11. Heyday
a. prime day
b. loser day
c. Surplus day
12. Heckler
a. criminal
b. Honest
c. hallowed
13. Strike while the iron is hot-which clause?
a. Noun Clause
b. Adjective Clause
c. Adverb Clause
14. I know the time when he leaves-which clause?
a. Noun Clause
b. Adjective Clause
c. Adverb Clause
15. What he did was fantastic -which clause?
a. Noun Clause
b. Adjective Clause
c. Adverb Clause
16. Who was the writer of Christabel?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
17. Who was the writer of 'My heart leaps up'?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
18. Who was the writer of the poem 'On first looking into Chapman's Homer'?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
19. Who was the writer of this poem 'Adonais'?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
20. Who was the writer of this poem 'heaven and earth'?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
21. Who was the writer of this poem 'The marriage of Heaven and Hell'?
a. William Blake
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
22. Who was the writer of this novel 'Pride and Prejudice'?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. Jane Austen

- c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
23. Who was the writer of Emma?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. Jane Austen
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
24. With whom Wordsworth wrote lyrical ballads?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
25. Who was the writer of 'The vision of Judgement'?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
26. Who was the writer of 'Prometheus'?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
27. Who was the writer of Christabel?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
- Who was the writer of 'Ozymandias'?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
28. Who was the writer of Dejection :An Ode?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. P.B. Shelley
e. Lord Byron
29. When did Lyrical Ballad Publish?
a. 1798
b. 1789
c. 1768
d. 1897
e. 1899
30. Who was the poet and printmaker?
a. S.T. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. Jhon keats
d. William Blake
e. Lord Byron

EXTRA(by Jasia khatun& meaning Dev D) BCS + NON-CADRE
ENGLISH Q (Synonym)
BCS (10th-35th)

1. Initiative = Enterprise(উদ্যোক্তা)
2. Authoritarian = Autocratic(সৈরতান্ত্রিক)
3. Menacing = Alarming(ভয়ানক)

♣ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

4. Condemn = Denounce(দোষারোপ)
5. Magnanimous = generous(উদারতা)
6. Obdurate = stubborn(একগুয়ে)
7. Resentment = anger(রাগ)
8. Efface = rub out(মুছে দেওয়া)
9. Franchise = privilege(সুবিধা)
10. Genesis = beginning(শুরু)
11. Incredible = unbelievable(অবিশ্বাস্য)
12. Delude = deceive(প্রতারণা)
13. Incite = instigate(প্ররোচিতকরা)
14. Jovial = gay(উৎফুল্ল)
15. Competent = capable(যোগ্য)
16. Permissive = liberal(স্বাধীন)
17. Succumb = submit(প্রেরণকরা)
18. Courteous = gracious(সহানুভূতিশীল)
19. Extempore = impromptu(তৎপর)
20. Sporadic = scattered(বিক্ষিপ্ত)
21. Omnipotent = supreme(সর্বোচ্চ)
22. Improvement = betterment(উন্নতি)
23. Amicable = friendly(বন্ধুভাবাপন্ন)
24. Precedence = priority(অগ্রাধিকার)
25. Disinterested = neutral(নিরপেক্ষ)
26. Bounty = generosity(উদারতা)
27. Prior to = before(আগে)
28. Viable = possible, that can be done(সম্ভব)
29. Handy = useful(ব্যবহারযোগ্য)
30. Razzmatazz = a noisy activity(গোলমাল)
31. Parcel = a piece of land(অংশ)
32. Illusive = not certain(কাল্পনিক)
33. Infringe = transgress(সীমালঙ্ঘন)
34. Brochure = pamphlet(ছোট পুস্তিকা)
35. Equivocal = mistaken(ভুল)
36. Imbibe = to drink(পানকরা)
37. Intrepid = fearless(সাহসী)
38. Scuttle = abandon(পরিত্যাগ)
39. Stanch = put an end to(শেষ)
40. Belated = tardy(ঝাড়া)/দেরি
41. Sequences = to follow(অনুসরণকরা)
- NON-CADRE JOB (SYNONYM 2012-15)
42. Reveal = disclose(প্রকাশ)
43. Call = summon(ডাকা)
44. Scream = yell(চিৎকার)
45. Hazard = danger(বিপদ)
46. Ambition = desire(উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষা)
47. Azure = blue(নীল)
48. Atheist = non-believer(নাস্তিক)
49. Franchise = privilege(সুবিধা)
50. Gravity = seriousness(গুরুত্ব)
51. Reimburse = refund(পরিশোধ)
52. Compensation = reward(ক্ষতিপূরণ)

53. Benevolent = caring(সহজসরল)
54. Comprehension = knowledge(বোধগম্য)
55. Increase = augment(বৃদ্ধি)
56. Usual = normal(স্বাভাবিক)
57. Delude = deceive(প্রতারিত)
58. Genocide = mass killing(গণহত্যা)
59. Deformed = crippled(নষ্টকরা)
60. Trivial = insignificant(তুচ্ছ)
61. Nostalgic = homesick(বাড়িকাতুরে/অতীতবেত্তা)
62. Valiant = brave(সাহসী)
63. Tolerance = patience(সহনশীল)
64. Gigantic = large(বড়)
65. Sycophant = flatterer(চাটুকার)
66. Manifesto = policy statement(খসরা)
67. Ruthless = merciless(নির্দয়)
68. Dye = color(রঙ)
69. Flame = fire(শিখা)
70. Liberty = freedom(স্বাধীনতা)
71. Dearth = high price(উচ্চমূল্য)
72. Waive = forgo(ত্যাগ/পরিত্যাগকরা)
73. Lunar = moon(চাঁদ)
74. Misappropriate = inappropriate(অমিল)
75. Back up = support(সংরক্ষণ)
76. Proclaim = announce(ঘোষণা)
77. Camouflage = disguise(ছদ্মবেশ)
78. Bold = brave(সাহসী)
79. Posterity = later generation(পরবর্তী বংশধর)
80. Authentic = genuine, bona fide(সাধাসিধে)
81. Capital punishment = death penalty(মৃত্যুদণ্ড)
82. Culpable homicide = murder(হত্যাকাণ্ড)
83. Encounter = battle(যুদ্ধ)
84. Synopsis = summary(সারগর্ভ)
85. Optimist = hopeful(আশাবাদী)

***35-10 BCS Fill in the blanks with Explanations**
(By Silvia Mahub Mim)

1. choose the correct alternative to complete the sentence." he to see us if he had been able to"
a. would come b. Would have come c. may have come d. may come
ans; would have come
Explanation; . This is 3rd conditional sentence. Structure :
If+sub+had+V3+....., sub +would have+V3+.....
2. choose the appropriate alternative to complete the sentence.
"he had a ... of fever"
a. strong attack b. severe attack c. serious kind d. bad attack; ans;
severe attack
Explanation জ্বরের তীব্রতাবুঝাতে Severe ব্যবহৃত হয়। অন্যকোনধরনের শব্দ এখানে ব্যবহার হবে না।
3. he has assured me safety
a. with b. at c. for d. of. ans; of
Explanation The word "assured of" means নিশ্চিতকরা।
4. He has been ill Friday last
a. since b. in c. from d. on. ans; since

Explanation হতে/থেকে/ একদমনির্দিষ্টসময়বুঝাতে Since ব্যবহার হয়।

5. What is the time your Watch?

a.by b.in c.at d.with. ans; by

Explanation "ঘড়িরসময়দেখা" এইঅর্থবুঝালে preposition "by" বসে।

6. give my to him.

a.warm complement b.Compliments c.Best Complement
d.Heartiest Complement. ans; compliments ExplanationThe word "Compliments" means শুভেচ্ছা।শুভেচ্ছাসবসময় best

হয়এবংঅন্তরথেকেআসে।তারআগেকোনধরনের adj লাগালে, এটাঅতিরঞ্জিতহয়েযায়।

7. We have recently entered ... an agreement with the Inland Co-operative society.

a.no preposition b.upon c.in d.into ans;into

Explanation কোনকিছুশুরুকরাঅর্থব্যবহারহয়। Structure : Enter into + something +with subject. e.g This possibility never entered into our calculations.

8. The boy from the village said,"I starve than beg."

a.better b.rather c.Would rather d.Would better. ans;would rather

Explanation বরংঅর্থ had better/would rather ব্যবহারহয়।(had rather/would better কখনোহবেনা)

9. How many eggs have your hens ... this month ? a.lain b.laid c.lay d.lied. ans;laid

Explanation This is present Perfect Tense. Always should be reminded : V1 V2 V3 Lie (শোয়ানো) lay lain Lie (মিথ্যাবলা) lied lied Lay(স্বাপনকরা/ডিমপারা) laid laid

10. the walls of our house have been painted green. a.no preposition b.by c.in d.with. ans; no preposition Explanation no preposition. শূন্যস্থানেহবে which is. তাইকোন preposition হবেনা।

11. Can you tell me where? (use the best cluse)

a.does Mr. Ali live b.Mr. Ali does live c.Mr.Ali Lives d.Lives Mr. Ali. ans;Mr. Ali lives

Explanation This is the problem of 'redundancy' in English. একইব্যাক্যকখনো২বারপ্রশ্নবোধকহবেনা। Complex Sentence এযদিএমনআসে, Stru: Interrogative + linking word +Affirmative.

12. Now a days many villages are lit electricity? (appropriate preposition)

a.with b.by c.from d.on. ans; by

Explanation The word "Lit" is the PP of Verb 'light'. It means আলোকিতহওয়া।

13. The speaker failed to make the audience to him patiently.(correct verb)

a.to listen listing c.listened d.listen . ans; listen

Explanation Here the word "make" causative verb. Structure : Causative verb + V1

14. My Uncle has three sons, work in the same office . (use best pronoun)

a.all of them b.who all c.they all d.all of whom . ans;all of whom

Explanation "whom" is the objective form of 'who'. ব্যাক্যের sub হল uncle এবং object হলপুত্ররা।তাই whom ব্যবহারকরাহয়েছে।

15. Are you doing anything special the weekend? (use appropriate preposition)

a.in b.for c.on d.at ans;at

Explanation Have a look plez : i) Are u doing anything "over the weekend"? ii) It happened "on the weekend" of 24 and 25 April.

★iii) The office is closed "at the weekend".

16. Give her a telephone number to ring she gets lost.

a.whether b.incase c.unless d.perhaps. ans; whether

Explanation Whether= কিনা/যেননা।সেয়েনহারিয়েনায়ায়, তাইতাকেকলকরারজন্যএকটিটেলিফোননম্বরদাও। 17. Because she

had reputation for we are were surprised and pleased when she greeted us so a.insolence ... irately b.insouciance ordinary c.arrogance ... disdainfully d.querulousness ... affably . ans; querulousnessaffably

Explanation ব্যাক্য contrasting idea

বাবিপরীতধারণাপ্রকাশহবারকারণে querulousness (কলহপ্রিয়) এবং affably (অমায়িকভাবে) ব্যবহারকরাহয়েছে।

18. If a ruby is heated it temporarily loose its color.

a.would b.will c.does d.has. ans;will

Explanation This is Conditional Sentence-1. Structure :

If+sub+V1+.....,sub+will +V1+..... /If conditional

sentence,first part present হলেপরেরঅংশ present বা future hobe) আরোতিনটেকভিশনআছে।

19. prices for bicycles can run tk, 20000.

a.as high as b.so high as c.as high to d.as high for. ans; as high as.

Explanation Two rules r should be reminded : i) as+adj+as (used in Positive & Negative sentence). ii) so+adj+as (used only Negative sentence). e.g Russell is as good as Mim. Russell is not as good as Kamelia. Russell is not so good as Kamelia. /(পজিটিভবুঝালে as high as আর negative বুঝালে so high as হয়)

ব্যাকিছুটোরপ্রোগ্রামনেই)

20. Travelers their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Eid holidays.

a.had better to get b.had to get better c.had better get d.had better got. ans;had better get

Explanation Struct: Had better/would rather + V1.

21. A seventeen year old is not to vote in an election.

a.old enough b.as old enough c.enough old d.enough old as. ans; old enough

Explanation Structure : Adj + enough to./old enough(comparison of degree enough to phrase, এবং enough এরআগে Adjective হয়)

22. glass is, for all practical purposes, a solid, its molecular structure is that of a liquid.

a. Because b.since c.Although d.if . ans; Although

Explanation; solid & liquid এরবৈপরীত্যবুঝানোরফলে Although (যদিও) ব্যবহৃতহয়েছে।/Although(বিপরীতঅর্থবোঝালে Although হয়,কারণবোঝালে because,if conditional sentence a হয়)

23.An intensive search was conducted by the detective to locate those criminals, who

a. have had escaped b. had escaped c.are escaping d.have been escaping ans; had escaped

Explanation Who দ্বারায়ুক্তক্লিট clause এরপ্রথমটিযদি past tense হয়, তবেপরেরটিও past tense হবে।(আগেরপার্ট Past tense তাই পরেরটাওসেইমহবে)

24. if a substance is cohesive, it tends to?

a. retain heat b.bend without much difficulty c.stick together d.break easily ans;stick together

Explanation if a substance is cohesive, it tends to? a. retain heat b.bend without much difficulty c.stick together d.break easily ans;stick together(ওয়ার্ডমিনিংটাইপ।আঠারধর্মেইহচ্ছেলেগেথাকা

25. TO stay healthy, we must plan to have a balanced

a.food b.diet c.outlook d.figure
b. diet

Explanation : Collocation type problem. So the word diet goes with balanced.

26. We must keep our fingers that the weather will stay fine for the picnic tomorrow.

a.raised b.pointed c.lifted d.crossed

Answer : d. crossed.

Explanation : 'Keep one's fingers crossed' is a phrasal expression means hope for something favourable.

27. They have their support for our case.

a.pledged b.disavowed c.provided deferred

♣ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

Answer : a. pledged

Explanation : According to the context of the questions the pledged is the best fitted for the answer. Provided may be the answer. But most correct is pledged because it means undertaking any task.

28. One should be careful about duty.

a.his b.her c.one's d.the

Answer : c. one's

Explanation : As the doer and the receiver both are indicating the same subject and the context indicating for possessiveness. So the answer must be one's, the possessive adjective of one.

29. Three fourths of the work finished.

a.have been b.had c.has been d.were

Answer : c. has been

Explanation : singular verb is used after uncountable noun. Though there is an extra part three-fourths but main subject is the work. We may consider this rule also that is after fraction with singular subject verb must be in singular.

30. We waited until the plane

a.did not take off b.took off c.had not taken d.had taken off

Answer : b. took off

Explanation : took off means leaving the place/station/airport or starting journey etc. Here we must remember that negative word like not is forbidden in the unless/until connected clause.

31. I spent with the patient

a.sometimes b.sometime c.some time d. some times

Answer : d. some times

Explanation : Some times (sometimes means occasionally where 'some time' means 'an amount of time')

32. She argued me the about the marriage.

a.with b.for c.to d.from

Answer : a. with

Explanation : The coorrect form of phrasal verb is 'argue with someone'.

33. I could your help.

a.after b.upon c.for d.with

Answer : b. upon

Explanation : 'count upon somebody' means depend on/entrusted to someone.

34. I don't mind with the cooking but i am not going to wash the dishes.

a.to help b.help c.helping d.for helping

Answer : c. helping

Explanation : We can consider 'don't mind doing something' as a phrasal expression. And it is also correct technique that if there is more than one finite verb then second one must be adjective/adverb and helping (help + ing) is a participle. We know participle is adjective/adverb.

35. I decided to go with my friend as i needed some exercise.

a.to a walk b.for a walk c.for a walking d.walk

Answer : b. for a walk

Explanation : To go for something means to choose something. So the answer must be go for a walk.

36. My uncle arrived while i the dinner.

a.would cook b.had cook c.cook d.was

Answer : d. was cooking

Explanation : This is the usage of while. While is used to talk about two things that are happening at the same time. The length of time is not important. Remember that while is used with a subject and a verb (while + subject + verb). We must remember another thing that is there are two clauses including while and in one clause something happed and at the same time another thing was happening. So, verb in one clause must be past indefinite (here arrived) and the other clause (which was occurring, here was cooking) must be in past progressive.

37. My wife reminder me

a.of my appointment b.to go my appointment c.to my appointment d.my appointment

Answer : a. of my appointment.

Explanation : 'Remind someone of something' is a phrasal expression. Knowledge of appropriate prepositions may be helpful in this regard.

আমারবউআমাকেমনেকরিয়েদিয়েছে ----- আমারকাজেরকথা।

remind somebody of something = কোনকিছুমনেকরিয়েদেওয়া।

"remind" এইখানে transitive verb.

Struct : Transitive Verb+N/P+Prepositional Phrase.

38. At least one of the students full marks every time.

a.get b.are getting c.gets d.have got

Answer : c. gets

Explanation : After the term 'One of the' noun must be plural but verb singular.

This is present Indefinite Tense. (for "every time").

Struct : One of+plural noun+singular verb.

এইখানে sub হল One (singular), so verb will be "gets" (singular).

39. I don't think you will have any difficulty

a.driving license. a.to get b.in getting c.for getting d.get

Answer : b. in getting

Explanation : Use of appropriate prepositions. Here 'in' is the best fitted for the word difficulty and after preposition main verb must be with ing form. Preposition + (verb + ing).

"difficulty" শব্দটি Noun. সাধারণত have difficulty এরপর to infinitive হয়না।কিন্তু difficult এরপর to বসে।

40. The ministers arrived a decision last night.

a.to b.at c.on d.by

Answer : b. at

Explanation : Use of appropriate prepositions. Arrive at means reaching to a place or point. Here according to the context they reached to a decision.

41. The government gave the demands of the people.

a.in to b.in c.to d.over to

Answer : b. in

Explanation : Use of group verb. Give in means yield to or being agreed with somebody for something. Give in to = Agree to something you don't like. Give to = To give someone something. Give over to = Transfer responsibility.

42. I have read the book you lent me.

a.that b.whom c.whose d.what

Answer : a. that

Explanation : Use of relative pronoun. Here the noun is book which is material noun. So 'that' is the correct answer.

43. Water boils you heat it to 100 degree centigrade.

a.unless b.until c.if d.although

Answer : c. if

Explanation : Use of cause & effect. Here You heat it to the 100 degree centigate and the result/effect is water boils. Here we must follow the sequence of tense – present – present.

44. Tell me that.

a.whom told you b.that told you c.who told you d.told you

Answer : c. who told you.

Explanation : According to the question this is a relative pronoun problem. 'Me' indicates human being and we need a subject. So who told you is the answer.

45. I opened the door as soon as i .

a.have heard b.was hearing c.am heard d.heard

Answer : d. heard.

Explanation : As soon as works like after. It shows that the two actions happen very close in time. And for sequence of tense both the clause are in simple past.

46. I am looking for someone who play the piano.

a.able to b.is able c.can be able to d. can

Answer : d. can.

Explanation : 'can play the piano' is generally used. Before instruments play is used and can play is strongly used.

47. Don't make a noise while your father.

a.is being asleep b.is sleeping c.asleep d.has slept

Answer : b. is sleeping

Explanation : Same as no. 36.

48. As the sun , i decided to go out.

a.shines b.has shone c.shine d.was shining

Answer : d. was shining

Explanation : Cause & effect and sequence of tense.

49. He gave up football when he got married.

a.to play b.playing c.play d.of playing

Answer : b. playing

Explanation : After prepositions we use verb + ing.

50. I have interest in the matter. a.not b.any c.none d.no

Answer : d. no

Explanation : no is used before noun.

51. is not the only thing tourists want to see.

a.A scenery b.Sceneries c.the sceneries d.scenery

Answer : d. Scenery

Explanation : Don't use 'the' before abstract noun.

52. Just now he his dinner but he say he will see you when he's finished.

a.is having b.has had c.was having d.had

Answer : b. has had

Explanation : Just or just now gives sense of present perfect tense so the answer is has had. Option a is also grammatically correct and meaning full. In this context b is the most correct answer.

53. She told me his name after he

a.left b.had left c.has left d.has been leaving

Answer : b. had left

Explanation : Use of after. When two things happened one after another we use simple past in first thing and past perfect in second thing. I.e. Clause indicating first event (SP) + after + clause indicating the second thing (PP).

54. I finally killed the fly a rolled up newspaper.

a.by b.with c.through d.from

Answer : b. with

Explanation : Use of prepositions. We use by before the doer of the actions and with before the tools.

55. The man died over smoking.

a.by b.of c.for d.from

Answer : d. from

Explanation : Die from = Someone died because of impact of something.

56. He advised me smoking.

a.giving up b.to give up c.in giving up d.from giving up

Answer : b. to give up

Explanation : Use of infinitive. To give up = to leave anything forever.

57. What are you so angry ?

a.about b.at c.with d.for

Answer : a. about

Explanation : Use of prepositions. What about = Used to ask someone to consider something or someone that they have apparently not considered.

58. 'I remember the holiday i spent in your home' , she said.

a.ever b.hardly c.usually d.always

Answer : d. always

Explanation : Sentence in simple present tense always is all time used before main verb but in present progressive between auxiliary and main verb.

59. He ran fast lest he miss the train.

a. can b. should c. could d. has

Answer : b. should

Explanation : Use of lest. The structure is ----- lest + should/might -----.

60. The Arabian Nights still a great favourite.

a. has b. are c. is d. were

Answer : c. is

Explanation : After the name of book, magazine singular verb is used. Has is also a singular verb but it doesn't give correct sense of the sentence.

61. The Neella her hand when she was cooking dinner.

a. is burning b. burnt c. will burnt d. was burning

Answer : b. burnt

Explanation : Use of when as conjunction. It is also like while.

Neela burnt her hand while she was cooking. That means two things happened at the same time and the thing that happened just before the second one must be in simple past and the second in past progressive.

62. to stay healthy, we must plan to have a balanced

a.diet b.food c.drink d.environment

Answer : a. diet

Explanation : Same as no. 25.

63. The rich should not look down the poor.

a.at b.for c.towards d.upon

Answer : d. upon

Explanation : Look down upon = disgrace, hate, humiliate

64. I took a map with me, as i didn't want to my wat on the journey.

a. loose b. lose c. lost d. loss

Answer : b. lose

Explanation : Lose = to be unable to find (something or someone)

65. Every driver must be held his own actions.

a. responsible for b. responsible c. liable to d. blamed for

Answer : a. responsible for

Explanation : Hold responsible for = (for something) Go to hold someone accountable (for something)

66. Dhaka is becoming one of the cities in Asia.

a.more busy b. busy c. busiest d. most busiest

Answer : c. busiest

Explanation : Degrees of comparison. Busy – Busier – The busiest.

67. He had written the book before he ...

. a. retired b. had retired c. has retired d. will retired

Answer : b. retired

Explanation : Use of before. Just opposite the rule of after. The clause (occurred first) must be past perfect and the clause (occurred second) must be simple past.

68. Rishan walks as if he lame.

a.is b.had been c.has d.were

Answer : d. were

Explanation : Comparison of adjective. Comparison of difference and unreal past. When the sentence is in unreal past we use were after singular subject. The context gives the sense that it is impossible. We should remember : Clause (in simple present) + as if + clause (in simple past) & Clause (in simple past) + as if + clause (in past perfect). Specially unreal past – singular subject + were.

69. the horror movie scared them out of their

a.wits b.seats c.lives d.funds

Answer : a. wits

Explanation : Out of their wits = to make someone very/extreme frightened.

70. The people who carry a coffin at a funeral are called

a.undertakers b.supporters c.pallbearers d.mourners

Answer : c. pallbearers

Explanation : One word substitutions.

71. While living in poverty, the poet had to a great deal of sufferings. a. see though b. put up with c. pass by d. fall back

Answer : b. put up with

♣ দুনিয়াতে সব চেয়ে বড় নির্বোধ সে, যে অনেক বেশি প্রত্যাশা করে কিন্তু সে অনুযায়ী চেষ্টা করে না
-----হযরত আলী (রঃ)

Explanation : Phrase and Idioms. Put up with = Tolerate.

72. Wordsworth introduced the readers a new kind of poetry.

a. with b. at c. to d. by

Answer : c. to

Explanation : Appropriate prepositions. introduce to = to make familiar / to make someone acquainted with someone else.

73. Travelers their reservation well in advance if they want to visit the St. Martins island.

a. had better to get b. had to better get c. had better get d. had better got.

Answer : c. had better get

Explanation : Use of had better. Had better + Verb in base form.

74. After food has been dried or canned for later consumption.

a. is should be stored b. that is should be stored c. should be stored d. which should be stored

Answer : c. should be stored

Explanation : Problematic. There must be a comma (,) after canned, then the answer c is correct. Otherwise the sentence is missing a subject. Option d may be the answer. The sentence may be : After food has been dried and canned, should be stored for later consumption.

75. Each of the sons followed father's trade.

a. their b. her c. whose d. his

Answer : d. his

Explanation : Just like the use of one of. After each of the noun must be plural but verb singular.

76. If i king!

a. am b. was c. were d. shall be

Answer : c. were

Explanation : Same as no. 68. Unreal past.

77. If i been more far-sighted.

a. had b. might c. have d. would

Answer : a. had

Explanation : Incomplete questions. Second clause is missing. Use of third Conditional.

★ BIBM (96-97) ---- 1st part (By A.K.M.Faisal Ahammed)

#Similar

1. Finite - Bounded (সীমিত)

2. Hybrid - Mix

3. Inter - Bury (কবরদেওয়া)

4. Elusive - Evasive (এড়িয়েওয়া)

5. Effigy - Dummy (কুশপুতলিকা)

#Opposite

1. Disparity - Similarity

2. Penalise (শাস্তি) - Reward

3. Definite - Vague

4. Fantasy - Fact

5. Perpetual - Momentary

#Analogy

1. Doctor : Disease

-----> Psychiatrist : Maladjustment

2. Patron (পৃষ্ঠপোষক) : Support

-----> Counselor : Advice

3. Entrepreneur : Profit

-----> Laborer : Wages

4. Degree : Temperature

-----> Ounce : Weight

5. Robin (পক্ষীবিশেষ) : Nest

-----> Rabbit (খরগোশ) : Burrow

[Burrow - গর্ত/ আশ্রয়স্থল]

★ BIBM (2nd Batch)

#Opposite :

01. Atrophy (ক্ষয়েওয়া) - Flourish

02. Acquit - Convict (অভিযুক্তকরা)

03. Abominate - (ঘৃণাকরা) - Love

04. Wither (ঝড়েপড়া) - Flourish

05. Rebuke - Commend (প্রশংসা)

#Analogy

1. Team : Athletes

-----> Alliance : Nations

2. Carvel : Corn

-----> Eye : Storm

3. Hair : Scalp (মাথারখুলি)

-----> Tooth : Gom (মাড়ী)

4. Act : Stage

-----> Swim : pool

5. Quarry : Marble

-----> Mine : Cool

BIBM - 6th Batch

#Opposite

1. Dismantle (টুকরোটুকরোকরেবিভক্ত) - Equip (সুসজ্জিত)

2. Alienate - (বিরূপকরা) - Make friend

3. Meticulous (খুটিনাটিব্যাপারেঅত্যন্ততৃপ্তশীল) - Careless

4. Naive - (দেশীয়) - Foreign

#Analogy :

1. Excerpt : Book (উদ্ধৃত : বই)

----> Swatch : Fabric (নমুনা : কাপড়)

2. Yawn:Boredom(হাইতোলা : ক্লান্তিদূর)

----> Winch:pain

(দুঃখপেয়েসংকুচিত : ব্যাথা)

3. Retirement : Service

----> Graduation : Studies

4. Signature : Portrait

----> Byline : Article

[Byline ->লেখার প্রথম বা শেষে লেখকের নাম

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BIBM ( 7th Batch)

#Analogy :

01. Sundial ( সূর্যঘড়ি) : Time

-----> Balance : Weight

02. Errata (লেখারভুল) : Books

-----> Flaws ( ত্রুটি) : Jewel

03. Blame : Scapegoat ( যারউপরসকলদোষদেওয়াহয়)

-----> Lionize : Hero

04. Misanthrope ( মনুষ্যবিরুদ্ধে) : People

-----> Xenophobe ( বিদেশীতাক্ষপ্রত্যাখ্যান) : Stranger

05. Usury : Interest

-----> Gouging : Price

আসুন, পড়াশোনাকে বৈচিত্র্যময় ভাবে সাজায় এবং Francis Bacon এর কথাগুলো মাথায় রেখে এগিয়ে যাই-->

" Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, writing an exact man "

**নিচের কথাগুলো সব সময় মনে রাখা উচিত --->**

1. " Cowards die many times before their death "

\_\_\_\_\_Shakespeare

2. " If winter comes, Can spring be far behind "

\_\_\_\_\_P.B.Shelley

3. " Knowledge is power "

\_\_\_\_\_Socrates

4. আমি ব্যর্থ তাকে মেনে নিতে পারি কিন্তু  
আমি চেষ্টা না করা কে মেনে নিতে পারি না॥

\_\_\_\_\_মাইকেল জর্ডান।

5. ★সফলতার সাতটি অজানা উপায়...

আমার রুমেই আছে এর উত্তর...

✱ছাদ বলেঃ লক্ষ্যটাকে উঁচু কর;

✱ফ্যান বলেঃ সবসময় ঠাণ্ডা (শান্ত) থাক;

✱ঘড়ি বলেঃ একটা মিনিট ও নষ্ট করো না;

✱আয়না বলেঃ কোন কাজের পূর্বে নিজের

যোগ্যতা কে দেখে নাও;

✱জানালা বলেঃ মনকে উদার কর;

✱ক্যালেন্ডার বলেঃ যুগের সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে চল;

✱দরজা বলেঃ পৃথিবীটাকে দেখ।

6. "চাওয়াই হচ্ছে পাওয়ার প্রথম এবং প্রধান শর্ত"

\_\_\_\_\_বুদ্ধদেববসু

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